Multi-County Three Year Juvenile Services Plan

Custer County
Valley County
Greeley County
Blaine County

JAN. 1, 2009-DEC. 31, 2011

MULTI-COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Custer, Valley, Greeley, and Blaine Counties

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Three Year Juvenile Services Plan
July
2009 – 2012

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Executive Summary

This Multi-County Juvenile Services Plan, which includes the counties of Custer, Blaine, Valley and Greeley, is an update of the 2006-2009 Juvenile Services Plan. Custer County, population 11,410 is the lead county in this project, with all four counties adding input into the update and helping with the development of the priorities for the current 2009-2012 plan. A planning team continues to assist with development of this plan, while CEDARS Youth Services serves as the administrative agency and takes responsibility for the implementation of the plan.

The planning team has held several coalition team meetings in the last several months to obtain information and discuss any changes needed to be made for the 2009-2012 Plan.

The Four Counties have agreed on three priority areas: substance abuse among youth and adults and lack of educational programs and treatment services, improving family oriented programs and support systems, and the need for more education for youth and adults on risky teen behaviors.

PRIORITY AREA ONE:

Continue to educate our youth and adults concerning substance abuse issues and increase awareness of the availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options.

PRIORITY AREA TWO:

Improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphasis on increasing family oriented programs.

PRIORITY AREA THREE:

Increase awareness of at risk behaviors among our youth and adults and continue to educate parents, educators, and community leaders on these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, bullying, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual responsibility, reckless driving, sexting, and anti-social behaviors.

Multi County Description

The Four-County Coalition comprising this plan is located in central Nebraska which is primarily rural communities, with sparse populations. The four counties comprising this plan are similar in many ways, but also are unique and diverse. Each of the four counties will be described individually.

CUSTER COUNTY

Community Description

Custer County is the largest county of the four, both in terms of size and population. Custer County encompasses 2,576 square miles and its seat of Broken Bow, population 3,491 is the major commercial center of the county. The other towns in the county are Anselmo (159), Ansley (520), Arnold (630), Berwyn (134), Callaway (637), Comstock (110), Mason City (178), Merna (391), Milburn (unincorporated), Oconto (141), Sargent (649), Weissert (unincorporated), and Westerville (unincorporated).* The county is bordered by nine other rural counties. The nearest metropolitan statistical area in Nebraska is Lincoln, approximately 200 miles to the southeast. The nearest larger cities are North Platte, approximately 75 miles to the southwest, Kearney, approximately 65 miles to the southeast and Grand Island, approximately 80 miles to the east southeast. The Middle Loup River and The South Loup river run from the northwest to the southeast through the county. The county is traversed east and west by State Highways 92 and 70. State Highways 2 and 40 intersects the county from northwest and southeast. State Highways 40, 47, and 21 cross north/south through parts of the county. State Highway 183 traverses the county north/south in the eastern part of the county. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad runs alongside State Highway 2 and intersects the towns of Anselmo, Merna, Broken Bow, Berwyn, and Ansley.

*Source: U.S. Census 2000 – American FactFinder

Custer County, with 4 persons per square mile, had a total population of 10,842 in 2008. The Census Bureau intercensal estimates indicate that this was a decrease of 8.1%, from 11,793 in 2000. The number of people under 18 years of age in 2007 in Custer County is 23.7%, which is quite comparable to the state statistic of 24.9%. Of note, persons 65 years old or older are at 21% in Custer County, while statewide the number is 13.3%. Median household income is $38,706 (2007) which is $8,366 below state median income. The economy of Custer County centers around agriculture (corn, soy beans, wheat, alfalfa, prairie hay), with the fourth largest beef cow inventory in the nation. The county also derives economic viability from hog operations, manufacturing, the railroad industry, trucking, education, and various retail sales.

According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals below the poverty level in Custer County decreased .8% to 12.4% from 1,502 in 2000 to 1,312 in 2007. This compares to a state rate of 10% and national rate of 12.5%. The number of children ages 0 to 17 below the poverty level decreased 2.6% to 17% from 574 in 2000 to 472 in 2003.

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Custer County has decreased by -0.9 percent, from 2,113 in 2006 to 2,111 in 2007.

Community Profile

There are 6 public school districts in Custer County. These include Broken Bow Public School, Anselmo-Merna Public School, Ansley Public School, Callaway Public School, Sargent Public School, and Arnold Public School. With the passage of LB 126, seven Class 1 public schools in Custer County have merged with the afore mentioned schools. There are no private schools in Custer County. The Sandhills Telecommunication Education Project (STEP) is a fiber optic satellite distance learning program that is being utilized by Broken Bow, Ansley, Anselmo-Merna and Sargent Schools for cooperative learning. Special education is provided as needed to children through ESU #10.

Mid Plains Community College of North Platte offers extension courses in Broken Bow, Merna, Callaway, and Sargent. The University of Nebraska at Kearney is 65 miles southeast of Broken Bow and offers bachelor and advanced degrees with many courses being offered through distance learning. Central Community College at Grand Island also attracts many people from the area for a variety of education options. Custer County Extension Office also offers a wide variety of educational programs and the 4H Program for youth throughout the area.

There are several public libraries throughout Custer County. The Broken Bow Public Library has about 30,000 books and magazines, information/education videotapes, and books-on-tape. The Brenizer Public Library at Merna and the Finch Memorial Library at Arnold also have a wide selection of books, magazines and videos. All have computers for public use with internet access, story hour for pre-school children, summer reading programs for elementary children and art exhibits.

Custer County has a newly renovated movie theater in Broken Bow, bowling alleys in Broken Bow and Arnold, golf courses in Broken Bow, Arnold, and Callaway. Broken Bow has indoor/outdoor tennis courts, Olympic size swimming pool, baseball fields, several public parks, basketball courts, and a stocked 5 acre lake. Pressey Park is located 4 miles north of Oconto and offers camping, swimming, and picnic areas. Victoria Springs State Recreation Area is located 6 miles east of Anselmo and offers camping, fishing, picnic areas, paddle boats, and ball fields.

There are 44 churches located throughout Custer County. Most offer educational and recreational programs for youth, adults and families. A ministerial association assists the churches in working together.

The Jennie M. Melham Memorial Medical Center located in Broken Bow. This modern facility which is currently being renovated to include 23 private rooms is a multiphasic unit, with a long-term care facility, an Assisted Living Center, and a medical clinic attached. The Callaway District Hospital, which is currently being renovated, is a twelve bed facility with two physicians and two physician's assistants on staff. Doctors are also available at clinics in Ansley, Sargent & Arnold. Custer County also has adult day care, home health care services, and several senior centers. There are also several dentists, chiropractors, physical therapists, optometrists, and an occupational therapist located in Custer County.

Custer County has a local am/fm radio station, 3 newspapers and cable television.

Law enforcement is provided throughout Custer County by the Sheriff's Office. The towns of Broken Bow, Callaway, Arnold, Ansley, Mason City, and Sargent also have City Police Departments. The Sheriff's office is located in Broken Bow and includes 6 officers, 6 patrol cars, a 28 unit jail and an active volunteer sheriff's posse. Troop D of the Nebraska State Patrol is located at North Platte and covers 23 counties. There are 52 officers headquartered in North Platte and 5 are stationed in Broken Bow.

Valley County

Community Description

Valley County, an exclusively rural county of 4,182 residents, encompasses 568 square miles and its seat is Ord (2,269). The county is bordered on all sides by other rural Nebraska counties. There are 3 other communities in Valley County. These communities are Arcadia (359), Elyria (54), and North Loup (339).* The county's population has decreased 10.0% since 2000. The Calamus River runs through the northern part of the county from northwest to southeast, and the Middle Loup River runs through the southwest corner of the county from northwest to southeast. Davis Creek Reservoir is located in the southeast corner of the county. State Highway 22 run east/west, while State Highway 70 traverses north/south through the center of the county. State Highway 11, a scenic byway traverses the county from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. Fort Hartsuff State Historical Park is located on the northern border of the county. The nearest metropolitan statistical area is Lincoln, Nebraska, approximately 170 miles to the southeast. The nearest larger cities are Kearney, Nebraska, approximately 70 miles to the south or Grand Island, Nebraska, approximately 70 miles to the southeast.

*Source: U.S. Census 2000 – American FactFinder

Valley County, with 8 persons per square mile, had a total population of 4,128 in 2008. The Census Bureau intercensal estimates indicate that this was a decrease of 10.0%, from 4,647 in 2000. The number of persons under 18 years of age in Valley County in 2007 was 21.3% which is somewhat lower than the state statistic of 25.1%. As noted in Custer County, the number of people over age 65 is somewhat high at 24.1%, compared to 13.3% statewide. Median household income is $ 34,631 (2007) which is $12,441 below state median income. The economy of Valley County centers around agriculture (corn, soy beans, wheat, alfalfa). The county also derives economic viability from cattle, hogs, trucking, education, tourist trade, and various retail sales.

According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the number of people in Valley County below the poverty level increased from 12.4% to 13.8% from 2000 to 2007. The number of children under age 18 below the poverty level decreased from 198 in 2000 to 158 in 2003.

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Valley County decreased by 2.85 percent, from 841 in 2006 to 817 in 2007.

Community Profile

Valley County has two public school districts, Arcadia Public School, and Ord Public School. With the passage of LB 126, four Class 1 Public Schools have merged with the afore mentioned schools. St. Mary's Elementary School in Ord is the only parochial school in the county. ESU #10 serves students in Valley County with special education needs.

Central Community College in Grand Island is located 70 miles south of the county seat and offers associate degrees and distance learning allows students to complete a bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska. The University of Nebraska at Kearney is located approximately 70 miles to the south and offers baccalaureate and advanced degrees with many courses offered through distance learning.

The Ord Township Library contains about 19,000 books and magazines and has computers and internet available. The library also has an active children's program and interlibrary loan service.

The Valley County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services throughout the county. Arcadia and Ord also have City Police Departments. The Ord Police Department also has a K-9 unit which is also utilized by area communities. The Nebraska State Patrol, headquartered out of nearby Grand Island, patrols the county.

The Valley County Hospital, located in Ord, provides a variety of services, including home health, wellness center, cardiac and pulmonary rehab and chemotherapy. Specialty clinics include nuclear medicine, cardiology, orthopedics, gynecology, and obstetrics among others. In 2001 Valley County Hospital became a Critical Access Hospital which gives the hospital more flexibility. There are two medical clinics in Ord and also a clinic in North Loup. Other healthcare providers in the county include two chiropractors, two dentists, three optometrists and six pharmacists.

Fort Hartsuff, located nine miles northwest of Ord, was built in 1874 and abandoned by the Army in 1881. This is a popular tourist stop and attracts a large number of people to the area. The Happy Jack Chalk Mines, located 15 miles southeast of Ord on Highway 11, are an underground, honeycombed mine, and is the only one of its kind in North America. The Calamus Dam, located in Loup County and Sherman Reservoir, located in Sherman County, are both designated State Recreation Areas and offer outstanding recreational opportunities to the residents of Valley County. The Calamus Reservoir also is home to Nebraska's multi-million dollar fish hatchery, which is open to the public. Canoeing and tubing are also popular activities on the North Loup, Calamus, and Cedar Rivers.

The Valley County Museum, located in downtown Ord is maintained by the Valley County Historical Society. The Evelyn Sharp Airfield, located northwest of Ord, displays memorabilia of Evelyn Sharp, who the only female commercial pilot in Nebraska in 1938.

Ord also has several parks, golf course, swimming pool, basketball and tennis courts, camping facilities, and a fishing pond. Ord also has bowling and a movie theater.

Greeley County

Community Description

Greeley County is an exclusively rural county, encompassing 570 square miles and its seat is Greeley population 531. The county is bordered on all sides by other highly rural Nebraska counties. Spalding is the largest town in Greeley County with a population of
537. The other towns in Greeley County are Scotia (308) and Wolbach (287).* Both the Cedar and Calamus Rivers run from the northwest to the southeast through the county; the former runs through the northeast corner of the county while the latter runs through the southwest corner of the county. State Highways 91, 56, and 22 intersect the county east/west, while State Highway 11 crosses through the southwest corner of the county. US Highway 281 intersects the middle of the county traversing north and south. The nearest metropolitan statistical area is Lincoln, Nebraska, approximately 140 miles to the southeast. The nearest larger city is Grand Island, approximately 45 miles to the south.

*Source: U.S. Census 2000 – American FactFinder

Greeley County, with 4.8 persons per square mile, had a total population of 2,290 in 2008. This is down 15.6% from 2000. Persons under 18 years of age are 2.9% below the state average. Of note, persons 65

years old or older are 24% compared to 13.3% for the state. Median household income is $34,812 (2007), which is $12,260 below the state median household income. The economy of the area centers on agriculture and ranching.

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Greeley County decreased by 5.09 percent, from 491 in 2006 to 466 in 2007.

Community Profile

Greeley County now has three public schools; Greeley-Wolbach Public School, Spalding Public School, and North Loup-Scotia Public School. Greeley also has a private school, Spalding Academy, which is a Catholic school. Special education needs are also provided to Greeley County students with special needs through ESU 10.

Central Community College in Grand Island is located about 40 miles south of the county and offers associate degrees and distance learning allows students to complete a bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska. The University of Nebraska at Kearney, approximately 75 miles to the southwest, offers baccalaureate and advanced degrees with many courses offered through distance learning.

Greeley County has 2 churches, one Catholic and one Methodist.

Spalding has a medical clinic which provides basic care. Grand Island has a large hospital and a variety of doctors to help meet the medical needs of persons of Greeley County.

The Greeley County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services throughout the county. The Nebraska State Patrol, headquartered in Grand Island, also patrols the county.

The towns of Greeley County each have parks and the town of Greeley has a swimming pool and baseball parks. The Calamus and Cedar rivers provide opportunities for water sports, fishing and camping. Just outside the southwestern edge of the county are the Davis Creek and Sherman Reservoirs where boating and water sports, fishing and camping are favorite pastimes.

Blaine County

Community Description

Blaine County encompasses 711 square miles in north central Nebraska and its seat is Brewster (29). Other towns located in Blaine County are Dunning (109), Halsey (59), and Purdum (unincorporated).* The county is entirely rural and is surrounded by other entirely rural counties. The county has three rivers running through it. The Dismal River merges with the Middle Loup River near Dunning, Nebraska. The North Loup River runs through the northern part of the county, near the town of Brewster. State Highway 7 runs north from Brewster, in the middle of the county, State Highway 91 crosses the county east and west, and State Highway 2 crosses the southwest corner of the county. The nearest metropolitan statistical area is Lincoln, Nebraska, approximately 225 miles to the southeast. The nearest larger city is North Platte, Nebraska, approximately 90 miles to the southwest. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad runs alongside State Highway 2 and intersects the towns of Dunning and Halsey.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division: July 2000

Blaine County, with .8 people per square mile, had a total population of 428 in 2008. The Census Bureau intercensal estimates indicate that this was a decrease of 26.6%, from 583 in 2000. The number of people under 18 years of age in 2007 in Blaine County is 20.8%, which is somewhat lower than the state statistic of 245.1%. Of note, persons 65 years old or older are at 23.4% in Blaine County, while statewide the number is 13.3%. Median household income is $20,647(2007) which is $16,425 below state median income. The economic base for Blaine County, which is in the sandhills, is cattle almost exclusively. The county also derives some economic viability from the railroad industry, education, and tourist trade.

According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty estimates Program, the number of individuals below the poverty level in Blaine County decreased to 17.6% from 18.6% from 2000 to 2007. This compares to a state rate of 10% and national rate of 12.5%. The number of children ages 0 to 17 below the poverty level decreased 9.8% to 23.9% from 46 in 2000 to 23 in 2003. Of note, in 2000 Blaine County had the highest percentage of people in the state below the poverty level. They have improved that mark, as Thurston County is now in the lead with 20% of their population below the poverty level.

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Blaine County decreased by 23.58 percent, from 106 in 2006 to 81 in 2007.

Community Profile

The Sandhills Public school, located in Dunning and Halsey, serves the educational needs of the county. Additionally, ESU #10 assists students in the county with special needs.

The nearest institution of higher learning is Mid Plains Community College, located in North Platte, Nebraska. Associate degrees are offered through the college and distance learning allows students to complete a bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska.

The Blaine County Extension Office offers the CHARACTER COUNTS! Program for youth, and also has an active 4H Program for young people.

Blaine County has abundant areas for recreational activities given the expanse of riverfront and the Nebraska National Forest located in the county. Of note is the 4H camp located at the Nebraska National Forest. Nestled in the Nebraska National Forest, this camp's aesthetic meshing of the scenic Sandhills with the world's largest man made forest creates a pleasant place for many gatherings. There are also camping sites, tennis courts and a swimming pool at the Nebraska National Forest park area.

Law enforcement is provided through the Blaine County Sheriff's Office which patrols the county. The Nebraska State Patrol out of North Platte is also available to assist county residents. The nearest office of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services is in Broken Bow, approximately 50 miles to the south of the county. The county is situated approximately the same distance (40 miles) from two hospitals; Brown County Hospital in Ainsworth to the north, and Jennie M. Melham Memorial Medical Center in Broken Bow to the south. There are two churches in the county.

II Community Team and Planning

Accomplishments

The Priority Goals identified for the 2006-2008 Multi-County Three Year Juvenile Services Plan were:

1. Increase awareness of substance abuse issues among youth and adults and strengthen the availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options.
2. Improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphases on increasing family oriented programs.
3. Develop and implement an area wide plan to address high risk youth behavior that will focus on coordination among youth programs, groups and families to address high risk behavior among youth and adults. This will include, but not be limited to, physical and verbal violence, date rape, teen pregnancy, and anti-social behaviors.

The following is a list of the accomplishments related to the 2006 priorities:

1 A County Aid Youth Specialist was hired in January 2006 to **coordinate activities that specifically address the need for drug and alcohol prevention education within the 4 county area**. The County Aid has conducted classes in 9 of the 12 public schools in the four county area. The classes eventually have evolved into classes that cover substance abuse, sexting, peer pressure, eating disorders, bullying, and sexually transmitted diseases. The County Aid Youth Specialist also conducts weekly classes at CEDARS Richardson House (an emergency shelter and group home).

2. The County Aid Youth Specialist has **developed, produced, and distributed a Resource Guide for each of the eight counties covered by the Broken Bow Office of Nebraska Health and Human Services**. These directories include all pertinent human services information for each of the eight counties. These have been widely distributed throughout the area. The County Aid Youth Specialist is continuing to update the Resource Guides as needed to include all the latest information available.

4. CEDARS Youth Services is an established youth serving organization within the central Nebraska area. **CEDARS Youth Services continues to grow and expand its services** to address youth related needs. A County Aid Youth Specialist was hired in 2006 to coordinate activities that specifically address the need for drug and alcohol prevention education and has met with the schools and community leaders in the four county area to coordinate drug and alcohol prevention and education as well as continuing to update the Resource Guides. Currently facilitated by CEDARS are CEDARS Richardson House (an emergency shelter and group home), Family Violence Services, Super Kids Club, Foster Care, and Families Helping Families. Bright Beginnings Preschool, which was facilitated by CEDARS, was closed this spring due to the increase of other Preschools in the area. CEDARS is committed to addressing youth related issues and actively participates in the further identification, development and implementation of new programming.

5. **The 1184 Team** has 28 members, with 15+ members who attend meetings regularly. The team meets on a quarterly basis. Over the last three years, the 1184 Team has continued to bring in a variety of speakers to educate members about common concerns that need to be addressed with families. The team has reviewed a large number of cases over the last three years, and in doing so have identified numerous families in need of services. The team was then able to work

together to make sure those families received needed services. The members feel that the team has been invaluable in finding resources for families in crisis.

6. **The DARE program is active in all the elementary and/or middle schools of Custer County.** Broken Bow Police Officer Dan Hanson is in charge of this program for the Broken Bow School, while Custer County Sheriff's Deputy Dan Osmond handles the program for the rest of the Custer County Schools. The DARE programs have lapsed in Blaine, Greeley and Valley Counties at the present time.

The Planning Team

In 2008, the four counties began planning for the update of the 2006-2008 Multi-County Juvenile Services Plan and developing priorities for the current 2009-2011 plan. A planning team was convened to assist with data and information collection, compiling the comprehensive plan and a review and feedback process. The Four-County planning team is comprised of representatives from CEDARS Youth Services, faith-based community, school personnel, therapists, community members, law enforcement, and county officials. CEDARS Youth Services serves as the administrative agency for the team and takes responsibility for the implementation of the plan. The Planning Team and CEDARS Youth Services has agreed on three priority areas: continue to educate our youth and adults concerning substance abuse issues and increase awareness of the availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options, improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphasis on increasing family oriented programs, and increase awareness of at risk behaviors among our youth and adults and continue to educate parents, educators, and community leaders on these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, bullying, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual responsibility, reckless driving, sexting, and anti-social behaviors.

FOUR-COUNTY COALITION TEAM

The Four-County Coalition Team, with CEDARS Youth Services as the administrative agency, functions as the development and advisory committee to assist with the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Plan. The Four-County Coalition Team is comprised of representatives from CEDARS Youth Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, local schools, the faith community, law enforcement, service providers, and community members at large.

Planning Process

The Four-County Coalition Planning Team has held several meetings over the last several months to have in-depth discussions on what our priority goals should be. The Systems Planning Tool was updated and approved at the April 6, 2009 meeting. The County Aid has been in charge of these meetings and has correlated the information received and has contacted absent team members with the final decision.

Approval Process

The final priority areas, goals, Systems Planning Tool, and activities were discussed, agreed upon, and approved by the Planning Team on April 6, 2009.

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III Assessment and Planning Tool

Central Nebraska is an area where underage drinking and drug use is very pervasive. The correlation between alcohol and drug use and other youth related problems increases exponentially for the youth, their families, school systems, law enforcement, the health care system, service providers, and the criminal justice system.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

The risk and protective factor model is based on the premise that to prevent a problem from occurring, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem from developing, and find ways to reduce the risk. Common risk factors include elements from family, school, and community environments, as well as characteristics of the youth and their peer group that are likely to increase the likelihood of alcohol and drug use, truancy, violence, pregnancy, and violent behavior. The Planning Team looked at, and discussed the available statistical data and discussed our personal experiences with the youth of the four county area when deciding upon our priority goals for the next three years. Research shows that by providing protective factors we are able to exert a positive influence which provides a buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that youth will engage in problem behaviors.

IV. Identified Priority Areas

Priority Area One:

Continue to educate our youth and adults concerning substance abuse issues and increase awareness of availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options.

Problem Identification and Data

The Four-County Coalition is concerned about the number of youth involved in drug and alcohol offenses and the potential this creates for additional offenses if left unchecked. There are numerous reasons for the epidemic number of youth with identified substance abuse issues. Those can generally be put into these categories:

- Lack of education about the disease of alcoholism and drug addiction. Families do not have access to or are unwilling to address this issue.
- Appropriate treatment options are either unavailable in the area or are cost prohibitive. The treatment options that are available appear to be difficult to locate.
- There is a lack of coordination and/or cooperation among the court system, the schools, service providers, and drug and alcohol treatment options.

Underage drinking and drug use are very pervasive in Central Nebraska and leads to a myriad of other problems. Rural communities are often more vulnerable to the problem of substance abuse than urban areas. In the unofficial, confidential surveys conducted by the County Aid Youth Specialist at the classes conducted in the area schools over the last 3 years, the youth admitted to a use of alcohol by high school students in the 60% to 70% range in the preceding month. This varied somewhat depending on each school and class that was being surveyed, but the general trend was that almost all the youth had some experience with alcohol, and there was some marijuana, inhalant, methamphetamine and non-medical prescription drug use admitted. According to the Substance Abuse and Associated Consequences in Nebraska Profile published December 2007 by the NE Dept of Health and Human Services (found in Appendix), current alcohol use among Nebraska high school students (42.9%) was similar to high school students nationally (43.6%). From the same report, binge drinking among Nebraska high school students is listed at 29.8% compared to 25.5% nationally. While current alcohol use and binge drinking were relatively similar across urban/rural counties, residents of rural counties reported the highest percentage for alcohol impaired driving in this Profile. In 2005, approximately 1 in every 4 Nebraska high school students (23.9%), an estimated 24,000 students, reported drinking alcohol for the first time before age 13, as per this Profile. As a life-long resident of Central Nebraska I am aware of the long distances youth in this area are required to drive to get to school and events. The fact that so many are drinking and driving is frightening. Blaine County, which has only 1 high school for 711 square miles, is entirely rural. Students can get school permits at age 14, consequently we have very young, inexperienced drivers traveling considerable distances on country roads. If you add alcohol or drug use to that scenario, you are adding a lot of risk factors together. There appears to be a lot of alcohol abuse in that county, but it is not talked about or being dealt with openly. At the coalition team meetings held over the last several months, team members agreed unanimously that drinking alcohol is the

most pressing issue for our youth for all four counties. There are a lot of parents and other adults who are not willing to deal with the fact that addiction is a disease with disastrous results for all involved. When people look at the issue as "normal behavior" and something that kids will outgrow, there are issues of denial and co-dependency which must also be dealt with. When alcohol consumption and drug use reaches such high levels, other law offenses occur, and problems increase exponentially for the youth, their families, school administrators, law enforcement, and the justice system. In 2006, there were 13,409 arrests for DUI in Nebraska, of which 334 occurred among juveniles under 18 and 12,714 arrests for non-DUI alcohol-related crime of which 2,695 occurred among juveniles under 18 (21.2%) according to the Substance Abuse and Associated Consequences in Nebraska Profile. Families in crisis appear to have a difficult time locating appropriate resources in our area. There are likely many reasons for this, including lack of education, lack of availability, as well as the common misconception that to admit that there is a problem and we need help would be to admit weakness and be subject to ridicule and embarrassment. If families had access to services on a timely basis, many crisis situations could probably be diverted.

Risk Factors

- High substance abuse rates.
- Lack of availability of supportive services for youth.
- Lack of utilization of programming that is available in the four county area.
- Lack of education for youth and adults concerning addiction issues.

Protective Factors

- Community interest in dealing with the disease of addiction.
- Opportunities for pro-social involvement.
- Strong family ties.
- High rate of social skills
- CEDARS Youth Services has expanded its services to include a part-time position which will work closely with agencies to coordinate appropriate services for at risk youth.

Priorities and Strategies

Priority Area One: <u>Continue to educate our youth and adults concerning substance abuse issues and increase awareness of availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options.</u>

Strategy (1) Increase and/or update substance abuse education.

Strategy (2) Increase availability of appropriate levels of treatment.

Priority Area Two:

Improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphasis on increasing family oriented programs.

Problem identification and Data

An area of concern for parents and authorities of this area are youth who are not receiving appropriate supervision. One area that will continue to be addressed will be youth who are home alone because parents are at work. This includes summer time and after school. Many of the adults in our rural area drive considerable distance to get to work. Our youth are more likely to be alone for longer periods of time during the day because parents spend more time on the road. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration (found in Appendix), 22.3% of children ages 6 to 11 in Nebraska are at home alone at some time during the week compared to 15.9% nationally. The hours between school in the afternoon and supper appear to be the most vulnerable time for youth for inappropriate or criminal behavior. Parents need to be aware of this and be given options on how to deal with that. Parents, schools, and communities will need to work together to formulate those options. The goal will be to educate the communities and work with those communities in the four county area to develop some options to deal with this issue.

Risk Factors

- Parents are at work and unavailable to supervise youth during late afternoon, evening hours, and/or on weekends because of work commitments.
- Lack of support systems available to supervise youth.
- Lack of utilization of programming that is available because youth don't want to be supervised.
- Peer Pressure that supersedes moral values of parents.

Protective Factors

- CEDARS Youth Services currently has an after school program in Broken Bow.
- Strong family ties.
- Cooperation from area community leaders.

Priorities and Strategies

Priority Area Two: Improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphasis on increasing family oriented programs.

Strategy (1) Increase communication among agencies and families to address needs.

Strategy (2) Increase availability of programs.

Priority Area Three:

Increase awareness of at risk behaviors among our youth and adults and continue to educate parents, educators, and community leaders on these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, bullying, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual responsibility, reckless driving, sexting, and anti-social behaviors.

Problem identification and data

Many youth in our area have serious problems that need affective intervention; and many young people with such problems end up in the system because they lack access to timely and appropriate services in the four county area. The schools, service providers and the juvenile justice system are for the most part unfamiliar with the service parameters and referral processes. Because of the wide area covered and lack of providers and services, these systems have not been able to establish effective connections, especially with surrounding providers. Due to this lack of interdisciplinary collaboration, service providers are often unable to provide appropriate services. Given the fragmentation of many systems and agencies, it is often impossible to provide continuous, integrated services to juveniles with conduct problems. Understanding the complexities of these systems has been a major challenge for the professionals in the four county area.

The third priority emphasizes the need for strong communication among agencies, schools, Health and Human Services, and the court system. The goal is to develop a plan to establish an on-going review, assessment, and collaboration process of the four county priorities related to juvenile justice issues. The plan will focus on identifying comprehensive and coordinated linkages between the courts, the schools, education programs and aftercare agencies. Improved communication, increased knowledge about system operations, and systemic change among entities is important to meeting the needs of juveniles and the public safety. The diverse systems need to work together to develop a cohesive, consistent delivery system that responds to the needs of court-involved and pre-court-involved youth. The goal of the initiative in this area will be to improve the coordination of and access to services. If efforts are successful, possible outcomes include increased numbers of youth who have access to appropriate and effective services. Improvements in access to services will help keep youth out of delinquency placements in the first instance, and youth will have more and better resources available to them when they do need more restricted juvenile justice involvement. These strategies include:

- Collaboration among the agencies responsible for youth with violence issues and mental health problems.
- Creation of interagency teams to expedite placement of youth into appropriate programs.
- Adoption of a single multi-system screening and assessment instrument for all youth in need.

Risk Factors

- Access to programs offered is often hindered by lack of knowledge about program availability and use of program resources.
- Lack of information about the needs and treatment requirements of youth can result in misinformation or serve as a barrier to successful participation.

- Youth in the four county area feel that there are limited resources to address high risk behaviors such as substance use and violent behavior.

Protective Factors

- CEDARS Youth Services is an established and respected entity in the area and can serve as the coordinator for communication and implementation of programs.

- Community members and service providers agree that the development of a coordinated system to address these juvenile issues is not only necessary, but they are willing to play an active part in the implementation of the plan.

Priorities and Strategies

Priority Area Three: Increase awareness of at risk behaviors among our youth and adults and continue to educate parents, educators, and community leaders on these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, bullying, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual responsibility, reckless driving, sexting, and anti-social behaviors.

Strategy (1) Increase communication between service providers and juvenile justice system.

Strategy (2) Increase knowledge among agencies, parents and communities concerning high risk behaviors.

V. Strategies

Priority Area Goal One: Continue to educate our youth and adults concerning substance abuse issues and increase awareness of the availability of substance abuse assessments and treatment options.					
Strategies	Action Steps	Responsible Party	Time Line	Resources Needed	Expected Results
(1) Increase and/or update substance abuse education	(a)Dialog with schools to assess current programs. (b) Implement new/updated programs in area schools. (c) Identify gaps in funding and seek funding.	(a) Planning Team (b) Planning Team (c) Coalition Team	(a,b,c,)On-going	(a) Staff time (b) Staff time, resource materials (c) Funding	Youth more aware of substance abuse issues
(2) Increase availability of appropriate levels of treatment	(a) Assess the exact level of need for each level of treatment in the area. (b) Identify treatment providers within a 100 mile radius and begin dialog about availability of services. (c)Identify the gap for additional resources and seek funding. (d) Assess self-help groups (i.e. AA, NA, etc) in the area and investigate if more or varied groups are needed.	(a) Planning Team (b) Planning Team (c) Planning Team (d) Coalition Team	(a,b,c,d) On-going	(a,b,c,d) Staff time	Timely access to appropriate level of care for substance abuse issues

Priority Area Goal Two: Improve and increase family support systems throughout the area, with special emphasis on increasing family oriented programs.					
Strategies	Action Steps	Responsible Party	Time Line	Resources Needed	Expected Results
(1)Increase communication among agencies and families to address needs.	(a) Host informational meetings in each area yearly to assess needs. (b) Identify gaps in support systems. (c) Enhance involvement in existing programs and services.	(a) Planning Team (b) Planning Team (c) Coalition Team	(a,b,c) On-going	(a) Staff Time, Informational materials (b,c) Staff Time	Improvement in communication
(2) Increase the availability of programs.	(a) Identify areas that need increased services. (b) Seek funding.	(a) Coalition Team (b) Planning Team	(a,b) On-going	(a,b) Staff Time, funding	Communities that are more supportive of youth

Priority Area Goal Three: Increase awareness of at risk behaviors among our youth and adults and continue to educate parents, educators, and community leaders on these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, bullying, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual responsibility, date rape, reckless driving, sexting, and anti-social behaviors.					
Strategies	Actions Steps	Responsible Parties	Time Line	Resources Needed	Expected Results
(1) Increase communication between service providers and juvenile justice system.	(a) Host annual informational meetings/trainings for providers, justice and law enforcement.	(a) Planning Team	(a) On-going	(a) Staff time	Improved Commun-ication
(2) Increase knowledge among agencies, parents and communities concerning high risk behaviors.	(a) Host annual informational meetings/trainings in area communities for families. (b) Enhance parental involvement in programs. (c) Hold parents accountable for their children's behaviors.	(a) Planning Team (b) Coalition Team (c) Law Enforcement & County Attorney	(a,b,c) On-going	(a) Staff time, training materials (b,c) Staff time (c) Law Enforce-ment & County Attorney	Increased knowledge for people concerned about youth in our area

Appendix

Appendix A
Systems Planning Tool
April 6, 2009

SYSTEM POINT: ARREST/ CITATION

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Police/Law Enforcement
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS §§ 43-247 (1), (2), (4)

Decision: Whether an information report should be filed, or what offense, if any, with which juvenile should be cited or arrested.

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Sufficient factual basis to believe offense was committed. b. Underlying support for a particular offense.	a. Officer's Inclination/ patience b. Degree to which parent or service provider pushes the issue c. Youth's prior incidences with law enforcement. d. Youth and/or youth's families perceived status in the community. e. Documentation to justify.

Notes:

Decision: Whether to cite or arrest juvenile for juvenile or adult offense.

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Seriousness of Offense b. Is there a warrant?	a. Degree to which juvenile cooperates with the officer. c. Victim's intent. d. Is the youth already in the HHS or juvenile system? e. Flight Risk i. Do we cite as uncontrollable? ii. Does youth or family run?

Notes

There is a concern that parents are not guiding, supporting or getting involved enough with their youth.

Decision: Whether to take juvenile into custody or to cite and release (NRS § 43-248 (1), (2); § 43-250 (1), (2), (3))	
Formal Determining Factors a. Is there a warrant?	Informal Determining Factors a. Immediate risk to juvenile b. Immediate/short term risk to public c. Seriousness of perceived offense d. Extent to which parent or other responsible adult available to take responsibility for juvenile. e. Availability of pre-adjudication detention options? f. Flight risk.
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: INITIAL DETENTION

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: State of Nebraska Probation

STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-250(3), § 43-260, § 43-260.01

Decision: Whether juvenile should be detained or released.

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Risk assessment outcome b. Accessibility of placement options: i. Parents/Guardians ii. Emergency Shelter iii. Staff Secure Facility iv. Secure Detention Facility c. Whether there is an immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the person or property of another.	a. Cost. b. Duration of custody c. Location

Notes:

SYSTEM POINT: CHARGE JUVENILE

PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney

STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-274(1), § 43-275, § 43-276

Decision: Whether to prosecute juvenile.

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Likelihood of successful prosecution b. Factors under NRS § 43-276: i. Type of treatment to which juvenile would be most amenable ii. Evidence that offense was violent, aggressive, or premeditated iii. Motivation for commission of offense iv. Age of juvenile and co-offenders v. Previous offense history, especially patterns of prior violence or antisocial behavior vi. Juvenile's sophistication and maturity vii. Juvenile's prior contacts with law enforcement and the courts viii. Whether there are facilities particularly available to the juvenile court for the treatment and rehabilitation of the juvenile	a. Purpose of prosecution i. rehabilitation of juvenile ii. educate the juvenile iii. restitution to the victims iv. community acceptance b. School Performance i. grades ii. attendance iii. discipline referrals iv. extra-curricular participation

ix. Whether best interests of juvenile and public safety dictate supervision extending beyond his or her minority x. Victim's inclination to participate in mediation xi. "Such other matters as the county attorney deems relevant to his or her decision"	
Notes:	

Decision: Whether youth should be prosecuted as juvenile or adult.	
Formal Determining Factors a. Seriousness of offense b. Was youth arrested on a warrant?	Informal Determining Factors a. Juvenile's age--i.e. how close to age 18?
Notes: What was the intent? Was it more of an accident, an act of negligence or was it premeditated and willfully acted upon? Was the intent to cause great harm to an individual or society as a whole? Have we exhausted all resources available to us through the juvenile channels? Do we need to charge the juvenile as an adult to provide the "next-step" type of programs to affect a change in the juvenile? Can we work with the family to achieve the expectations and goals of the court?	

Decision: Offense for which juvenile should be charged.	
Formal Determining Factors a. Do charges meet elements of the crime?	Informal Determining Factors NONE
Notes: There are no informal factors that can affect this decision. We need to make sure that the juvenile does not think or feel they are being treated unfairly. The punishment must fit the crime. The public must be protected and the juvenile must accept responsibility and consequences for their behavior.	

SYSTEM POINT: PRE-ADJUDICATION DETENTION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-253(2)	
Decision: Whether juvenile detained at the time of citation/arrest should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication.	
Options: 1. Parents/Guardians 2. Emergency Shelter 3. Staff Secure Facility 4. Secure Detention Facility 5. Electronic Monitoring	
Formal Determining Factors a. Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile" b. Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of…the person or property of another" c. Whether juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court	Informal Determining Factors a. Resource availability f. Status of Juvenile while detained g. Length of juvenile detention to date h. Access to educational opportunities i. Exigent/extraordinary family circumstances i. pregnancy
Notes: This decision depends on whether anyone involved is at risk or if the juvenile might try to run. Are there resources available to determine travel, and other costs?	

SYSTEM POINT: PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-256	
Decision: Whether state can show that probable cause exists that juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court.	
Formal Determining Factors a. State Statute	Informal Determining Factors a. Advisement of County Attorney
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: COMPETENCY EVALUATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-258(1(b))	
Decision: Whether juvenile is competent to participate in the proceedings.	
Formal Determining Factors a. Age b. Mental Status	Informal Determining Factors a. Chemical addictions. b. Availability of legal representation.

c. Maturity Level i. I.Q.	
Notes:	

Decision: Whether juvenile is "responsible" for his/her acts NRS § 43-258(1(c) and (2))	
Formal Determining Factors a. Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Community Health Program, Psychologist b. "Complete evaluation of the juvenile including any authorized area of inquiry requested by court." (NRS § 43-258(2))	Informal Determining Factors a. Family b. Friends
Notes: Are there factors, such as family or friends, which could influence the juvenile in a negative way?	

SYSTEM POINT: ADJUDICATION
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-279 (2) and (3)

Decision: Whether the juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, "a person described by section 43-247."	
Formal Determining Factors a. Legal sufficiency of evidence presented during adjudication hearing b. Whether juvenile admits the allegations of the petition (or, "pleads to the charges")	Informal Determining Factors NONE
Notes:	

Decision: Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (statutory authority unclear)	
Formal Determining Factors a. Criminal violation conviction.	Informal Determining Factors a. Concurrent status offense allegations. b. Previous involvement with the court.

Notes: *See NRS § 29-2261(2): A court may order a pre-sentence investigation in any case, except in cases in which an offender has been convicted of a Class IIIA misdemeanor, a Class IV misdemeanor, a Class V misdemeanor, a traffic infraction, or any corresponding city or village ordinance.

Decision: Whether to order OJS evaluation NRS § 43-281	
Formal Determining Factors a. Admission to the petition.	Informal Determining Factors a. Concurrent criminal offense allegations.

Notes:
Is the juvenile currently in the legal system, i.e. probation or OJS?
*See also: NRS § 29-2204(3): Except when a term of life is required by law, whenever the defendant was under eighteen years of age at the time he or she committed the crime for which he or she was convicted, the court may, in its discretion, instead of imposing the penalty provided for the crime, make such disposition of the defendant as the court deems proper under the Nebraska Juvenile Code. Prior to making a disposition which commits the juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services, the court shall order the juvenile to be evaluated by the office if the juvenile has not had an evaluation within the past twelve months.

Decision: Whether to order a PDI or OJS Evaluation	
Formal Determining Factors a. Presumably supplement each other b. Whether probation or commitment to OJS is in the juvenile's best interest	Informal Determining Factors a. Desired result

Notes:
What is the desired result? If the court feels that there is a specific goal to be met, which agency is the best agent for that result, Probation or OJS?

SYSTEM POINT: DISPOSITION
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286 (1)

Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation NRS § 43-286(1)(a)(i)	
Formal Determining Factors a. Number and severity of prior offenses b. Recidivism and escalation (constant criminal behavior) c. Probation history d. Findings of PDI/OJS Evaluations	Informal Determining Factors a. Family participation b. Peer influence (positive or negative) c. Educational Status

Notes:
What impact can the probation officer/OJS personnel have regarding the juveniles family situation, peer influence, the juvenile's social abilities, the best ability to oversee the juvenile during the evening/nighttime hours, and the ability to track and assist the juvenile with their school attendance/classroom performance?

Decision: Whether to commit such juvenile to the Office of Juvenile Services NRS § 43-286(1)(b)

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Findings of OJS evaluations b. Availability of services to OJS c. Recidivism and escalation i. status offenses	a. Negative family participation b. Negative peer influence c. Educational Status

Notes:
What impact can the probation officer/OJS personnel have regarding the juveniles family situation, peer influence, the juvenile's social abilities, the best ability to oversee the juvenile during the evening/nighttime hours, and the ability to track and assist the juvenile with their school attendance/classroom performance?

Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation and commit juvenile to HHS or OJS

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. No apparent authority for delinquent in the legal custody of parents/guardian. b. Welfare of the juvenile in the legal custody of parents/guardian.	a. Gives probation responsibility of supervision, but opens access to HHS/OJS funds for treatment or rehabilitation

Notes:
If needed, can Probation provide the structure and discipline for the juvenile while OJS provides the funding for the treatment/rehabilitation necessary?
See Also, State v. David C., 6 Neb. App. 198, 572 N.W.2d 392 (1997): [9] It is clear that the court intended to commit David to the YRTC without actually revoking his probation. We can find no statutory basis for this procedure. Section **43-286** provides for the possible dispositions that a court may make, including continuing [*214] the disposition portion of the hearing and (1) placing the juvenile on probation subject to the supervision of a probation officer; (2) permitting the juvenile to remain in his or her [***31] own home, subject to the supervision of the probation officer; (3) placing the juvenile in a suitable home or institution or with the Department; or (4) committing him or her to OJS. **Section 43-286 provides no authority for a court to place a juvenile on probation under the care of OJS.** Section **43-286**(4)(e) provides that if the court finds that the juvenile violated the terms of his or her probation, the court may modify the terms and conditions of the probation order, extend the period of probation, or enter "any order of disposition that could have been made at the time the original order of probation was entered . . . ." The court could not have originally entered an order providing for probation with commitment to YRTC, and it necessarily follows that the court could not enter such an order upon finding that the juvenile had violated the terms of his or her probation. The attempt to continue probation while committing David to a YRTC would also require a reversal of the order of April 30.

SYSTEM POINT: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Probation
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 29-2266

Decision: Whether to impose administrative sanctions on a probationer

Formal Determining Factors (NRS § 29-2266 (2))	Informal Determining Factors
a. Probation officers has reasonable cause to believe that probationer has committed or is about to commit a substance abuse violation or a non-criminal violation b. Substance abuse violation refers to a positive test for drug or alcohol use, failure to report for such a test, or failure to comply with substance abuse evaluations or treatment c. Non-criminal violation means: i. Moving traffic violations; ii. Failure to report to his or her probation officer; iii. Leaving the jurisdiction of the court or leaving the state without the permission of the court or his or her probation officer; iv. Failure to work regularly or attend training school; v. Failure to notify his or her probation officers of change of address or employment; vi. Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered; vii. Failure to perform community service as directed; viii. Failure to pay fines, courts costs, restitution, or any fees imposed pursuant to section 29-2262.06. d. File a motion to revoke probation with County Attorney. e. Report from OJS case workers. f. Violation of probation orders as shown in SS 29-2266.	a. Home environment/home visits b. Attitude c. Peer group
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: MOTION TO REVOKE PROBATION
PARTY RESPONSIBLE: County Attorney
STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(i)

Formal Determining Factors	Informal Determining Factors
a. Request of probation officer b. Revision of original probation order c. Violation of probation orders as shown in SS 29-2266	
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: MODIFICATION/REVOCATION OF PROBATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(v)	
Formal Determining Factors a. Original probation orders violated b. Exigent circumstances affecting juvenile environment.	Informal Determining Factors
Notes:	

SYSTEM POINT: SETTING ASIDE ADJUDICATION PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Juvenile Court Judge STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-2,104	
Decision: Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed his or her probation and supervision or the treatment program of his or her commitment NRS § 43-2,102	
Formal Determining Factors (43-2,103) a. Juvenile's post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and rehabilitation programs b. Whether setting aside adjudication will depreciate seriousness of juvenile's conduct or promote disrespect for law c. Whether failure to set aside adjudication may result in disabilities disproportionate to the conduct upon which the adjudication was based. d. Exigent circumstances affecting juvenile environment.	Informal Determining Factors a. Significant positive improvement of juvenile's environment. b. Significant positive improvement of juvenile's character.
Notes:	

Decision: Whether juvenile should be discharged from the custody and supervision of OJS	
Formal Determining Factors a. Presumably same as those for probation under NRS § 43-2,103 b. Juvenile's post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and rehabilitation programs c. Whether setting aside adjudication will depreciate seriousness of juvenile's conduct or promote disrespect for law d. Whether failure to set aside adjudication may result in disabilities disproportionate to the conduct upon which the adjudication was based.	Informal Determining Factors a. Significant positive improvement of juvenile's environment. b. Significant positive improvement of juvenile's character.
Notes: See Also, *In re Interest Tamantha S.*, 267 Neb. 78; 672 N.W.2d 24 (2003): it is clear under the language of § 43-408 that the committing court maintains jurisdiction over a juvenile committed to OJS, conducts review hearings every 6 months, and is to receive written notification of the placement and treatment status of juveniles committed to OJS at least every 6 months. See § 43-408(2) and (3). Thus, although the statute speaks of committed [**28] juveniles' being "discharged from [OJS]," § 43-408(2), the statute does not explicitly say that OJS discharges the juveniles, and, on the contrary, the Legislature has explicitly mandated that the committing court "continues to maintain jurisdiction" over a juvenile [***9] committed to OJS. *Id.* Therefore, while OJS may make an initial determination with regard to the advisability of the discharge of a juvenile committed to OJS, the committing court, as a result of its statutorily imposed continuing jurisdiction, must approve the discharge of the juvenile.	

Attachment of Statistical Support

County Demographics

Custer County

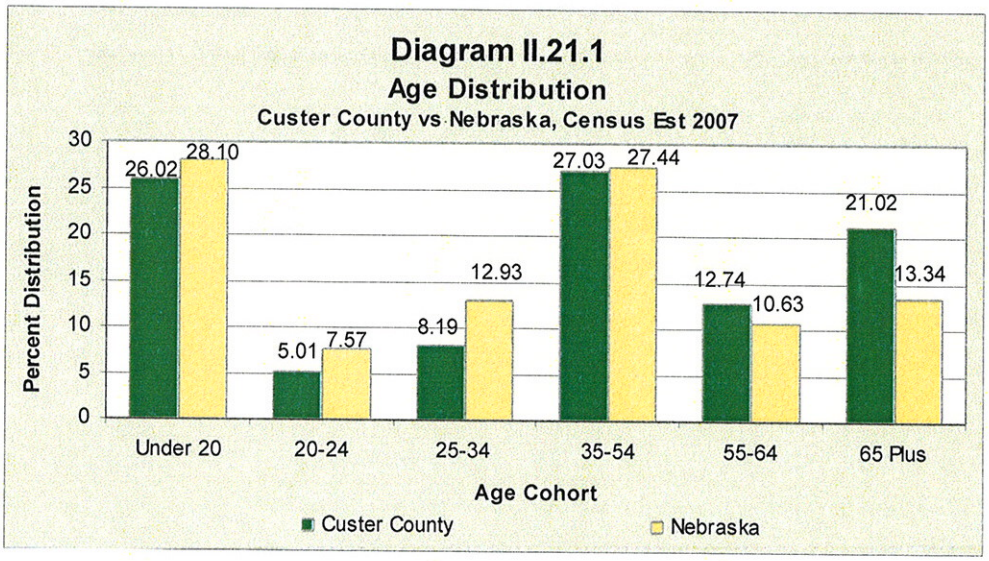
Summary

- Between 2000 and 2007, population decreased by 8.00 percent, or by 944 people
- Between 2000 and 2007, the Hispanic population increased by 31.48 percent
- Between 2005 and 2006, the total number of full-time and part-time jobs increased by 238 jobs
- In 2006, average earnings per job in the County was $28,921 compared to $39,181 statewide
- Between 2006 and 2007, the unemployment rate decreased from 2.4 percent to 2.3 percent
- Between 2006 and 2007, total new housing units permitted decreased by 6 units
- In 2007, the average real value of new single-family construction was $65,000
- In 2007, the average price of an existing home was $54,645
- In a November 2008 rental survey, the vacancy rate was 6.12 percent

Demographics

Population Characteristics

The Census Bureau's most recent intercensal estimates indicate that Custer County's population decreased by 8.00 percent, from 11,793 in 2000 to 10,849 in 2007. This compares to a statewide population growth rate of 3.70 percent. The number of people from 20 to 24 years of age changed from 408 in 2000 to 543 in 2007, an increase of 33.09 percent, and the number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 18.16 percent. As seen in Diagram II.21.1, people younger than 25 comprised 31.03 percent of the population in 2007, while individuals aged 55 and over comprised 33.75 percent of the population in Custer County. This compares to 35.7 percent below the age of 25, and 24.0 percent aged 55 and over, statewide.



The white population decreased by 8.42 percent, while the black population increased by 12.50 percent. The Hispanic population shifted from 108 to 142 people between 2000 and 2007, a change of 31.48 percent. Table II.21.1 presents the details of these population characteristics.

Table II.21.1
Profile of Population Characteristics
Nebraska vs. Custer County, Census 2000 and 2007 Census Estimates

Subject	Nebraska			Custer County		
	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change
Population	1,711,263	1,774,571	3.70	11,793	10,849	-8.00
Age						
Under 20 years	504,336	498,642	-1.13	3,338	2,823	-15.43
20 to 24 years	120,331	134,259	11.57	408	543	33.09
25 to 34 years	223,273	229,441	2.76	1,085	888	-18.16
35 to 54 years	489,588	486,991	-0.53	3,279	2,933	-10.55
55 to 64 years	141,540	188,590	33.24	1,198	1,382	15.36
65 & over	232,195	236,648	1.92	2,485	2,280	-8.25
Race						
White	1,585,617	1,625,144	2.49	11,668	10,686	-8.42
Black	70,043	78,581	12.19	8	9	12.50
American Indian & Alaskan Native	15,634	17,576	12.42	48	62	29.17
Asian	22,528	30,317	34.57	18	25	38.89
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	993	1,270	27.90	0	0	-
Two or more races	16,448	21,683	31.83	51	67	31.37
Hispanic (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	133,832	41.73	108	142	31.48

Population Migration

Total population change is a combination of births, deaths, and the net migration of those arriving in and leaving the state. The result of births minus deaths is termed the *natural increase*. As calculated from data seen in Table II.21.2, at right, from April 2000 to July 2007, Custer County's natural increase was estimated to be -218 people. Custer County has been experiencing net out-migration, with over 726 persons leaving the County in the last seven years.[137]

Table II.21.2
Custer County Population Change
Census 1980 through July 2007

1980 Population	**13,877**
Natural Increase 80-90	93
Net Migration 80-90	-1,700
1990 Population	**12,270**
Natural Increase 90-00	-204
Net Migration 90-00	-273
2000 Population	**11,793**
Natural Increase 00-07	-218
Net Migration 00-07	-726
2007 Population Estimate	**10,849**

The Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles provides another source of information about migration trends. These data represent the net of driver's licenses surrendered to other states when a Nebraska resident moves outside of Nebraska, as well as those people from other states that exchanged their out of state license for a Nebraska license when they moved to the state. Known as the driver's license exchange data, it shows that net change in Custer County decreased from 34 persons in 2006 to 3 persons in calendar 2007, with an addition net movement of -4 in the first six months of 2008. The driver's license total exchanges for the last seven and one-half years are presented in Table II.21.3.

[137] Net migration includes a residual, a change the Census Bureau has not attributed to any cause.

Table II.21.3
Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered
Custer County, Calendar years 2001-2008

Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
Calendar 2001	116	96	20
Calendar 2002	110	89	21
Calendar 2003	102	91	11
Calendar 2004	125	104	21
Calendar 2005	116	86	30
Calendar 2006	143	109	34
Calendar 2007	112	109	3
First Half 2008	50	54	-4

Another source of data describing population and migration is from the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR). Returns from the DOR indicate that total returns decreased from 4,891 in 2006 to 4,964 in 2007, as seen in Table II.21.4.

Table II.21.4
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns
Custer County, 1991-2007

Year	Total Returns
1991	5,415
1992	5,313
1993	5,247
1994	5,283
1995	5,197
1996	5,200
1997	5,167
1998	5,167
1999	5,137
2000	5,146
2001	5,020
2002	5,004
2003	4,932
2004	4,908
2005	4,609
2006	4,891
2007	4,964

Together, these migration data tend to support the Census Bureau's notion that the population is changing in Custer County.

School Age Children

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Custer County decreased by 1.18 percent, from 2,111 in 2007 to 2,086 in 2008, as seen in Table II.21.5.[138] School age children 5 to 10 years of age increased from 780 in 2007 to 804 in 2008.

Table II.21.5
School Age Children
Custer County by Academic Years: 1992 - 2008

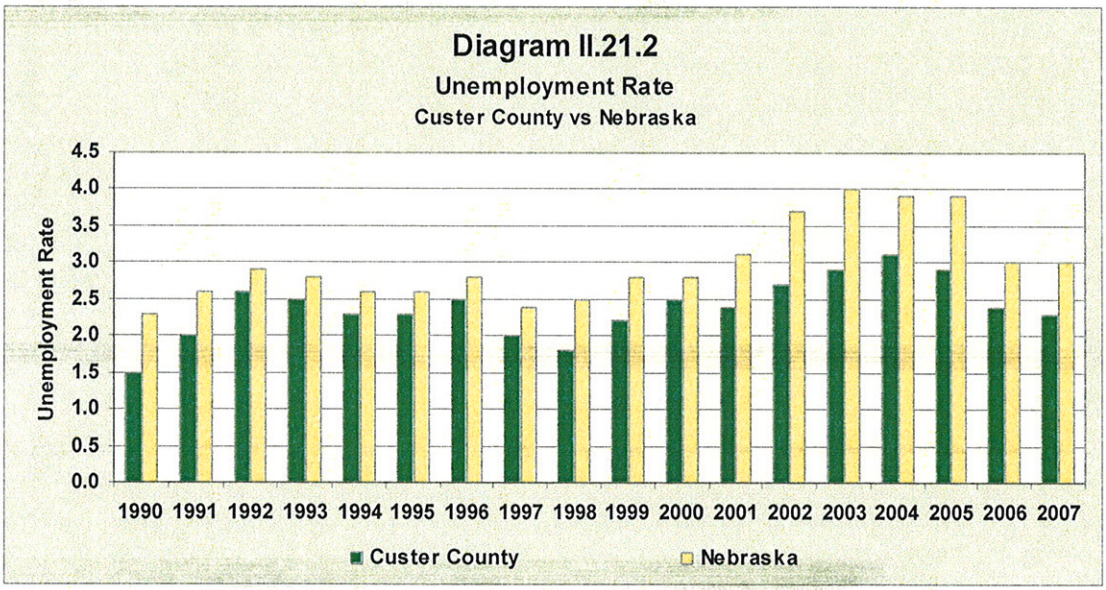
Year	Ages			Total
	5-10	11-14	15-18	
1992	1,126	809	730	2,665
1993	1,136	839	774	2,749
1994	1,139	801	722	2,662
1995	1,144	807	841	2,792
1996	1,162	775	749	2,686
1997	1,074	798	755	2,627
1998	1,092	787	750	2,629
1999	1,096	774	759	2,629
2000	1,075	768	725	2,568
2001	1,024	761	703	2,488
2002	961	749	726	2,436
2003	851	704	695	2,250
2004	816	665	669	2,150
2005	821	678	701	2,200
2006	767	618	728	2,113
2007	780	615	716	2,111
2008	804	584	698	2,086

[138] The Department of Education provided the 1992 through 2002 data on October 4, 2002. The 2003 through 2008 counts of school age children do not appear to have the same methodology that was used to count school age children between 1992 and 2002.

Economics

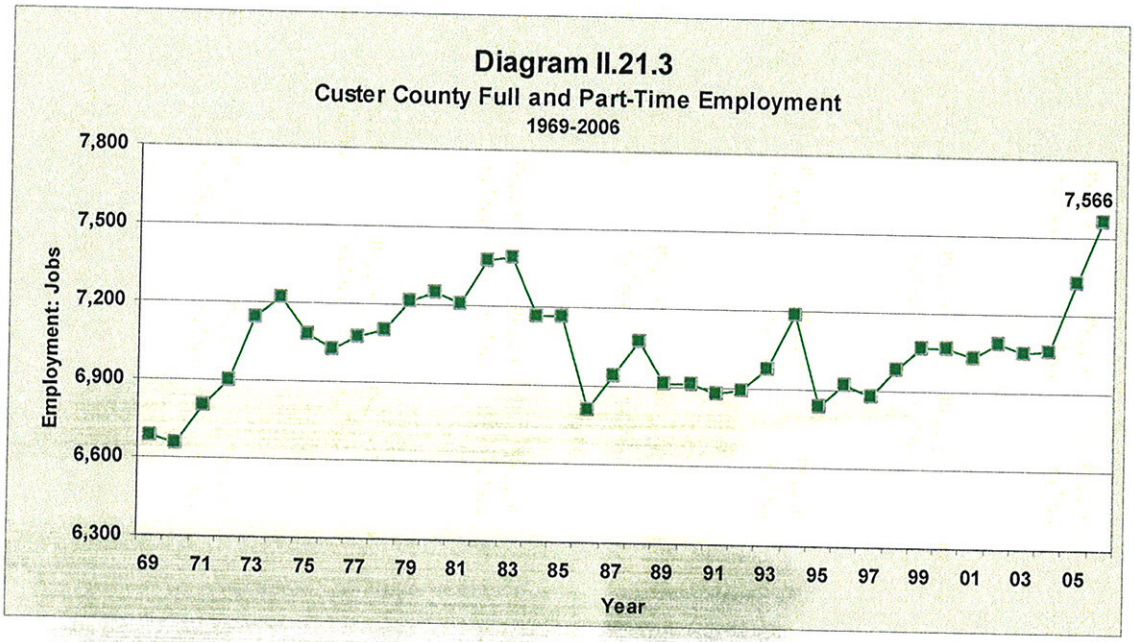
Labor Force

Labor force and employment statistics were derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The labor force in Custer County, defined as the number of people working or actively seeking work, decreased from 6,165 in 2006 to 6,005 in 2007. The total number of people employed changed from 6,018 in 2006 to 5,868 in 2007. The unemployment rate for the County, at 2.4 percent, compares to the state unemployment rate of 3.0 percent for 2007. Unemployment in the County experienced a change of -0.1 percentage points between 2006 and 2007. These unemployment rate data are presented in Diagram II.21.2.

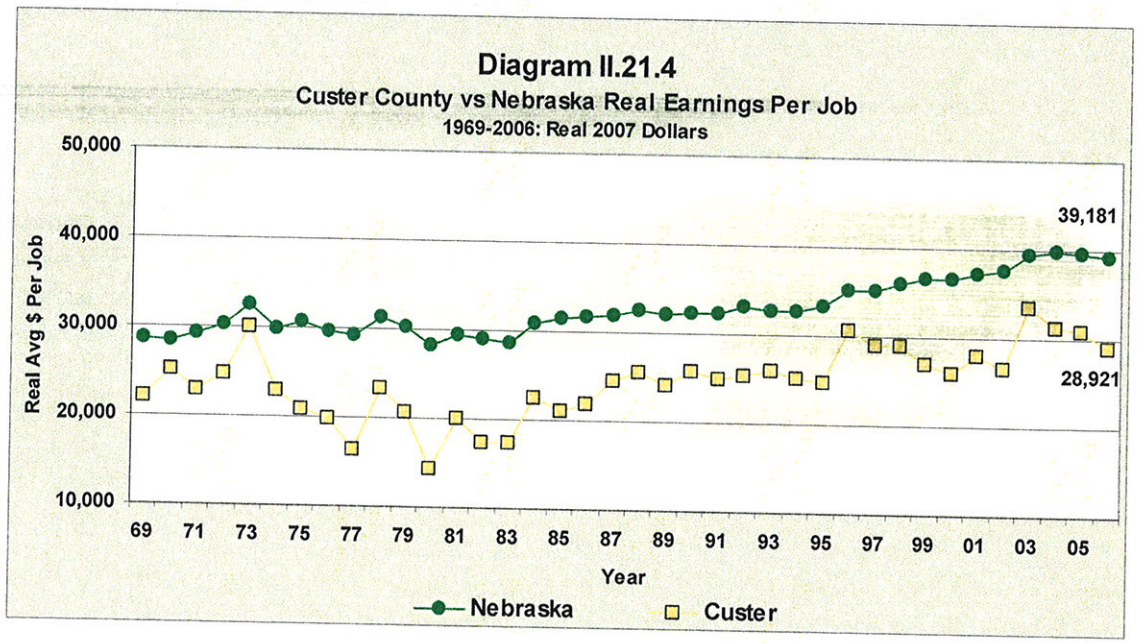


Employment and Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also measures employment, which is defined as the total number of full and part-time jobs. In 2006, the latest year available for these county data, Custer County recorded 7,566 jobs, an increase of 238 jobs since 2005. Diagram II.21.3 presents total employment for the County from 1969 through 2006.



As seen in Diagram II.21.4, average earnings per job in the County was $28,921 in 2006, while Nebraska and U.S. average earnings per job were $39,181 and $48,680 respectively.



Total real personal income in 2006, comprising all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents and transfer payments, was $338,090,000, a decrease of 0.70 percent between 2005 and 2006. Real per capita income was $30,828 that same year; this compares with a statewide average real per capita income of $34,849. Table II.21.6 provides further annual data for the years 1969 through 2006.

Table II.21.6
Custer County Total BEA Employment and Real Personal Income
BEA Data 1969 through 2006: 1,000s of Real 2007 Dollars

Year	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residence Adjustment	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Total BEA Employment	Average Real Earnings per Job
1969	147,359	6,878	279	39,662	21,833	202,256	14,044	6,686	22,040
1970	167,118	7,110	1,073	42,609	23,686	227,376	16,111	6,653	25,119
1971	155,943	7,454	1,974	43,746	25,120	219,328	15,343	6,804	22,919
1972	169,769	8,144	2,729	48,911	26,007	239,272	16,597	6,899	24,608
1973	214,038	9,795	3,675	53,383	28,882	290,182	20,165	7,146	29,952
1974	165,400	10,700	4,201	54,430	30,784	244,115	17,289	7,222	22,902
1975	146,801	10,420	5,366	57,272	33,013	232,032	16,144	7,078	20,740
1976	139,193	10,935	5,844	56,280	32,765	223,148	15,793	7,027	19,808
1977	115,485	10,689	6,930	60,106	33,292	205,124	14,365	7,073	16,328
1978	165,237	11,491	7,221	64,355	35,015	260,336	18,361	7,101	23,269
1979	149,377	12,414	7,465	67,379	35,372	247,180	17,543	7,213	20,709
1980	103,516	12,121	7,666	77,963	37,069	214,092	15,418	7,246	14,286
1981	144,534	12,454	6,599	88,318	38,547	265,544	19,110	7,205	20,060
1982	128,646	13,087	6,154	98,078	40,270	260,061	18,774	7,375	17,443
1983	127,539	12,914	5,929	94,088	41,204	255,846	18,515	7,391	17,256
1984	160,823	13,396	6,327	95,972	42,446	292,171	21,319	7,164	22,449
1985	151,082	13,923	6,040	89,115	43,488	275,802	20,689	7,168	21,077
1986	148,592	13,970	5,633	84,558	44,678	269,490	20,876	6,808	21,826
1987	169,711	14,573	5,810	78,304	44,120	283,372	22,466	6,939	24,458
1988	180,938	15,651	5,777	79,709	44,042	294,814	23,573	7,075	25,574
1989	166,208	15,923	5,569	83,341	45,932	285,127	23,166	6,917	24,029
1990	178,371	15,392	5,936	78,755	47,157	294,826	24,015	6,912	25,806
1991	171,278	15,691	6,354	80,506	49,725	292,172	23,756	6,878	24,902
1992	174,895	15,639	7,146	79,949	52,938	299,290	24,161	6,896	25,362
1993	180,281	16,100	7,811	75,822	53,572	301,385	24,313	6,974	25,850
1994	179,747	16,704	8,978	73,874	54,170	300,066	24,246	7,186	25,014
1995	168,406	15,822	10,255	78,977	55,546	297,362	24,111	6,839	24,624
1996	211,281	15,901	10,880	81,691	56,855	344,806	28,237	6,920	30,532
1997	199,466	16,056	11,706	82,858	57,986	335,961	27,633	6,878	29,001
1998	201,741	16,700	12,744	86,893	59,755	344,433	28,703	6,986	28,878
1999	190,431	16,552	13,457	80,222	60,958	328,516	27,834	7,068	26,943
2000	182,411	16,819	14,089	82,160	60,874	322,716	27,349	7,064	25,823
2001	197,174	17,685	11,769	83,064	64,719	339,042	29,064	7,033	28,036
2002	187,763	18,110	11,568	75,979	65,326	322,526	27,905	7,087	26,494
2003	236,157	18,313	11,880	74,678	65,925	370,327	32,230	7,051	33,493
2004	220,684	18,028	11,800	59,307	66,733	340,496	30,309	7,059	31,263
2005	225,165	18,833	12,083	55,146	66,915	340,477	30,599	7,328	30,727
2006	218,813	19,662	12,504	57,177	69,258	338,090	30,828	7,566	28,921

According to the Nebraska Department of Revenue, returns with an adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $10,000 decreased by 35.63 percet between 1991 and 2007. Returns with an AGI from $10,001 to $25,000 decreased by 28.76 percent over the period. On the other hand, returns with an AGI from $100,000 or more increased from 236.23 percent over the period. Table II.21.7 presents AGI distribution for the years 1991 through 2007.

Table II.21.7
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income
Custer County, 1991 through 2007

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,001-$15,000	$15,001-$25,000	$25,001-$35,000	$35,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	$100,000-$250,000	More than $250,000	Total	Other[139]
1991	2,040	602	1,091	684	585	287	40	59	10	5,415	61,471
1992	2,013	550	1,106	670	568	282	54	52	.	5,313	54,302
1993	1,983	489	1,094	698	557	289	68	49	.	5,247	62,195
1994	2,042	518	1,067	670	527	337	61	47	.	5,283	66,366
1995	2,018	463	998	661	563	354	67	60	.	5,197	77,832
1996	1,989	439	982	689	563	376	75	68	.	5,200	79,346
1997	1,886	420	953	684	584	442	98	89	11	5,167	82,700
1998	1,829	418	943	691	611	459	109	93	14	5,167	84,597
1999	1,731	396	878	692	644	541	139	105	11	5,137	86,137
2000	1,721	337	845	687	681	600	137	123	15	5,146	88,142
2001	1,682	334	829	648	668	590	140	111	18	5,020	87,433
2002	1,760	343	780	690	641	543	136	95	.	5,004	79,865
2003	1,645	386	760	646	668	542	168	105	12	4,932	81,195
2004	1,536	422	767	641	642	586	179	118	17	4,908	82,016
2005	1,369	379	701	568	652	546	231	139	24	4,609	155,967
2006	1,278	424	767	644	641	670	270	171	26	4,891	89,829
2007	1,313	458	748	568	665	663	317	203	29	4,964	116,987

The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty as a situation in which total family income is less than a threshold amount based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty decreased from 1,871 in 1998 to 1,312 in 2007, with the poverty rate reaching 12.4 percent in 2007. This compares to a state poverty rate of 10.6 percent and a national rate of 12.1 percent in 2007. Table II.21.8 presents poverty data for the County.

Table II.21.8
Individuals in Poverty
Custer County, Census Estimates 1998-2007

Year	Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1998	1,871	15.90
1999	1,610	13.80
2000	1,502	13.10
2001	1,545	13.60
2002	1,637	14.30
2003	1,399	12.30
2004	1,331	11.80
2005	1,423	12.8
2006	1,634	14.9
2007	1,312	12.4

[139] This includes non-resident returns and all returns statewide which were not allocated to a specific county.

Business Establishments

The total number of business establishments[140] in Custer County increased by 22 between 1980 and 2006, at an annual rate of change of 0.24 percent, as presented in Table II.21.9.[141] This compares to an average annual rate of change of 1.26 percent statewide.

Custer County added 8 business establishments between 2005 and 2006, while statewide there was an increase of 466.

Table II.21.9
Total Business Establishments
Nebraska vs Custer County, 1980-2006

Year	Nebraska	Custer County
1980	37,727	356
1981	37,582	365
1982	37,500	344
1983	41,889	375
1984	43,151	365
1985	43,115	357
1986	42,538	348
1987	42,691	366
1988	43,134	353
1989	43,302	358
1990	43,749	359
1991	44,405	375
1992	45,269	382
1993	46,059	391
1994	46,640	397
1995	47,128	386
1996	47,607	383
1997	48,588	368
1998	48,655	374
1999	48,968	365
2000	49,623	369
2001	49,710	375
2002	50,259	361
2003	50,394	367
2004	50,928	373
2005	51,440	370
2006	51,906	378

Housing

Housing Development

The Census Bureau estimates that total housing units increased by 1.22 percent in Custer County between 2000 and 2007, from 5,585 to 5,653. This compares to a 8.04 percent estimated increase statewide, as seen in Table II.21.10.

Table II.21.10
Housing Unit Estimates
Nebraska vs Custer County

Subject	Nebraska	% Growth since 2000	Custer County	% Growth since 2000
2000 Census	722,668	.	5,585	.
July 2001 Estimate	733,331	1.48	5,611	0.47
July 2002 Estimate	740,561	2.48	5,629	0.79
July 2003 Estimate	748,805	3.62	5,647	1.11
July 2004 Estimate	757,742	4.85	5,667	1.47
July 2005 Estimate	766,951	6.13	5,676	1.63
July 2006 Estimate	774,843	7.22	5,662	1.38
July 2007 Estimate	780,804	8.04	5,653	1.22

The U.S. Census Bureau reports building permits issued by permit issuing agencies, as well as valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family unit construction usually represents most residential development in the County. Single-family building permit authorizations in Custer County decreased from 8 in 2006 to 2 in 2007, with the average value of construction reaching $65,000. The statewide average in 2007 was about $143,154. This value excludes the cost of the lot and infrastructure improvements. Total permitted units decreased from 8 in 2006 to 2 in 2007. These changes in residential permit

[140] Source: The Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>.
[141] Totals may not add due to rounding off of county totals.

activity compare with a decrease in population of 944 people since 2000. Additional details of permit activity and per unit valuations are given in Table II.21.11.

Table II.21.11
Building Permits and Valuation[142]
Custer County, 1980 – 2007

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, 1000s of Real 2007 $			
	Single-Family Units	Duplex Units	Tri and Four Plex Units	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units($)	Duplex Units ($)	Tri and Four Plex Units ($)	Multi-Family Units ($)
1980	12	.	4	.	16	102.41	.	66.43	.
1981	16	.	.	.	16	122.98	.	.	.
1982	7	.	.	.	7	87.48	.	.	.
1983	11	.	.	6	17	111.14	.	.	119.28
1984	8	.	.	.	8	72.35	.	.	.
1985	5	.	.	.	5	102.99	.	.	.
1986	2	.	4	.	6	96.57	.	41.99	.
1987	3	.	.	.	3	144.41	.	.	.
1988	1	.	.	.	1	110.66	.	.	.
1989	2	.	.	.	2	76.16	.	.	.
1990	2	.	.	.	2	55.00	.	.	.
1991	3	.	.	.	3	62.35	.	.	.
1992	8	.	.	.	8	110.13	.	.	.
1993	6	.	4	.	10	131.33	.	71.08	.
1994	7	.	.	.	7	117.24	.	.	.
1995	4	.	.	.	4	107.51	.	.	.
1996	3	16	.	.	19	141.10	84.47	.	.
1997	2	.	.	.	2	69.61	.	.	.
1998	2	.	.	.	2	186.06	.	.	.
1999	3	.	.	.	3	123.09	.	.	.
2000	6	.	.	.	6	150.38	.	.	.
2001	4	.	.	.	4	101.38	.	.	.
2002	2	.	.	.	2	223.97	.	.	.
2003	6	2	.	.	8	106.65	154.64	.	.
2004	3	2	.	.	5	142.16	150.36	.	.
2005	1	2	.	.	3	95.31	145.61	.	.
2006	8	.	.	.	8	133.96	.	.	.
2007	2	.	.	.	2	65.00	.	.	.

Housing Characteristics

The Department fo Revenue, Property Assessment Division (PAD), provided a database of residential property transactions over the last seven years. The property transactions are primarily related to existing buildings, with very little new construction data. Nevertheless, during fiscal years 1999 through 2007, there were a total of 1,487 property transactions in Custer County. Of these, there were 1,445 single-family transactions during this nine-year period, as seen in Table II.21.12.

[142] Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Note: Permits do not necessarily translate into a precise and full count of housing production. Some dwellings permitted are never constructed. As well, some dwellings may be built in areas that lack a building permitting process, have a lax permitting process, or have insufficient oversight of construction activity.

Table II.21.12
Total Residential Property Transactions
Custer County, Fiscal Years 1999-2007

Housing Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Single Family	164	194	177	133	144	175	155	144	159	1,445
Mobile Home	7	2	7	6	0	5	1	8	4	40
Duplex	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Townhome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	172	196	184	139	144	181	156	152	163	1,487

The PAD data also has descriptions of the building. Quality refers to the grade of materials and workmanship used in the original construction of the dwelling. Of the 667 single family home property transactions concerning units built before 1930, 0.1 percent were of low quality and 57.1 percent were of fair quality. Conversely, of the 5 homes built from 2001 through 2007, none were of low quality and 20.0 percent of fair quality. Table II.21.13 provides details on the quality of these single-family residential dwellings by vintage of construction.

Table II.21.13
Quality of Materials and Workmanship
Custer County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Quality	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Low	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	8
Fair	381	140	24	15	6	5	1	124	696
Average	272	155	55	69	30	13	2	100	696
Good	10	5	5	1	6	7	2	5	41
Very Good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excellent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total	667	301	85	85	43	25	5	234	1,445

In regard to the condition of residential dwellings, of the same 667 single family homes built before 1930, 6.6 percent of the homes were worn out or badly worn, and 87.6 percent were in average condition. Table II.21.14 provides details of the condition of single-family residential dwellings by year built.

Table II.21.14
Condition of Residential Dwellings
Custer County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Condition	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Worn Out	16	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	22
Badly Worn	28	5	1	0	0	0	0	9	43
Average	584	259	70	79	31	17	0	217	1,257
Good	35	31	11	6	10	7	4	2	106
Very Good	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	9
Excellent	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5
Missing	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	667	301	85	85	43	25	5	234	1,445

Housing Costs

Between 1999 and 2007, the average price of an existing single family home changed from $38,557 to $54,645, a total increase of 41.7 percent as seen in Table II.21.15.

Table II.21.15
Average Sales Price in PAD Database
Custer County, Single Family Homes

Fiscal Year	Average Sales Price ($)
1999	38,557
2000	36,796
2001	40,673
2002	42,221
2003	38,612
2004	42,714
2005	51,834
2006	53,738
2007	54,645
Average	44,133

Single-family home prices from the PAD database also indicate a general increase in average home prices and average floor area for newer homes. Single-family home prices in Custer County increased from $29,980 for homes built before 1930 to $137,000 for homes built from 2001 to 2007.[143] However, homes built from 2001 through 2007 are also larger than the average, or 1,645 square feet per unit. Table II.21.16 provides additional details, by year of construction, for single-family homes.

Table II.21.16
Average Sales Price and Area (in Sq. Ft.) of Property Transactions
Custer County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Vintage	Average Sales Price ($)	Average Floor Area Sq. Ft.	Price per Sq. Ft.* ($)
Before 1930	29,980	1,115	26.89
1931-1960	48,440	1,127	42.98
1961-1970	66,601	1,237	53.84
1971-1980	84,862	1,375	61.70
1981-1990	101,695	1,408	72.22
1991-2000	130,539	1,627	80.21
2001-2007	137,000	1,645	83.27
Average	44,133	1,146	38.52

* Price per sq. ft. may not compute precisely due to rounding off of sales price and floor area.

[143] When a manufactured home is placed on a permanent foundation, the Assessor considers the property a single-family dwelling. Hence, these property transactions are seen even though a single-family new construction permit was probably not issued for the manufactured home.

Survey of Rental Properties

During November of 2008, a telephone survey of rental properties was conducted throughout Nebraska. Table II.21.17 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys over the last seven years in Custer County. Completed surveys decreased from 9 in 2007 to 7 in 2008. The vacancy rate for all units changed by 8.48 percentage points between 2002 and 2008. While the vacancy rate for all units was at 6.12 percent in 2008, the respondents indicated that their units are filled up in an average of 19 days, a change of 23 days since 2002.

Table II.21.17
2008 Survey of Rental Properties by Year
Custer County

Year	Completed Surveys	Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Absorption Rate
2002	4	137	14.60	42
2003	2	93	12.90	60
2004	10	262	5.34	99
2005	9	232	12.50	34
2006	10	188	5.32	37
2007	9	188	9.57	49
2008	7	98	6.12	19

Of the 98 units managed in Custer County during 2008, 67 were apartments. Of these, 6 were vacant, a vacancy rate of 8.96 percent. Table II.21.18 provides the breakdown of units by type and availability.

Table II.21.18
2008 Vacancy Rates by Unit Type
Custer County

Type of Units	Units Managed	Available Units	Vacancy Rate
Single-family Units	31	0	0.00
Apartments	67	6	8.96
Mobile Homes	0	0	.
Not Sure of Type	0	0	.
Total Units	98	6	6.12

Of the 7 completed surveys, 1 had a waiting list at their facilities. Units with rental assistance comprised 17.35 percent of the total number of units managed in the County. These data are presented in Table II.21.19.

Table II.21.19
2008 Rental Property Attributes
Custer County

Attributes of Completed Surveys	Number of Responses
Units with Rental Assistance	17
Have Wait List	1
Waitlist Size	.

The survey respondents were asked to rate the need for new rental units and the need for rehabilitation of existing units on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 indicating no need and 5 indicating extreme need. While some respondents said that they did not know, 28.57 percent indicated that there was no need for new construction. The ranking of need for rental rehabilitation was more moderate, as seen in Table II.21.20.

Table II.21.20
2008 Need for Construction or Rehabilitation
Custer County

Degree of Need	Need for New Construction	Need for Rehabilitation of Existing Units
1 = no need	2	2
2	2	2
3	1	
4	1	2
5 = extreme need	1	1

Valley County

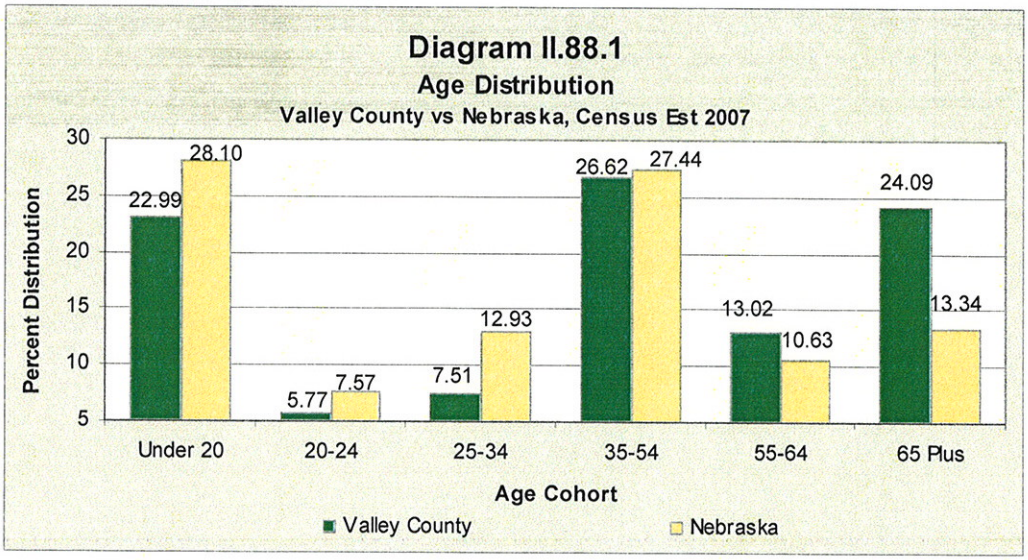
Summary

- Between 2000 and 2007, population decreased by 8.26 percent, or by 384 people
- Between 2000 and 2007, the Hispanic population increased by 12.00 percent
- Between 2005 and 2006, the total number of full-time and part-time jobs increased by 197 jobs
- In 2006, average earnings per job in the County was $22,443 compared to $38,803 statewide
- Between 2006 and 2007, the unemployment rate remained at 2.5 percent to 2.5 percent
- Between 2006 and 2007, total new housing units permitted increased by 2 units
- In 2007, the average real value of new single-family construction was $145,000
- In 2007, the average price of an existing home was $58,660
- In a November 2008 rental survey, the vacancy rate was 11.36 percent

Demographics

Population Characteristics

The Census Bureau's most recent intercensal estimates indicate that Valley County's population decreased by 8.26 percent, from 4,647 in 2000 to 4,263 in 2007. This compares to a statewide population growth rate of 3.70 percent. The number of people from 20 to 24 years of age changed from 140 in 2000 to 246 in 2007, an increase of 75.71 percent, and the number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 25.75 percent. As seen in Diagram II.88.1, people younger than 25 comprised 28.76 percent of the population in 2007, while individuals aged 55 and over comprised 37.11 percent of the population in Valley County. This compares to 35.7 percent below the age of 25, and 24.0 percent aged 55 and over, statewide.



The white population decreased by 8.46 percent, while the black population increased by 14.29 percent. The Hispanic population shifted from 75 to 84 people between 2000 and 2007, a change of 12.00 percent. Table II.88.1 presents the details of these population characteristics.

Table II.88.1
Profile of Population Characteristics
Nebraska vs. Valley County, Census 2000 and 2007 Census Estimates

Subject	Nebraska			Valley County		
	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change
Population	1,711,263	1,774,571	3.70	4,647	4,263	-8.26
Age						
Under 20 years	504,336	498,642	-1.13	1,232	980	-20.45
20 to 24 years	120,331	134,259	11.57	140	246	75.71
25 to 34 years	223,273	229,441	2.76	431	320	-25.75
35 to 54 years	489,588	486,991	-0.53	1,251	1,135	-9.27
55 to 64 years	141,540	188,590	33.24	478	555	16.11
65 & over	232,195	236,648	1.92	1,115	1,027	-7.89
Race						
White	1,585,617	1,625,144	2.49	4,599	4,210	-8.46
Black	70,043	78,581	12.19	7	8	14.29
American Indian & Alaskan Native	15,634	17,576	12.42	15	16	6.67
Asian	22,528	30,317	34.57	5	6	20.00
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	993	1,270	27.90	3	3	0.00
Two or more races	16,448	21,683	31.83	18	20	11.11
Hispanic (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	133,832	41.73	75	84	12.00

Population Migration

Total population change is a combination of births, deaths, and the net migration of those arriving in and leaving the state. The result of births minus deaths is termed the *natural increase*. As calculated from data seen in Table II.88.2, at right, from April 2000 to July 2007, Valley County's natural increase was estimated to be -94 people. Valley County has been experiencing net out-migration, with over 290 persons leaving the County in the last seven years.[281]

Table II.88.2
Valley County Population Change
Census 1980 through July 2007

1980 Population	**5,633**
Natural Increase 80-90	73
Net Migration 80-90	-537
1990 Population	**5,169**
Natural Increase 90-00	-166
Net Migration 90-00	-356
2000 Population	**4,647**
Natural Increase 00-07	-94
Net Migration 00-07	-290
2007 Population Estimate	**4,263**

The Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles provides another source of information about migration trends. These data represent the net of driver's licenses surrendered to other states when a Nebraska resident moves outside of Nebraska, as well as those people from other states that exchanged their out of state license for a Nebraska license when they moved to the state. Known as the driver's license exchange data, it shows that net change in Valley County increased from -1 person in 2006 to 4 persons in calendar 2007, with an addition net movement of 9 in the first six months of 2008. The driver's license total exchanges for the last seven and one-half years are presented in Table II.88.3.

[281] Net migration includes a residual, a change the Census Bureau has not attributed to any cause.

Table II.88.3
Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered
Valley County, Calendar years 2001-2008

Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
Calendar 2001	41	37	4
Calendar 2002	42	33	9
Calendar 2003	36	21	15
Calendar 2004	30	36	-6
Calendar 2005	34	33	1
Calendar 2006	39	40	-1
Calendar 2007	43	39	4
First Half 2008	20	11	9

Another source of data describing population and migration is from the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR). Returns from the DOR indicate that total returns increased from 1,864 in 2006 to 1,901 in 2007, as seen in Table II.88.4.

Table II.88.4
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns
Valley County, 1991-2007

Year	Total Returns
1991	2,168
1992	2,149
1993	2,143
1994	2,079
1995	2,100
1996	2,099
1997	2,068
1998	2,051
1999	2,016
2000	2,033
2001	1,979
2002	2,012
2003	1,948
2004	1,869
2005	1,712
2006	1,864
2007	1,901

Together, these migration data tend to support the Census Bureau's notion that the population is changing in Valley County.

School Age Children

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Valley County decreased by 10.53 percent, from 817 in 2007 to 731 in 2008, as seen in Table II.88.5.[282] School age children 5 to 10 years of age decreased from 316 in 2007 to 276 in 2008.

Table II.88.5
School Age Children
Valley County by Academic Years: 1992 - 2008

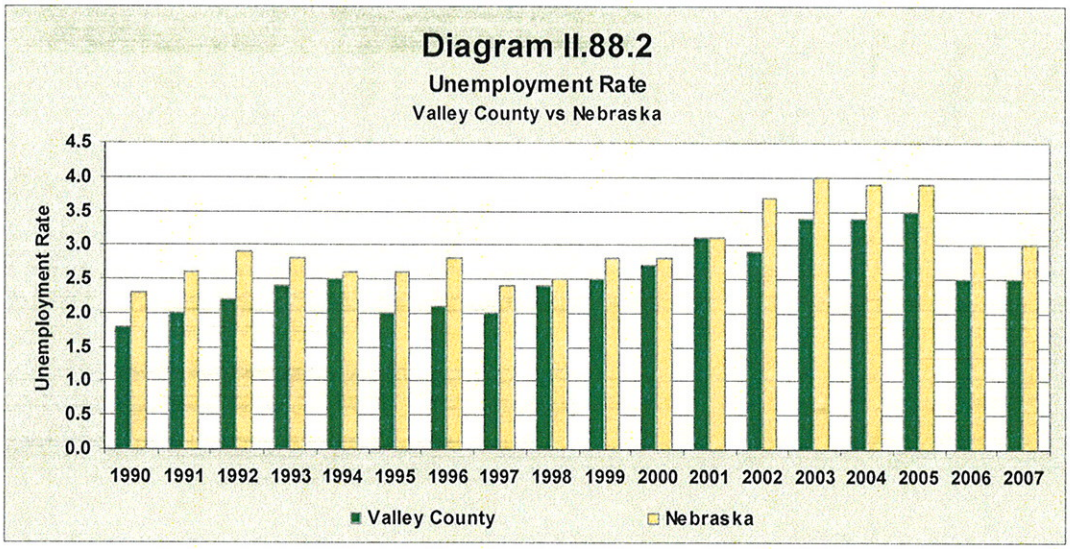
Year	Ages			Total
	5-10	11-14	15-18	
1992	452	315	313	1,080
1993	425	320	315	1,060
1994	407	342	308	1,057
1995	379	336	277	992
1996	398	318	350	1,066
1997	398	307	303	1,008
1998	380	313	364	1,057
1999	363	291	322	976
2000	372	266	302	940
2001	385	252	285	922
2002	348	265	279	892
2003	337	252	257	846
2004	331	245	244	820
2005	350	240	274	864
2006	323	255	263	841
2007	316	228	273	817
2008	276	204	251	731

[282] The Department of Education provided the 1992 through 2002 data on October 4, 2002. The 2003 through 2008 counts of school age children do not appear to have the same methodology that was used to count school age children between 1992 and 2002.

Economics

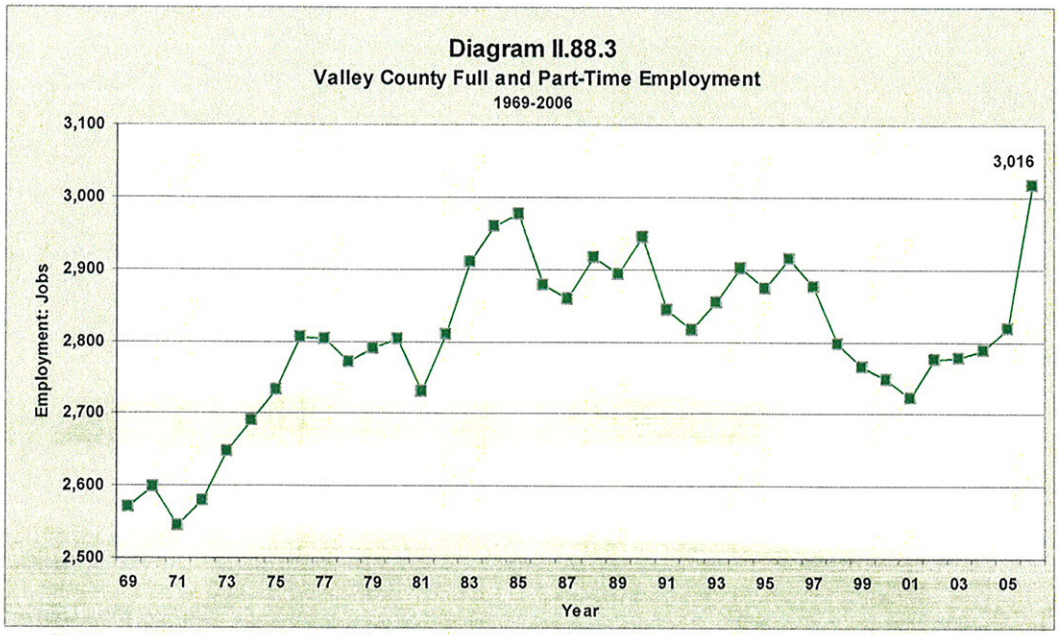
Labor Force

Labor force and employment statistics were derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The labor force in Valley County, defined as the number of people working or actively seeking work, increased from 2,578 in 2006 to 2,644 in 2007. The total number of people employed changed from 2,514 in 2006 to 2,579 in 2007. The unemployment rate for the County, at 2.5 percent, compares to the state unemployment rate of 3.0 percent for 2007. Unemployment in the County remained unchanged between 2006 and 2007. These unemployment rate data are presented in Diagram II.88.2.

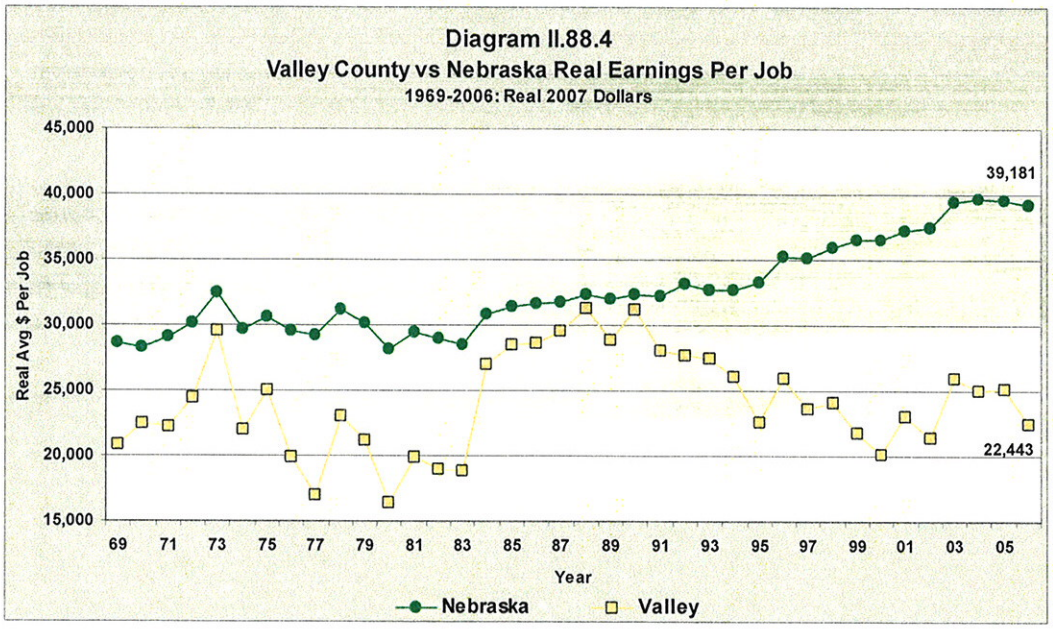


Employment and Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also measures employment, which is defined as the total number of full and part-time jobs. In 2006, the latest year available for these county data, Valley County recorded 3,016 jobs, an increase of 197 jobs since 2005. Diagram II.88.3 presents total employment for the County from 1969 through 2006.



As seen in Diagram II.88.4, average earnings per job in the County was $22,443 in 2006, while Nebraska and U.S. average earnings per job were $39,181 and $48,680 respectively.



Total real personal income in 2006, comprising all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents and transfer payments, was $112,562,000, a decline of 1.92 percent between 2005 and 2006. Real per capita income was $26,190 that same year; this compares with a statewide average real per capita income of $34,849. Table II.88.6 provides further annual data for the years 1969 through 2006.

Table II.88.6
Valley County Total BEA Employment and Real Personal Income
BEA Data 1969 through 2006: 1,000s of Real 2007Dollars

Year	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residence Adjustment	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Total BEA Employment	Average Real Earnings per Job
1969	53,478	2,503	0	14,987	9,212	75,366	12,777	2,570	20,809
1970	58,428	2,577	0	16,167	9,892	81,975	14,285	2,598	22,490
1971	56,378	2,723	0	16,635	10,505	80,923	14,574	2,545	22,152
1972	62,839	2,781	337	18,101	10,786	89,282	15,951	2,579	24,366
1973	78,056	3,479	534	19,616	11,805	106,532	19,703	2,648	29,478
1974	59,003	3,794	679	19,829	11,996	87,712	16,562	2,689	21,942
1975	68,233	3,898	749	21,419	13,310	99,813	18,900	2,732	24,976
1976	55,855	4,105	837	21,634	13,411	87,631	16,829	2,805	19,913
1977	47,474	4,003	1,223	23,652	13,368	81,715	15,568	2,804	16,931
1978	63,903	4,148	1,621	25,192	13,769	100,338	18,989	2,772	23,053
1979	59,042	4,516	2,157	26,549	14,138	97,370	18,176	2,790	21,162
1980	46,018	4,406	2,699	29,671	15,309	89,291	15,841	2,804	16,412
1981	54,147	4,413	2,257	32,590	15,616	100,198	17,754	2,730	19,834
1982	53,206	4,752	1,087	36,365	16,275	102,182	17,971	2,810	18,935
1983	54,729	4,942	565	36,358	16,815	103,526	17,999	2,909	18,814
1984	79,979	5,727	-1,434	37,906	17,155	127,878	22,120	2,959	27,029
1985	84,886	6,463	-3,447	35,829	17,466	128,271	22,401	2,977	28,514
1986	82,252	6,118	-2,447	33,629	17,974	125,289	22,191	2,879	28,569
1987	84,422	6,384	-1,254	30,756	17,825	125,365	23,063	2,859	29,528
1988	91,358	6,989	-1,024	28,997	17,365	129,706	24,330	2,917	31,319
1989	83,276	6,965	-163	32,570	18,980	127,698	24,505	2,892	28,795
1990	91,796	7,336	-1,113	29,607	19,841	132,795	25,691	2,944	31,181
1991	79,816	6,818	-1,319	29,049	19,354	120,082	23,681	2,843	28,074
1992	77,765	6,767	-603	28,692	19,267	118,355	23,455	2,815	27,625
1993	78,230	6,829	-230	25,421	21,035	117,626	23,692	2,854	27,411
1994	75,438	6,846	256	26,170	23,034	118,052	23,734	2,901	26,004
1995	64,672	6,461	411	28,198	23,883	110,702	22,149	2,873	22,510
1996	75,635	6,327	710	29,006	24,993	124,017	25,274	2,914	25,956
1997	67,727	6,564	928	31,223	24,481	117,795	24,228	2,876	23,549
1998	67,261	6,583	1,324	33,249	25,038	120,288	25,255	2,796	24,056
1999	60,018	6,420	1,616	31,768	24,996	111,978	24,056	2,765	21,706
2000	55,167	6,425	1,948	34,131	25,599	110,420	23,766	2,747	20,083
2001	62,515	6,655	1,866	35,243	26,984	119,953	25,886	2,722	22,966
2002	59,282	6,711	1,949	34,144	27,746	116,410	25,551	2,775	21,363
2003	71,953	6,840	2,160	32,475	27,970	127,719	27,747	2,777	25,910
2004	69,717	6,888	1,910	24,850	27,854	117,443	26,505	2,789	24,997
2005	70,918	7,002	2,017	20,706	28,123	114,763	26,486	2,819	25,157
2006	67,691	7,459	1,769	21,333	29,228	112,562	26,190	3,016	22,443

According to the Nebraska Department of Revenue, returns with an adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $10,000 decreased by 39.18 percent between 1991 and 2007. Returns with an AGI from $10,001 to $25,000 decreased by 35.34 percent over the period. On the other hand, returns with an AGI from $100,000 or more increased from 395.0 percent over the period. Table II.88.7 presents AGI distribution for the years 1991 through 2007.

Table II.88.7
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income
Valley County, 1991 through 2007

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,001-$15,000	$15,001-$25,000	$25,001-$35,000	$35,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	$100,000-$250,000	More than $250,000	Total	Other[283]
1991	814	268	428	288	222	110	.	20	.	2,168	61,471
1992	825	233	428	295	211	120	.	15	.	2,149	54,302
1993	830	235	413	285	222	108	.	16	.	2,143	62,195
1994	779	224	408	267	231	115	11	22	.	2,079	66,366
1995	796	210	401	269	241	119	.	30	.	2,100	77,832
1996	781	180	413	254	264	143	.	29	.	2,099	79,346
1997	755	175	386	265	246	157	17	38	.	2,068	82,700
1998	771	143	384	245	246	184	27	35	.	2,051	84,597
1999	701	167	339	247	267	204	40	34	.	2,016	86,137
2000	713	126	345	264	268	214	43	41	10	2,033	88,142
2001	649	138	306	275	269	225	53	45	.	1,979	87,433
2002	679	165	342	258	236	225	52	46	.	2,012	79,865
2003	604	165	333	236	260	222	64	48	.	1,948	81,195
2004	521	164	290	248	279	228	58	61	.	1,869	82,016
2005	418	147	263	240	257	240	.	62	.	1,712	155,967
2006	460	151	307	240	261	270	88	74	13	1,864	89,829
2007	495	155	295	230	226	272	129	89	10	1,901	116,987

The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty as a situation in which total family income is less than a threshold amount based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty decreased from 629 in 1998 to 577 in 2007, with the poverty rate reaching 13.8 percent in 2007. This compares to a state poverty rate of 10.6 percent and a national rate of 12.1 percent in 2007. Table II.88.8 presents poverty data for the county.

Table II.88.8
Individuals in Poverty
Valley County, Census Estimates 1998-2007

Year	Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1998	629	14.00
1999	584	12.60
2000	563	12.40
2001	551	12.20
2002	608	13.40
2003	524	11.70
2004	491	11.20
2005	623	14.4
2006	622	14.5
2007	577	13.8

[283] This includes non-resident returns and all returns statewide which were not allocated to a specific county.

Business Establishments

The total number of business establishments[284] in Valley County increased by 24 between 1980 and 2006, at an annual rate of change of 0.53 percent, as presented in Table II.88.9.[285] This compares to an average annual rate of change of 1.26 percent statewide.

Valley County added 14 business establishments between 2005 and 2006, while statewide there was an increase of 466.

Table II.88.9
Total Business Establishments
Nebraska vs. Valley County, 1980-2006

Year	Nebraska	Valley County
1980	37,727	170
1981	37,582	170
1982	37,500	167
1983	41,889	184
1984	43,151	179
1985	43,115	182
1986	42,538	172
1987	42,691	168
1988	43,134	178
1989	43,302	172
1990	43,749	178
1991	44,405	181
1992	45,269	181
1993	46,059	178
1994	46,640	176
1995	47,128	181
1996	47,607	188
1997	48,588	183
1998	48,655	175
1999	48,968	176
2000	49,623	171
2001	49,710	172
2002	50,259	173
2003	50,394	173
2004	50,928	169
2005	51,440	180
2006	51,906	194

Housing

Housing Development

The Census Bureau estimates that total housing units increased by 0.13 percent in Valley County between 2000 and 2007, from 2,273 to 2,276. This compares to an 8.04 percent estimated increase statewide, as seen in Table II.88.10.

Table II.88.10
Housing Unit Estimates
Nebraska vs. Valley County

Subject	Nebraska	% Growth since 2000	Valley County	% Growth since 2000
2000 Census	722,668	.	2,273	.
July 2001 Estimate	733,331	1.48	2,279	0.26
July 2002 Estimate	740,561	2.48	2,281	0.35
July 2003 Estimate	748,805	3.62	2,283	0.44
July 2004 Estimate	757,742	4.85	2,279	0.26
July 2005 Estimate	766,951	6.13	2,278	0.22
July 2006 Estimate	774,843	7.22	2,280	0.31
July 2007 Estimate	780,804	8.04	2,276	0.13

The U.S. Census Bureau reports building permits issued by permit issuing agencies, as well as valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family unit construction usually represents most residential development in the County. Single-family building permit authorizations in Valley County increased from 4 in 2006 to 6 in 2007, with the average value of construction reaching $145,000. The statewide average in 2007 was about $143,154. This value excludes the cost of the lot and infrastructure improvements. Total permitted units increased from 4 in 2006 to 6 in 2007. These changes in residential permit

[284] Source: The Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>.
[285] Totals may not add due to rounding off of county totals.

activity compare with a population decrease of 384 people since 2000. Additional details of permit activity and per unit valuations are given in Table II.88.11.

Table II.88.11
Building Permits and Valuation[286]
Valley County, 1980 – 2007

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, 1000s of Real 2007 $			
	Single-Family Units	Duplex Units	Tri and Four Plex Units	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units($)	Duplex Units ($)	Tri and Four Plex Units ($)	Multi-Family Units ($)
1980	15	.	.	.	15	122.67	.	.	.
1981	6	.	.	.	6	168.17	.	.	.
1982	7	.	.	12	19	155.89	.	.	39.74
1983	8	.	.	.	8	69.96	.	.	.
1984	6	.	.	.	6	97.82	.	.	.
1985	5	.	.	.	5	77.49	.	.	.
1986	1	.	.	.	1	134.36	.	.	.
1987	2	.	.	.	2	82.56	.	.	.
1988	1	.	.	.	1	86.95	.	.	.
1989	1	.	.	.	1	99.01	.	.	.
1990	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1991	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1992	2	.	.	.	2	20.78	.	.	.
1993	4	.	.	.	4	86.48	.	.	.
1994	4	.	.	.	4	87.17	.	.	.
1995	5	.	.	.	5	113.45	.	.	.
1996	10	.	.	.	10	106.21	.	.	.
1997	4	2	.	.	6	114.44	50.17	.	.
1998	2	.	.	.	2	62.02	.	.	.
1999	3	.	.	.	3	110.86	.	.	.
2000	1	2	.	.	3	76.58	41.88	.	.
2001	1	.	.	.	1	210.35	.	.	.
2002	1	.	.	.	1	149.31	.	.	.
2003	3	.	.	.	3	112.46	.	.	.
2004	7	.	.	.	7	117.64	.	.	.
2005	9	.	.	.	9	136.49	.	.	.
2006	4	.	.	.	4	207.88	.	.	.
2007	6	.	.	.	6	145.00	.	.	.

Housing Characteristics

The Department of Revenue, Property Assessment Division (PAD), provided a database of residential property transactions over the last seven years. The property transactions are primarily related to existing buildings, with very little new construction data. Nevertheless, during fiscal years 1999 through 2007, there were a total of 452 property transactions in Valley County. Of these, there were 438 single-family transactions during this nine-year period, as seen in Table II.88.12.

[286] Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Note: Permits do not necessarily translate into a precise and full count of housing production. Some dwellings permitted are never constructed. As well, some dwellings may be built in areas that lack a building permitting process, have a lax permitting process, or have insufficient oversight of construction activity.

Table II.88.12
Total Residential Property Transactions
Valley County, Fiscal Years 1999-2007

Housing Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Single Family	47	56	49	58	51	40	46	40	51	438
Mobile Home	0	4	1	0	0	2	4	1	2	14
Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	60	50	58	51	42	50	41	53	452

The PAD data also has descriptions of the building. Quality refers to the grade of materials and workmanship used in the original construction of the dwelling. Of the 240 single family home property transactions concerning units built before 1930, 4.2 percent were of low quality and 44.6 percent were of fair quality. Table II.88.13 provides details on the quality of these single-family residential dwellings by vintage of construction.

Table II.88.13
Quality of Materials and Workmanship
Valley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Quality	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Low	10	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
Fair	107	24	2	3	1	1	0	0	138
Average	112	28	42	62	10	10	1	1	266
Good	10	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	18
Very Good	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	240	55	47	67	13	14	1	1	438

In regard to the condition of residential dwellings, of the same 240 single family homes built before 1930, 17.9 percent of the homes were worn out or badly worn, and 38.8 percent were in average condition. Table II.88.14 provides details of the condition of single-family residential dwellings by year built.

Table II.88.14
Condition of Residential Dwellings
Valley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Condition	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Worn Out	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Badly Worn	41	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	53
Average	93	27	27	46	9	12	1	1	216
Good	72	17	15	14	2	2	0	0	122
Very Good	16	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	25
Excellent	16	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	19
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	240	55	47	67	13	14	1	1	438

Housing Costs

Between 1999 and 2007, the average price of an existing single family home changed from $44,818 to $58,660, a total increase of 30.9 percent as seen in Table II.88.15.

Table II.88.15
Average Sales Price in PAD Database
Valley County, Single Family Homes

Fiscal Year	Average Sales Price ($)
1999	44,818
2000	45,650
2001	45,751
2002	57,161
2003	46,410
2004	60,252
2005	61,612
2006	75,738
2007	58,660
Average	54,457

Single-family home prices from the PAD database also indicate a general increase in average home prices and average floor area for newer homes. Single-family home prices in Valley County increased from $34,487 for homes built before 1930 to $184,000 for homes built from 2001 to 2007.[287] However, homes built from 2001 through 2007 are also larger than the average, or 1,456 square feet per unit. Table II.88.16 provides additional details, by year of construction, for single-family homes.

Table II.88.16
Average Sales Price and Area (in Sq. Ft.) of Property Transactions
Valley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Vintage	Average Sales Price ($)	Average Floor Area Sq. Ft.	Price per Sq. Ft.* ($)
Before 1930	34,487	1,299	26.55
1931-1960	49,542	1,141	43.42
1961-1970	75,308	1,419	53.07
1971-1980	91,732	1,501	61.13
1981-1990	94,500	1,608	58.76
1991-2000	123,250	1,505	81.89
2001-2007	184,000	1,456	126.37
Average	54,457	1,339	40.67

* Price per sq. ft. may not compute precisely due to rounding off of sales price and floor area.

[287] When a manufactured home is placed on a permanent foundation, the Assessor considers the property a single-family dwelling. Hence, these property transactions are seen even though a single-family new construction permit was probably not issued for the manufactured home.

Survey of Rental Properties

During November of 2008, a telephone survey of rental properties was conducted throughout Nebraska. Table II.88.17 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys over the last seven years in Valley County. Completed surveys remained the same from 7 in 2007 to 7 in 2008. The vacancy rate for all units changed by 4.70 percentage points between 2002 and 2008. While the vacancy rate for all units was at 11.36 percent in 2008, the respondents indicated that their units are filled up in an average of 87 days, a change of 87 days since 2002.

Table II.88.17
2008 Survey of Rental Properties by Year
Valley County

Year	Completed Surveys	Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Absorption Rate
2002	1	15	6.67	0
2003	3	166	12.65	18
2004	8	175	8.00	47
2005	10	182	12.09	83
2006	9	187	8.56	77
2007	7	176	17.61	98
2008	7	44	11.36	87

Of the 44 units managed in Valley County during 2008, 36 were apartments. Of these, 1 were vacant, a vacancy rate of 2.78 percent. Table II.88.18 provides the breakdown of units by type and availability.

Table II.88.18
2008 Vacancy Rates by Unit Type
Valley County

Type of Units	Units Managed	Available Units	Vacancy Rate
Single-family Units	8	0	0.00
Apartments	36	1	2.78
Mobile Homes	0	0	.
Not Sure of Type	0	4	.
Total Units	44	5	11.36

Units with rental assistance comprised 38.64 percent of the total number of units managed in the County. These data are presented in Table II.88.19.

Table II.88.19
2008 Rental Property Attributes
Valley County

Attributes of Completed Surveys	Number of Responses
Units with Rental Assistance	17
Have Wait List	.
Waitlist Size	.

The survey respondents were asked to rate the need for new rental units and the need for rehabilitation of existing units on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 indicating no need and 5 indicating extreme need. While some respondents said that they did not know, 71.43 percent indicated that there was no need for new construction. The ranking of need for rental rehabilitation was more moderate, as seen in Table II.88.20.

Table II.88.20
2008Need for Construction or Rehabilitation
Valley County

Degree of Need	Need for New Construction	Need for Rehabilitation of Existing Units
1 = no need	5	1
2		
3	1	3
4		2
5 = extreme need	1	1

Greeley County

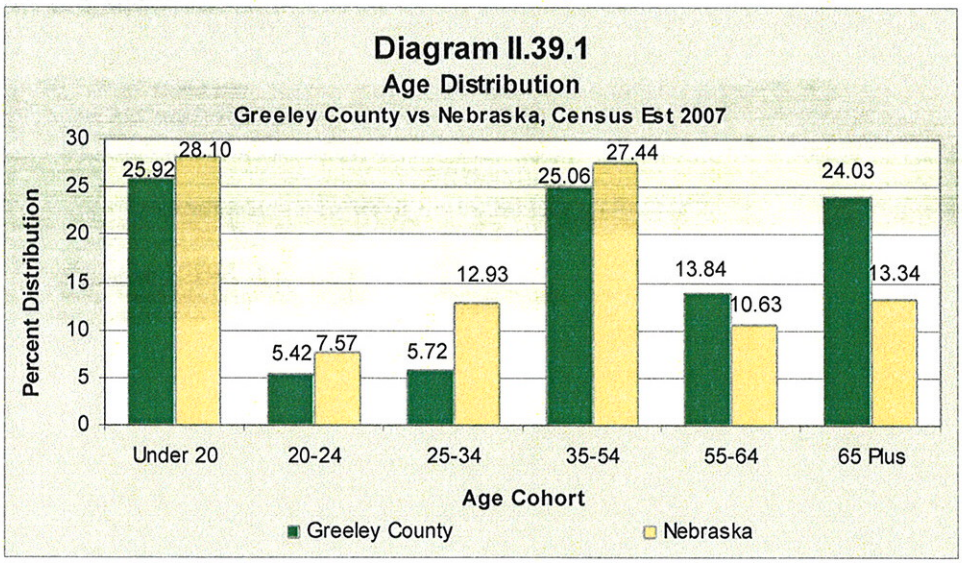
Summary

- Between 2000 and 2007, population decreased by 14.30 percent, or by 388 people
- Between 2000 and 2007, the Hispanic population increased by 17.39 percent
- Between 2005 and 2006, the total number of full-time and part-time jobs increased by 33 jobs
- In 2006, average earnings per job in the County was $22,124 compared to $39,181 statewide
- Between 2006 and 2007, the unemployment rate decreased from 3.0 percent to 2.8 percent
- In 2007, the average price of an existing home was $42,905
- In a November 2008 rental survey, the vacancy rate was 10.34 percent

Demographics

Population Characteristics

The Census Bureau's most recent intercensal estimates indicate that Greeley County's population decreased by 14.30 percent, from 2,714 in 2000 to 2,326 in 2007. This compares to a statewide population growth rate of 3.70 percent. The number of people from 20 to 24 years of age changed from 97 in 2000 to 126 in 2007, an increase of 29.90 percent, and the number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 43.40 percent. As seen in Diagram II.39.1, people younger than 25 comprised 31.34 percent of the population in 2007, while individuals aged 55 and over comprised 37.88 percent of the population in Greeley County. This compares to 35.7 percent below the age of 25, and 24.0 percent aged 55 and over, statewide.



The white population decreased by 14.51 percent, while the black population decreased by 0.00 percent. The Hispanic population shifted from 23 to 27 people between 2000 and 2007, a change of 17.39 percent. Table II.39.1 presents the details of these population characteristics.

Table II.39.1
Profile of Population Characteristics
Nebraska vs. Greeley County, Census 2000 and 2007 Census Estimates

Subject	Nebraska			Greeley County		
	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change
Population	1,711,263	1,774,571	3.70	2,714	2,326	-14.30
Age						
Under 20 years	504,336	498,642	-1.13	794	603	-24.06
20 to 24 years	120,331	134,259	11.57	97	126	29.90
25 to 34 years	223,273	229,441	2.76	235	133	-43.40
35 to 54 years	489,588	486,991	-0.53	699	583	-16.60
55 to 64 years	141,540	188,590	33.24	260	322	23.85
65 & over	232,195	236,648	1.92	629	559	-11.13
Race						
White	1,585,617	1,625,144	2.49	2,680	2,291	-14.51
Black	70,043	78,581	12.19	18	18	0.00
American Indian & Alaskan Native	15,634	17,576	12.42	2	3	50.00
Asian	22,528	30,317	34.57	2	1	-50.00
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	993	1,270	27.90	0	0	.
Two or more races	16,448	21,683	31.83	12	13	8.33
Hispanic (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	133,832	41.73	23	27	17.39

Population Migration

Total population change is a combination of births, deaths, and the net migration of those arriving in and leaving the state. The result of births minus deaths is termed the *natural increase*. As calculated from data seen in Table II.39.2, at right, from April 2000 to July 2007, Greeley County's natural increase was estimated to be -25 people. Greeley County has been experiencing net out-migration, with over 363 persons leaving the County in the last seven years.[257]

Table II.39.2
Greeley County Population Change
Census 1980 through July 2007

1980 Population	**3,462**
Natural Increase 80-90	24
Net Migration 80-90	-480
1990 Population	**3,006**
Natural Increase 90-00	-24
Net Migration 90-00	-268
2000 Population	**2,714**
Natural Increase 00-07	-25
Net Migration 00-07	-363
2007 Population Estimate	**2,326**

The Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles provides another source of information about migration trends. These data represent the net of driver's licenses surrendered to other states when a Nebraska resident moves outside of Nebraska, as well as those people from other states that exchanged their out of state license for a Nebraska license when they moved to the state. Known as the driver's license exchange data, it shows that net change in Greeley County increased from 1 person in 2006 to 6 persons in calendar 2007, with an addition net movement of -1 in the first six months of 2008. The driver's license total exchanges for the last seven and one-half years are presented in Table II.39.3.

[257] Net migration includes a residual, a change the Census Bureau has not attributed to any cause.

Table II.39.3
Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered
Greeley County, Calendar years 2001-2008

Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
Calendar 2001	11	20	-9
Calendar 2002	15	15	0
Calendar 2003	13	13	0
Calendar 2004	13	15	-2
Calendar 2005	9	8	1
Calendar 2006	11	10	1
Calendar 2007	14	8	6
First Half 2008	5	6	-1

Another source of data describing population and migration is from the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR). Returns from the DOR indicate that total returns increased from 1,134 in 2006 to 1,168 in 2007, as seen in Table II.39.4.

Table II.39.4
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns
Greeley County, 1991-2007

Year	Total Returns
1991	1,304
1992	1,311
1993	1,340
1994	1,328
1995	1,312
1996	1,298
1997	1,328
1998	1,318
1999	1,289
2000	1,293
2001	1,259
2002	1,216
2003	1,201
2004	1,139
2005	1,099
2006	1,134
2007	1,168

Together, these migration data tend to support the Census Bureau's notion that the population is changing in Greeley County.

School Age Children

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Greeley County decreased by 3.00 percent, from 466 in 2007 to 452 in 2008, as seen in Table II.39.5.[258] School age children 5 to 10 years of age decreased from 197 in 2007 to 187 in 2008.

Table II.39.5
School Age Children
Greeley County by Academic Years: 1992 - 2008

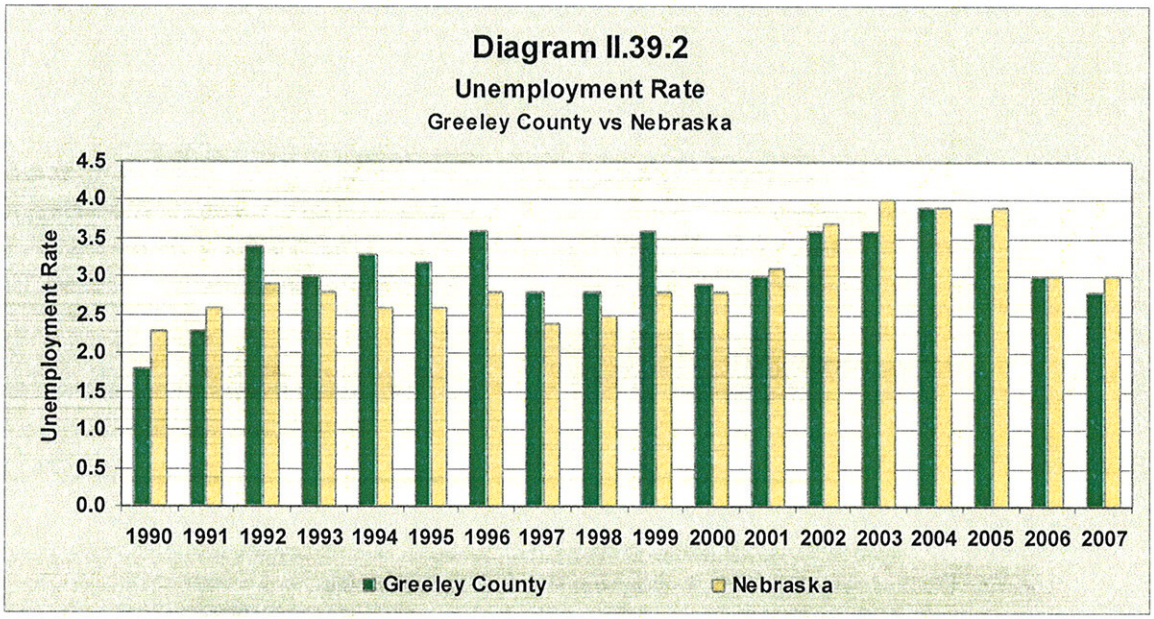
Year	Ages			Total
	5-10	11-14	15-18	
1992	319	238	204	761
1993	306	232	217	755
1994	292	233	238	763
1995	297	231	234	762
1996	283	228	224	735
1997	283	207	235	725
1998	272	213	237	722
1999	252	202	225	679
2000	229	187	222	638
2001	216	196	201	613
2002	218	183	210	611
2003	267	211	231	709
2004	264	193	227	684
2005	200	149	168	517
2006	195	146	150	491
2007	197	125	144	466
2008	187	130	135	452

[258] The Department of Education provided the 1992 through 2002 data on October 4, 2002. The 2003 through 2008 counts of school age children do not appear to have the same methodology that was used to count school age children between 1992 and 2002.

Economics

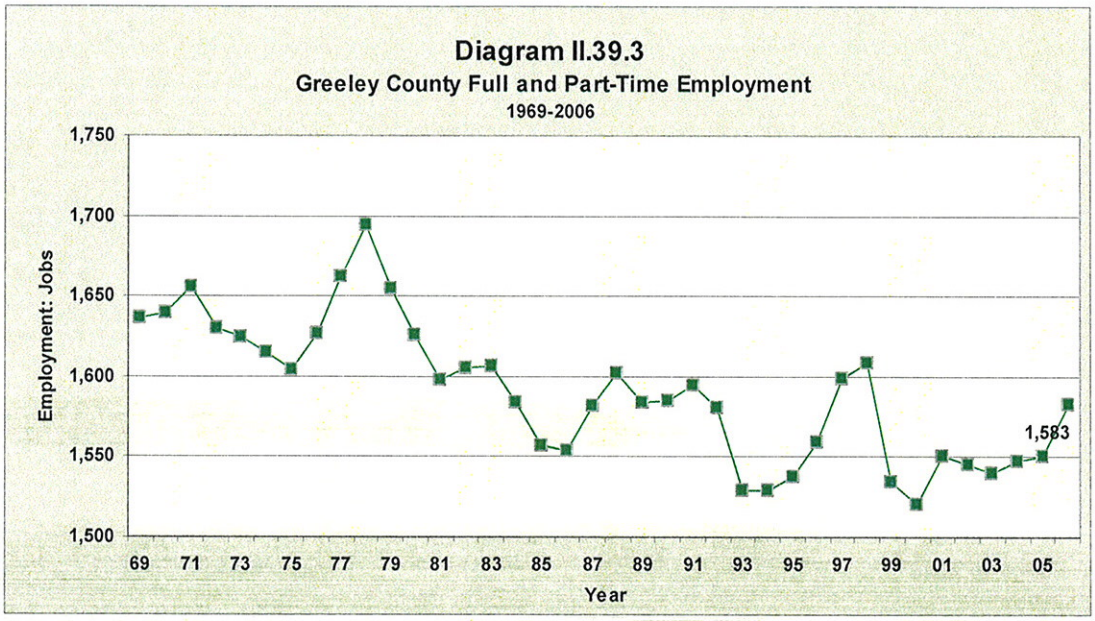
Labor Force

Labor force and employment statistics were derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The labor force in Greeley County, defined as the number of people working or actively seeking work, decreased from 1,346 in 2006 to 1,260 in 2007. The total number of people employed changed from 1,306 in 2006 to 1,225 in 2007. The unemployment rate for the County, at 3.0 percent, compares to the state unemployment rate of 3.0 percent for 2007. Unemployment in the County experienced a change of -0.2 percentage points between 2006 and 2007. These unemployment rate data are presented in Diagram II.39.2.

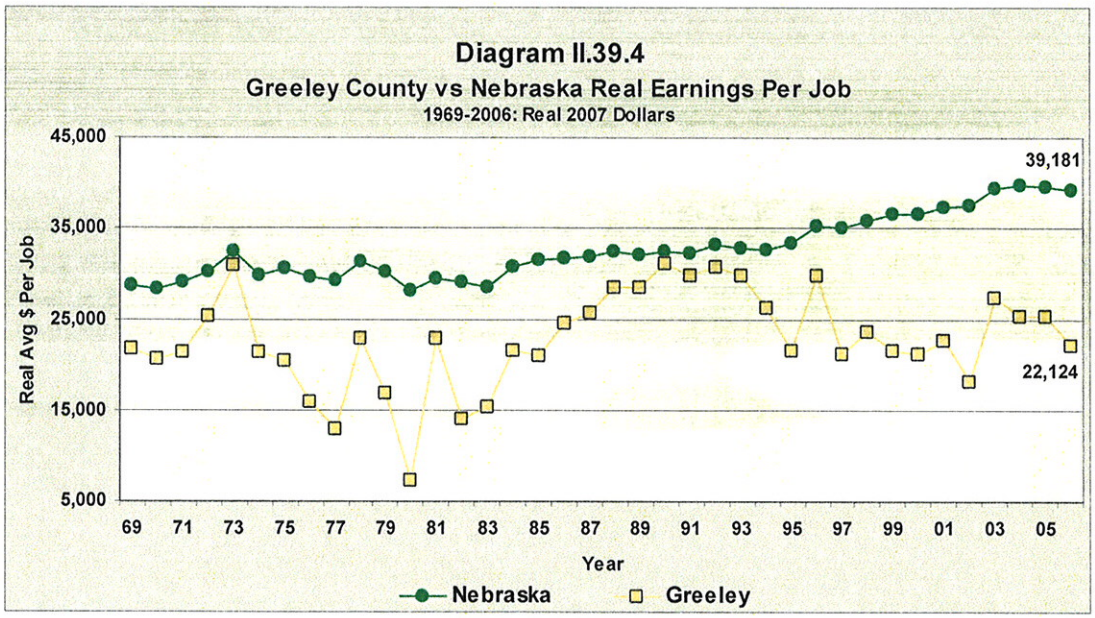


Employment and Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also measures employment, which is defined as the total number of full and part-time jobs. In 2006, the latest year available for these county data, Greeley County recorded 1,583 jobs, an increase of 33 jobs since 2005. Diagram II.39.3 presents total employment for the County from 1969 through 2006.



As seen in Diagram II.39.4, average earnings per job in the County was $22,124 in 2006, while Nebraska and U.S. average earnings per job were $39,181 and $48,680 respectively.



Total real personal income in 2006, comprising all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents and transfer payments, was $60,631,000, a decline of 5.57 percent between 2005 and 2006. Real per capita income was $25,273 that same year; this compares with a statewide average real per capita income of $34,849. Table II.39.6 provides further annual data for the years 1969 through 2006.

Table II.39.6
Greeley County Total BEA Employment and Real Personal Income
BEA Data 1969 through 2006: 1,000s of Real 2007 Dollars

Year	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residence Adjustment	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Total BEA Employment	Average Real Earnings per Job
1969	35,420	1,323	2,398	9,207	6,292	51,995	12,932	1,636	21,650
1970	33,808	1,369	1,982	9,427	7,010	50,857	12,730	1,640	20,615
1971	35,410	1,391	1,784	9,342	6,978	52,123	13,113	1,656	21,383
1972	41,136	1,396	1,904	10,064	7,426	59,134	15,677	1,630	25,237
1973	50,088	1,638	2,040	11,339	8,416	70,245	18,076	1,624	30,842
1974	34,354	1,726	1,799	11,555	8,808	54,789	14,218	1,615	21,272
1975	32,582	1,653	1,741	12,363	8,858	53,890	14,605	1,604	20,313
1976	25,870	1,724	1,887	12,450	8,651	47,135	12,893	1,627	15,901
1977	21,387	1,707	2,052	13,589	8,501	43,822	12,162	1,662	12,868
1978	38,566	1,786	2,129	13,889	9,090	61,889	17,360	1,694	22,766
1979	27,757	1,886	2,628	14,249	9,337	52,084	14,411	1,655	16,772
1980	11,735	1,882	2,854	16,523	9,342	38,572	11,171	1,626	7,217
1981	36,384	1,901	2,129	18,545	10,044	65,201	19,104	1,598	22,768
1982	22,546	1,934	2,011	20,979	9,947	53,548	15,870	1,605	14,047
1983	24,701	1,898	1,874	20,774	10,264	55,715	16,691	1,606	15,380
1984	34,054	2,045	2,087	21,396	10,177	65,670	19,905	1,584	21,498
1985	32,707	2,165	2,321	19,972	10,442	63,276	19,404	1,557	21,006
1986	38,244	2,261	1,856	19,084	10,755	67,679	21,242	1,554	24,610
1987	40,639	2,356	1,519	17,454	10,296	67,552	21,336	1,582	25,688
1988	45,632	2,503	1,276	16,765	10,042	71,213	22,906	1,602	28,485
1989	44,971	2,640	753	18,494	10,013	71,590	23,511	1,584	28,391
1990	49,310	2,558	817	17,032	10,308	74,909	24,970	1,585	31,111
1991	47,350	2,620	1,049	17,471	10,165	73,415	24,537	1,594	29,705
1992	48,672	2,617	1,076	16,767	10,481	74,379	25,264	1,580	30,805
1993	45,511	2,670	1,326	17,003	10,847	72,016	24,183	1,529	29,765
1994	40,187	2,697	1,497	16,893	10,878	66,759	22,615	1,529	26,283
1995	33,174	2,758	1,653	18,628	11,603	62,299	21,468	1,538	21,569
1996	46,535	2,805	1,822	19,196	12,314	77,061	26,518	1,559	29,849
1997	33,955	2,876	2,126	20,843	12,453	66,500	23,623	1,599	21,235
1998	37,846	3,018	2,290	20,928	13,164	71,210	25,652	1,608	23,536
1999	33,001	2,816	2,900	19,285	13,236	65,606	24,031	1,534	21,513
2000	32,251	2,826	3,127	20,910	13,340	66,801	24,695	1,520	21,218
2001	35,009	2,898	2,892	22,588	14,285	71,876	26,710	1,550	22,586
2002	27,961	2,954	2,825	19,973	15,025	62,831	23,719	1,545	18,098
2003	41,980	2,993	2,846	19,534	15,044	76,411	29,332	1,540	27,260
2004	39,207	2,995	2,902	13,771	15,305	68,191	27,092	1,547	25,344
2005	39,286	2,957	3,084	10,218	14,575	64,206	26,466	1,550	25,346
2006	35,021	3,083	3,210	10,348	15,135	60,631	25,273	1,583	22,124

According to the Nebraska Department of Revenue, returns with an adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $10,000 decreased by 44.20 percent between 1991 and 2007. Returns with an AGI from $10,001 to $25,000 decreased by 29.86 percent over the period. On the other hand, returns with an AGI from $100,000 or more increased to 32 returns over the period. Table II.39.7 presents AGI distribution for the years 1991 through 2007.

Table II.39.7
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income
Greeley County, 1991 through 2007

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,001-$15,000	$15,001-$25,000	$25,001-$35,000	$35,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	$100,000-$250,000	More than $250,000	Total	Other[259]
1991	561	147	285	148	102	27	.	.	.	1,304	61,471
1992	564	151	277	143	107	33	.	.	.	1,311	54,302
1993	566	143	280	152	128	18	.	10	.	1,340	62,195
1994	571	125	287	160	109	30	.	13	.	1,328	66,366
1995	559	131	243	171	122	45	.	12	.	1,312	77,832
1996	548	112	256	151	140	28	.	16	.	1,298	79,346
1997	535	108	250	176	136	72	.	19	.	1,328	82,700
1998	500	137	245	172	136	69	.	22	.	1,318	84,597
1999	489	100	237	161	158	85	.	24	.	1,289	86,137
2000	479	107	224	164	165	96	.	25	.	1,293	88,142
2001	480	85	203	173	154	108	.	27	.	1,259	87,433
2002	477	100	216	139	148	80	12	16	.	1,216	79,865
2003	427	107	211	146	148	115	11	22	.	1,201	81,195
2004	354	98	213	146	167	100	.	31	.	1,139	82,016
2005	347	92	186	130	161	116	.	22	.	1,099	155,967
2006	296	111	197	160	153	138	.	22	.	1,134	89,829
2007	313	108	195	153	146	156		32		1,168	116,987

The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty as a situation in which total family income is less than a threshold amount based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty decreased from 457 in 1998 to 322 in 2007, with the poverty rate reaching 14.3 percent in 2007. This compares to a state poverty rate of 10.6 percent and a national rate of 12.1 percent in 2007. Table II.39.8 presents poverty data for the County.

Table II.39.8
Individuals in Poverty
Greeley County, Census Estimates 1998-2007

Year	Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1998	457	16.30
1999	381	14.30
2000	340	13.00
2001	361	13.90
2002	353	13.80
2003	307	12.40
2004	273	11.10
2005	341	14
2006	329	13.8
2007	322	14.3

[259] This includes non-resident returns and all returns statewide which were not allocated to a specific county.

Business Establishments

The total number of business establishments[260] in Greeley County increased by 2 between 1980 and 2006, at an annual rate of change of 0.11 percent, as presented in Table II.39.9.[261] This compares to an average annual rate of change of 1.26 percent statewide.

Greeley County lost 4 business establishments between 2005 and 2006, while statewide there was an increase of 466.

Table II.39.9
Total Business Establishments
Nebraska vs Greeley County, 1980-2006

Year	Nebraska	Greeley County
1980	37,727	73
1981	37,582	78
1982	37,500	76
1983	41,889	84
1984	43,151	78
1985	43,115	72
1986	42,538	74
1987	42,691	68
1988	43,134	67
1989	43,302	71
1990	43,749	72
1991	44,405	70
1992	45,269	75
1993	46,059	72
1994	46,640	70
1995	47,128	80
1996	47,607	74
1997	48,588	81
1998	48,655	85
1999	48,968	84
2000	49,623	83
2001	49,710	76
2002	50,259	75
2003	50,394	77
2004	50,928	80
2005	51,440	79
2006	51,906	75

Housing

Housing Development

The Census Bureau estimates that total housing units increased by 1.83 percent in Greeley County between 2000 and 2007, from 1,199 to 1,221. This compares to a 8.04 percent estimated increase statewide, as seen in Table II.39.10.

Table II.39.10
Housing Unit Estimates
Nebraska vs Greeley County

Subject	Nebraska	% Growth since 2000	Greeley County	% Growth since 2000
2000 Census	722,668	.	1,199	.
July 2001 Estimate	733,331	1.48	1,206	0.58
July 2002 Estimate	740,561	2.48	1,212	1.08
July 2003 Estimate	748,805	3.62	1,218	1.58
July 2004 Estimate	757,742	4.85	1,224	2.09
July 2005 Estimate	766,951	6.13	1,228	2.42
July 2006 Estimate	774,843	7.22	1,224	2.09
July 2007 Estimate	780,804	8.04	1,221	1.83

The U.S. Census Bureau reports building permits issued by permit issuing agencies, as well as valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family unit construction usually represents most residential development in the County. Single-family building permit authorizations in Greeley County remained at zero in 2007. The statewide average in 2007 was about $143,154. This value excludes the cost of the lot and infrastructure improvements. These changes in residential permit activity compare with a population

[260] Source: The Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>.
[261] Totals may not add due to rounding off of county totals.

decrease of 388 people since 2000. Additional details of permit activity and per unit valuations are given in Table II.39.11.

Table II.39.11
Building Permits and Valuation[262]
Greeley County, 1980 – 2007

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, 1000s of Real 2007 $			
	Single-Family Units	Duplex Units	Tri and Four Plex Units	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units($)	Duplex Units ($)	Tri and Four Plex Units ($)	Multi-Family Units ($)
1980	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1981	1	.	.	.	1	54.65	.	.	.
1982	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1983	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1984	1	.	.	.	1	70.75	.	.	.
1985	1	.	.	.	1	102.99	.	.	.
1986	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1988	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1989	1	.	.	.	1	76.16	.	.	.
1990	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1991	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1992	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1993	1	.	.	.	1	47.39	.	.	.
1994	1	2	.	.	3	86.18	66.29	.	.
1995	5	2	.	.	7	90.94	51.97	.	.
1996	2	.	.	.	2	108.38	.	.	.
1997	1	.	.	.	1	94.06	.	.	.
1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1999	2	.	.	.	2	168.12	.	.	.
2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	1	.	.	.	1	77.01	.	.	.
2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2004	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2005	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2006	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Housing Characteristics

The Department fo Revenue, Property Assessment Division (PAD), provided a database of residential property transactions over the last seven years. The property transactions are primarily related to existing buildings, with very little new construction data. Nevertheless, during fiscal years 1999 through 2007, there were a total of 223 property transactions in Greeley County. Of these, there were 207 single-family transactions during this nine-year period, as seen in Table II.39.12.

[262] Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Note: Permits do not necessarily translate into a precise and full count of housing production. Some dwellings permitted are never constructed. As well, some dwellings may be built in areas that lack a building permitting process, have a lax permitting process, or have insufficient oversight of construction activity.

Table II.39.12
Total Residential Property Transactions
Greeley County, Fiscal Years 1999-2007

Housing Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Single Family	25	20	17	34	30	19	20	21	21	207
Mobile Home	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	6
Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	25	24	24	34	32	21	21	21	21	223

The PAD data also has descriptions of the building. Quality refers to the grade of materials and workmanship used in the original construction of the dwelling. Of the 157 single family home property transactions concerning units built before 1930, 2.5 percent were of low quality and 56.1 percent were of fair quality. Table II.39.13 provides details on the quality of these single-family residential dwellings by vintage of construction.

Table II.39.13
Quality of Materials and Workmanship
Greeley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Quality	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Low	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fair	88	11	0	0	1	0	0	2	102
Average	62	7	8	3	6	6	0	3	95
Good	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Very Good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	157	20	8	3	8	6	0	5	207

In regard to the condition of residential dwellings, of the same 157 single family homes built before 1930, 19.1 percent of the homes were worn out or badly worn, and 62.4 percent were in average condition. Table II.39.14 provides details of the condition of single-family residential dwellings by year built.

Table II.39.14
Condition of Residential Dwellings
Greeley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Condition	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Worn Out	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Badly Worn	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	30
Average	98	13	6	2	8	6	0	3	136
Good	25	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	33
Very Good	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	157	20	8	3	8	6	0	5	207

Housing Costs

Between 1999 and 2007, the average price of an existing single family home changed from $25,300 to $42,905, a total increase of 69.6 percent as seen in Table II.39.15.

Table II.39.15
Average Sales Price in PAD Database
Greeley County, Single Family Homes

Fiscal Year	Average Sales Price ($)
1999	25,300
2000	24,468
2001	30,765
2002	33,429
2003	27,111
2004	30,100
2005	31,615
2006	23,952
2007	42,905
Average	29,966

Single-family home prices from the PAD database also indicate a general increase in average home prices and average floor area for newer homes. Table II.39.16 provides additional details, by year of construction, for single-family homes.

Table II.39.16
Average Sales Price and Area (in Sq. Ft.) of Property Transactions
Greeley County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Vintage	Average Sales Price ($)	Average Floor Area Sq. Ft.	Price per Sq. Ft.* ($)
Before 1930	22,089	1,172	18.85
1931-1960	41,625	1,290	32.26
1961-1970	69,688	1,508	46.22
1971-1980	38,333	1,468	26.11
1981-1990	75,750	1,645	46.05
1991-2000	79,417	1,670	47.55
2001-2007			
Average	29,966	1,237	24.22

* Price per sq. ft. may not compute precisely due to rounding off of sales price and floor area.

Survey of Rental Properties

During November of 2008, a telephone survey of rental properties was conducted throughout Nebraska. Table II.39.17 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys over the last seven years in Greeley County. Completed surveys increased from 3 in 2007 to 4 in 2008. The vacancy rate for all units changed by 2.16 percentage points between 2002 and 2008. While the vacancy rate for all units was at 10.34 percent in 2008, the respondents indicated that their units are filled up in an average of 142 days, a change of 142 days since 2002.

Table II.39.17
2008 Survey of Rental Properties by Year
Greeley County

Year	Completed Surveys	Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Absorption Rate
2002	2	16	12.50	0
2003	2	16	6.25	10
2004	1	8	37.50	22
2005	2	13	15.38	56
2006	2	13	23.08	196
2007	3	18	22.22	190
2008	4	29	10.34	142

Of the 29 units managed in Greeley County during 2008, 28 were apartments. Of these, 3 were vacant, a vacancy rate of 10.71 percent. Table II.39.18 provides the breakdown of units by type and availability.

Table II.39.18
2008 Vacancy Rates by Unit Type
Greeley County

Type of Units	Units Managed	Available Units	Vacancy Rate
Single-family Units	0	0	.
Apartments	28	3	10.71
Mobile Homes	1	0	0.00
Not Sure of Type	0	0	.
Total Units	29	3	10.34

Of the 4 completed surveys, 2 had a waiting list at their facilities, with the total waiting list size at 3 people. Units with rental assistance comprised 72.41 percent of the total number of units managed in the County. These data are presented in Table II.39.19.

Table II.39.19
2008 Rental Property Attributes
Greeley County

Attributes of Completed Surveys	Number of Responses
Units with Rental Assistance	21
Have Wait List	2
Waitlist Size	3

The survey respondents were asked to rate the need for new rental units and the need for rehabilitation of existing units on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 indicating no need and 5 indicating extreme need. While some respondents said that they did not know, 33.33 percent indicated that there was no need for new construction. The ranking of need for rental rehabilitation was more moderate, as seen in Table II.39.20.

Table II.39.20
2008 Need for Construction or Rehabilitation
Greeley County

Degree of Need	Need for New Construction	Need for Rehabilitation of Existing Units
1 = no need	1	1
2		
3	1	2
4		
5 = extreme need	1	

Blaine County

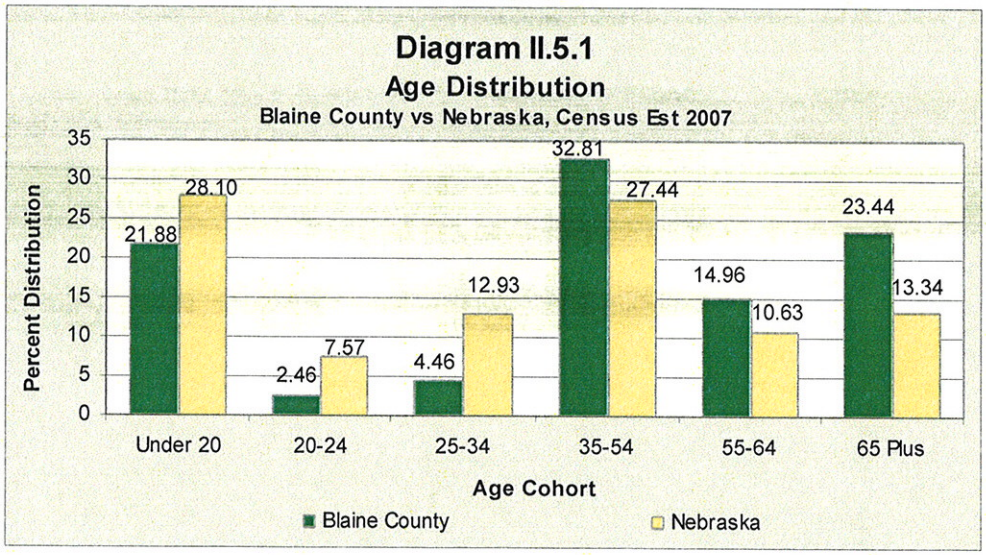
Summary

- Between 2000 and 2007, population decreased by 23.16 percent, or by 135 people
- Between 2000 and 2007, the Hispanic population remained unchanged
- Between 2005 and 2006, the total number of full-time and part-time jobs increased by 14 jobs
- In 2006, average earnings per job in the County was $7,113 compared to $39,181 statewide
- Between 2006 and 2007, the unemployment rate increased from 3.0 percent to 4.3 percent
- In 2007, the average price of an existing home was $14,250

Demographics

Population Characteristics

The Census Bureau's most recent intercensal estimates indicate that Blaine County's population decreased by 23.16 percent, from 583 in 2000 to 448 in 2007. This compares to a statewide population growth rate of 3.70 percent. The number of people from 20 to 24 years of age changed from 12 in 2000 to 11 in 2007, a decline of 8.33 percent, and the number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 69.23 percent. As seen in Diagram II.5.1, people younger than 25 comprised 24.33 percent of the population in 2007, while individuals aged 55 and over comprised 38.39 percent of the population in Blaine County. This compares to 35.7 percent below the age of 25, and 24.0 percent aged 55 and over, statewide.



The white population decreased by 23.57 percent, while the Hispanic population remained at 1 person between 2000 and 2007. Table II.5.1 presents the details of these population characteristics.

Table II.5.1
Profile of Population Characteristics
Nebraska vs. Blaine County, Census 2000 and 2007 Census Estimates

Subject	Nebraska			Blaine County		
	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change	Census 2000	July 2007	% Change
Population	1,711,263	1,774,571	3.70	583	448	-23.16
Age						
Under 20 years	504,336	498,642	-1.13	164	98	-40.24
20 to 24 years	120,331	134,259	11.57	12	11	-8.33
25 to 34 years	223,273	229,441	2.76	65	20	-69.23
35 to 54 years	489,588	486,991	-0.53	169	147	-13.02
55 to 64 years	141,540	188,590	33.24	75	67	-10.67
65 & over	232,195	236,648	1.92	98	105	7.14
Race						
White	1,585,617	1,625,144	2.49	577	441	-23.57
Black	70,043	78,581	12.19	0	0	.
American Indian & Alaskan Native	15,634	17,576	12.42	3	3	0.00
Asian	22,528	30,317	34.57	0	1	.
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	993	1,270	27.90	0	0	.
Two or more races	16,448	21,683	31.83	3	3	0.00
Hispanic (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	133,832	41.73	1	1	0.00

Population Migration

Total population change is a combination of births, deaths, and the net migration of those arriving in and leaving the state. The result of births minus deaths is termed the *natural increase*. As calculated from data seen in Table II.5.2, at right, from April 2000 to July 2007, Blaine County's natural increase was estimated to be 22 people. Blaine County has been experiencing net out-migration, with over 157 persons leaving the County in the last seven years.[28]

Table II.5.2
Blaine County Population Change
Census 1980 through July 2007

1980 Population	**867**
Natural Increase 80-90	33
Net Migration 80-90	-225
1990 Population	**675**
Natural Increase 90-00	43
Net Migration 90-00	-135
2000 Population	**583**
Natural Increase 00-07	22
Net Migration 00-07	-157
2007 Population Estimate	**448**

The Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles provides another source of information about migration trends. These data represent the net of driver's licenses surrendered to other states when a Nebraska resident moves outside of Nebraska, as well as those people from other states that exchanged their out of state license for a Nebraska license when they moved to the state. Known as the driver's license exchange data, it shows that net change in Blaine County remained unchanged between 2006 and 2007, with an addition net movement of -1 in the first six months of 2008. The driver's license total exchanges for the last seven and one-half years are presented in Table II.5.3.

[28] Net migration includes a residual, a change the Census Bureau has not attributed to any cause.

Table II.5.3
Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered
Blaine County, Calendar years 2001-2008

Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
Calendar 2001	8	9	-1
Calendar 2002	10	10	0
Calendar 2003	10	12	-2
Calendar 2004	5	7	-2
Calendar 2005	5	9	-4
Calendar 2006	9	5	4
Calendar 2007	12	8	4
First Half 2008	3	4	-1

Another source of data describing population and migration is from the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR). Returns from the DOR indicate that total returns decreased from 232 in 2006 to 227 in 2007, as seen in Table II.5.4.

Table II.5.4
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns
Blaine County, 1991-2007

Year	Total Returns
1991	320
1992	308
1993	306
1994	312
1995	299
1996	289
1997	289
1998	304
1999	282
2000	282
2001	261
2002	251
2003	254
2004	240
2005	222
2006	232
2007	227

Together, these migration data tend to support the Census Bureau's notion that the population is changing in Blaine County.

School Age Children

According to the Nebraska Department of Education, the number of school age children in Blaine County increased by 14.81 percent, from 81 in 2007 to 93 in 2008, as seen in Table II.5.5.[29] School age children 5 to 10 years of age increased from 32 in 2007 to 35 in 2008.

Table II.5.5
School Age Children
Blaine County by Academic Years: 1992 - 2008

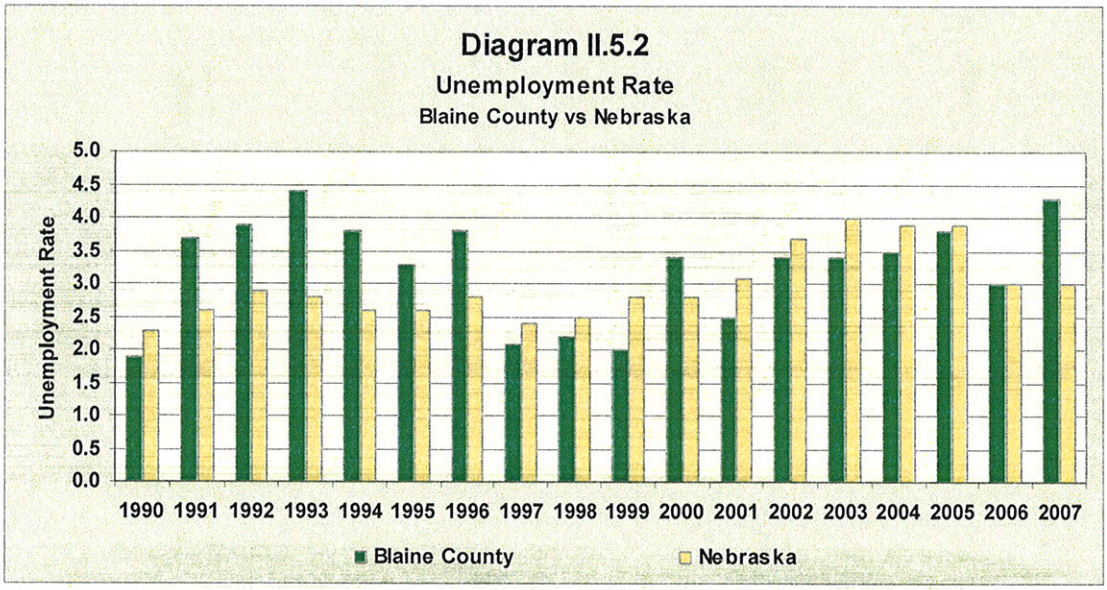
Year	Ages			Total
	5-10	11-14	15-18	
1992	60	45	42	147
1993	56	44	43	143
1994	68	54	39	161
1995	71	55	50	176
1996	53	56	54	163
1997	58	59	50	167
1998	58	42	56	156
1999	56	38	49	143
2000	50	39	42	131
2001	57	32	41	130
2002	48	26	34	108
2003	61	40	51	152
2004	48	44	44	136
2005	38	28	36	102
2006	42	29	35	106
2007	32	28	21	81
2008	35	28	30	93

[29] The Department of Education provided the 1992 through 2002 data on October 4, 2002. The 2003 through 2008 counts of school age children do not appear to have the same methodology that was used to count school age children between 1992 and 2002.

Economics

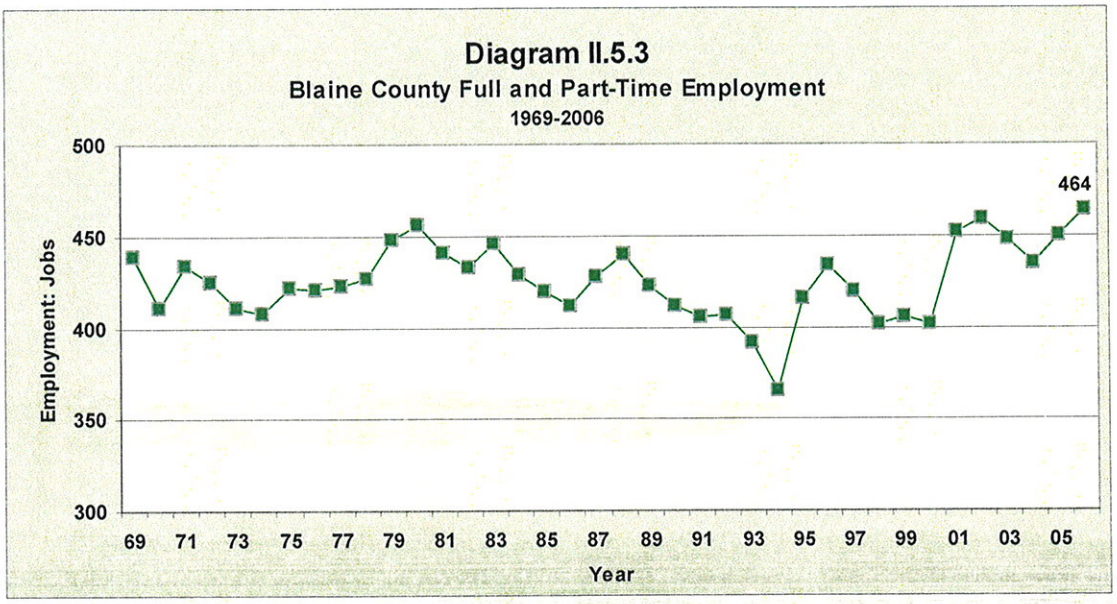
Labor Force

Labor force and employment statistics were derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The labor force in Blaine County, defined as the number of people working or actively seeking work, decreased from 271 in 2006 to 230 in 2007. The total number of people employed changed from 263 in 2006 to 220 in 2007. The unemployment rate for the County, at 3.0 percent, compares to the state unemployment rate of 3.0 percent for 2007. Unemployment in the County experienced a change of 1.3 percentage points between 2006 and 2007. These unemployment rate data are presented in Diagram II.5.2.

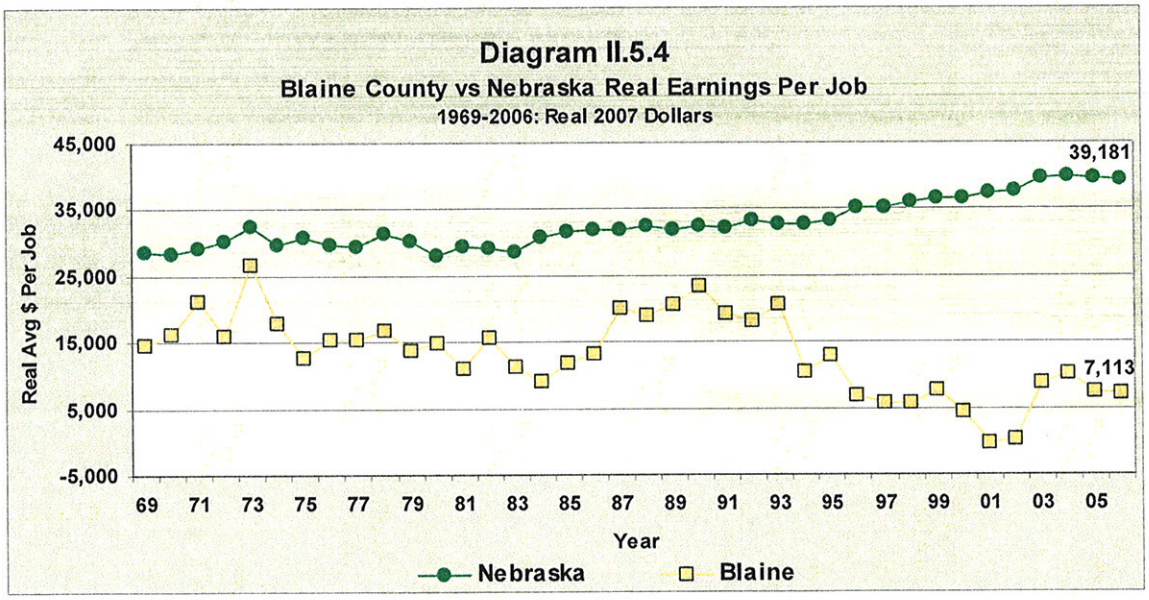


Employment and Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also measures employment, which is defined as the total number of full and part-time jobs. In 2006, the latest year available for these county data, Blaine County recorded 464 jobs, an increase of 14 jobs since 2005. Diagram II.5.3 presents total employment for the County from 1969 through 2006.



As seen in Diagram II.5.4, average earnings per job in the County was $7,113 in 2006, while Nebraska and U.S. average earnings per job were $39,181 and $48,680 respectively.



Total real personal income in 2006, comprising all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents and transfer payments, was $9,577,000, an increase of 4.34 percent between 2005 and 2006. Real per capita income was $20,290 that same year; this compares with a statewide average real per capita income of $34,849. Table II.5.6 provides further annual data for the years 1969 through 2006.

Table II.5.6
Blaine County Total BEA Employment and Real Personal Income
BEA Data 1969 through 2006: 1,000s of Real 2007 Dollars

Year	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residence Adjustment	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Total BEA Employment	Average Real Earnings per Job
1969	6,402	261	0	1,991	1,167	9,505	10,887	439	14,583
1970	6,619	265	235	2,047	1,286	9,922	11,578	411	16,105
1971	9,172	306	0	2,036	1,225	12,326	14,656	434	21,134
1972	6,787	353	0	2,364	1,420	10,342	12,781	425	15,970
1973	10,911	425	0	3,528	1,683	15,754	19,143	411	26,547
1974	7,302	414	0	3,887	1,654	12,506	15,345	408	17,897
1975	5,315	403	0	3,505	1,795	10,237	12,687	422	12,596
1976	6,448	420	0	3,504	2,048	11,601	14,046	421	15,316
1977	6,438	417	0	3,773	2,010	11,803	13,970	423	15,219
1978	7,098	445	0	3,672	2,163	12,485	16,342	427	16,622
1979	6,084	536	-140	3,985	1,949	11,341	14,962	448	13,580
1980	6,696	467	-139	3,990	2,201	12,280	14,295	456	14,684
1981	4,832	457	0	4,255	1,990	10,527	12,730	441	10,956
1982	6,786	473	-114	4,949	1,923	13,070	16,136	433	15,672
1983	5,059	466	0	5,252	1,931	11,714	14,789	446	11,344
1984	3,898	478	0	5,789	1,926	11,175	14,684	429	9,087
1985	4,945	530	0	4,851	2,091	11,411	15,761	420	11,775
1986	5,430	606	0	4,916	2,012	11,780	16,686	412	13,179
1987	8,575	613	0	5,200	1,949	15,160	21,595	428	20,034
1988	8,366	610	0	4,447	1,848	14,041	19,777	440	19,014
1989	8,655	641	0	4,477	1,837	14,366	19,897	423	20,462
1990	9,617	601	163	4,354	2,012	15,545	23,483	412	23,342
1991	7,751	605	128	4,420	1,750	13,444	19,770	406	19,092
1992	7,329	589	105	3,948	1,744	12,538	18,968	407	18,008
1993	8,010	593	118	3,821	1,889	13,244	20,190	391	20,486
1994	3,764	589	130	3,804	1,742	8,851	13,210	365	10,312
1995	5,328	685	-356	3,610	1,875	9,773	14,225	416	12,808
1996	2,925	677	-316	3,805	1,929	7,665	11,958	434	6,739
1997	2,408	673	-325	3,829	1,939	7,178	11,484	420	5,733
1998	2,298	717	-350	4,039	1,854	7,125	12,306	402	5,718
1999	3,123	707	-318	3,964	2,054	8,116	13,851	406	7,692
2000	1,718	705	-394	3,978	2,105	6,702	11,516	402	4,275
2001	-133	660	377	4,346	2,290	6,220	10,991	452	-295
2002	72	633	517	4,371	2,534	6,861	12,476	459	158
2003	3,863	644	485	4,198	2,597	10,498	19,477	448	8,623
2004	4,428	653	466	3,914	2,326	10,481	20,961	435	10,179
2005	3,330	641	539	3,635	2,314	9,178	19,363	450	7,401
2006	3,300	695	506	3,971	2,495	9,577	20,290	464	7,113

According to the Nebraska Department of Revenue, returns with an adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $10,000 decreased by 35.5 percent between 1991 and 2007. Returns with an AGI from $10,001 to $25,000 decreased by 57.1 percent over the period. On the other hand, returns with an AGI from $100,000 or more remained at zero over the period. Table II.5.7 presents AGI distribution for the years 1991 through 2007.

Table II.5.7
Nebraska Resident Income Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income
Blaine County, 1991 through 2007

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,001-$15,000	$15,001-$25,000	$25,001-$35,000	$35,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	$100,000-$250,000	More than $250,000	Total	Other[30]
1991	121	46	66	32	15	.	.	.	.	320	61,471
1992	121	44	62	28	12	.	.	11	.	308	54,302
1993	120	35	66	37	10	.	.	10	.	306	62,195
1994	136	32	62	38	12	.	.	10	.	312	66,366
1995	147	22	54	33	10	.	.	10	.	299	77,832
1996	134	26	47	36	.	.	.	.	.	289	79,346
1997	126	16	67	32	12	.	.	.	.	289	82,700
1998	135	31	50	31	15	.	.	.	.	304	84,597
1999	112	28	45	42	10	.	.	.	.	282	86,137
2000	108	21	47	40	23	.	.	.	.	282	88,142
2001	100	22	46	39	10	.	.	.	.	261	87,433
2002	107	19	42	28	10	.	.	.	.	251	79,865
2003	111	21	34	35	.	.	.	.	.	254	81,195
2004	97	21	30	30	12	.	.	.	.	240	82,016
2005	74	13	39	22	.	.	.	.	.	222	155,967
2006	68	23	39	31	.	.	.	.	.	232	89,829
2007	78	16	32	32				10		227	116,987

The U.S. Census Bureau defines poverty as a situation in which total family income is less than a threshold amount based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty decreased from 135 in 1998 to 79 in 2007, with the poverty rate reaching 17.6 percent in 2007. This compares to a state poverty rate of 10.6 percent and a national rate of 12.1 percent in 2007. Table II.5.8 presents poverty data for the County.

Table II.5.8
Individuals in Poverty
Blaine County, Census Estimates 1998-2007

Year	Number of Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1998	135	22.50
1999	106	18.00
2000	103	18.60
2001	98	17.50
2002	91	16.90
2003	80	15.20
2004	66	13.60
2005	86	17.7
2006	86	17.5
2007	79	17.6

[30] This includes non-resident returns and all returns statewide which were not allocated to a specific county.

Business Establishments

The total number of business establishments[31] in Blaine County decreased by 6 between 1980 and 2006, at an annual rate of change of -2.45 percent, as presented in Table II.5.9.[32] This compares to an average annual rate of change of 1.26 percent statewide.

Blaine County remained the same adding no business establishments between 2005 and 2006, while statewide there was an increase of 466.

Table II.5.9
Total Business Establishments
Nebraska vs Blaine County, 1980-2006

Year	Nebraska	Blaine County
1980	37,727	13
1981	37,582	13
1982	37,500	10
1983	41,889	12
1984	43,151	12
1985	43,115	11
1986	42,538	10
1987	42,691	11
1988	43,134	11
1989	43,302	9
1990	43,749	9
1991	44,405	10
1992	45,269	11
1993	46,059	9
1994	46,640	10
1995	47,128	10
1996	47,607	14
1997	48,588	14
1998	48,655	13
1999	48,968	12
2000	49,623	12
2001	49,710	13
2002	50,259	11
2003	50,394	10
2004	50,928	8
2005	51,440	7
2006	51,906	7

Housing

Housing Development

The Census Bureau estimates that total housing units increased by 2.70 percent in Blaine County between 2000 and 2007, from 333 to 342. This compares to a 8.04 percent estimated increase statewide, as seen in Table II.5.10.

Table II.5.10
Housing Unit Estimates
Nebraska vs Blaine County

Subject	Nebraska	% Growth since 2000	Blaine County	% Growth since 2000
2000 Census	722,668	.	333	.
July 2001 Estimate	733,331	1.48	336	0.90
July 2002 Estimate	740,561	2.48	338	1.50
July 2003 Estimate	748,805	3.62	341	2.40
July 2004 Estimate	757,742	4.85	343	3.00
July 2005 Estimate	766,951	6.13	344	3.30
July 2006 Estimate	774,843	7.22	343	3.00
July 2007 Estimate	780,804	8.04	342	2.70

The U.S. Census Bureau reports building permits issued by permit issuing agencies, as well as valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family unit construction usually represents most residential development in the County. Single-family building permit authorizations in Blaine County remained at zero in 2007. The statewide average in 2007 was about $143,154. This value excludes the cost of the lot and infrastructure improvements.These changes in residential permit activity compare with a decrease in

[31] Source: The Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>.

[32] Totals may not add due to rounding off of county totals.

population of 135 people since 2000. Additional details of permit activity and per unit valuations are given in Table II.5.11.

Table II.5.11
Building Permits and Valuation[33]
Blaine County, 1980 – 2007

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, 1000s of Real 2007 $			
	Single-Family Units	Duplex Units	Tri and Four Plex Units	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units($)	Duplex Units ($)	Tri and Four Plex Units ($)	Multi-Family Units ($)
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
1984									
1985									
1986									
1987									
1988									
1989									
1990									
1991									
1992									
1993									
1994									
1995									
1996									
1997									
1998									
1999									
2000									
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005									
2006									
2007									

Housing Characteristics

The Department fo Revenue, Property Assessment Division (PAD), provided a database of residential property transactions over the last seven years. The property transactions are primarily related to existing buildings, with very little new construction data. Nevertheless, during fiscal years 1999 through 2007, there were a total of 29 property transactions in Blaine County. Of these, there were 25 single-family transactions during this nine-year period, as seen in Table II.5.12.

[33] Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Note: Permits do not necessarily translate into a precise and full count of housing production. Some dwellings permitted are never constructed. As well, some dwellings may be built in areas that lack a building permitting process, have a lax permitting process, or have insufficient oversight of construction activity.

Table II.5.12
Total Residential Property Transactions
Blaine County, Fiscal Years 1999-2007

Housing Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Single Family	3	5	6	2	1	0	2	4	2	25
Mobile Home	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	5	8	3	1	0	3	4	2	29

The PAD data also has descriptions of the building. Quality refers to the grade of materials and workmanship used in the original construction of the dwelling. Of the 18 single family home property transactions concerning units built before 1930, 0.0 percent were of low quality and 55.6 percent were of fair quality. Table II.5.13 provides details on the quality of these single-family residential dwellings by vintage of construction.

Table II.5.13
Quality of Materials and Workmanship
Blaine County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Quality	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	10	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	15
Average	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Good	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Very Good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	25

In regard to the condition of residential dwellings, of the same 18 single family homes built before 1930, 27.8 percent of the homes were worn out or badly worn, and 61.1 percent were in average condition. Table II.5.14 provides details of the condition of single-family residential dwellings by year built.

Table II.5.14
Condition of Residential Dwellings
Blaine County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

Condition	Before 1930	1931-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007	Missing	Total
Worn Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badly Worn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Average	11	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	16
Good	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Very Good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	25

Housing Costs

Between 1999 and 2007, the average price of an existing single family home changed from $35,000 to $14,250, a total decrease of 59.3 percent as seen in Table II.5.15.

Table II.5.15
Average Sales Price in PAD Database
Blaine County, Single Family Homes

Fiscal Year	Average Sales Price ($)
1999	35,000
2000	17,840
2001	25,750
2002	13,500
2003	1,500
2004	.
2005	20,000
2006	20,625
2007	14,250
Average	21,128

Single-family home prices from the PAD database also indicate a general increase in average home prices and average floor area for newer homes. Table II.5.16 provides additional details, by year of construction, for single-family homes.

Table II.5.16
Average Sales Price and Area (in Sq. Ft.) of Property Transactions
Blaine County, Single Family Homes by Vintage

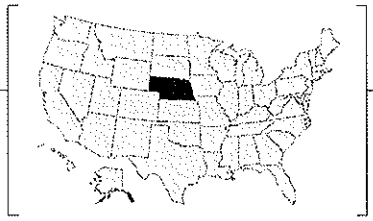
Vintage	Average Sales Price ($)	Average Floor Area Sq. Ft.	Price per Sq. Ft.* ($)
Before 1930	15,539	1,234	12.60
1931-1960	19,250	1,253	15.36
1961-1970	45,000	2,126	21.17
1971-1980	36,667	1,434	25.56
1981-1990	55,000	1,680	32.74
1991-2000	.	.	.
2001-2007	.	.	.
Average	21,128	1,313	16.09

* Price per sq. ft. may not compute precisely due to rounding off of sales price and floor area.

Survey of Rental Properties

During November of 2008, a telephone survey of rental properties was conducted throughout Nebraska; however no surveys were completed in Blaine County.

HRSA Survey of Children's Health



Nebraska

All statistics are based on parental reports.

Indicator		National %	State %
The Child: Health Status			
Overall Child Health Status	percent of children in excellent or very good health	84.1	86.4
Current Health Problems	percent of children who have current health conditions described as moderate or severe	7.9	8.1
Impact of Asthma on the Family	percent of children whose asthma has a great or medium impact	16.3	11.9
Impact of Asthma	percent of children affected by asthma	8.0	6.1
Injury	percent of children aged 0-5 with injuries requiring medical attention in the past year	9.4	9.2
Breastfeeding	percent of children aged 0-5 who were ever breastfed	72.3	72.8
Parents' Concerns	percent of children aged 0-5 whose parents have at least one concern about their child's learning, development, or behavior	36.6	33.1
Socio-Emotional Difficulties	percent of children aged 3-17 with moderate or severe difficulties in the area of emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with others	9.2	8.9
Missed School Days	percent of children who missed 11 or more days of school in the past year	5.2	4.2
The Child: Health Care			
Current Health Insurance	percent of children currently insured	91.2	93.4
Coverage Consistency	percent of children lacking consistent insurance coverage in past year	14.9	10.8
Preventive Health Care	percent of children with a preventive medical visit in the past year	77.8	75.1
Preventive Health and Dental Care	percent of children with a preventive medical visit and a preventive dental visit in the past year	58.8	58.5
Mental Health Care	percent of children with chronic emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems who received mental health care in the past year	58.7	72.8
Medical Home	percent of children who have a personal doctor or nurse and receive care that is accessible, comprehensive, culturally sensitive, and coordinated	46.1	49.0
The Child: School and Activities			
Early Childhood School	percent of children aged 3-5 who attend nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten	60.7	62.8
Activities Outside of School	percent of children aged 6-17 who participate in activities outside of school	81.0	88.4
Repetition of Grade	percent of children aged 6-17 who have repeated at least one grade	11.3	5.9
Staying Home Alone	percent of children aged 6-11 who have been home alone in the past week	15.9	22.3
The Child's Family			
Reading to Young Children	percent of children aged 0-5 who are read to every day	47.8	49.4
Household Smoking	percent of children who live in households where someone smokes	29.5	30.2
Religious Services	percent of children who attend religious services at least weekly	55.7	63.9
Mother's Health	percent of children whose mothers' physical and emotional health is excellent or very good	58.9	64.5
The Child and Family's Neighborhood			
Supportive Neighborhood	percent of children living in neighborhoods that are supportive	81.4	85.4
Safety of Child in the Neighborhood	percent of children living in neighborhoods that are usually or always safe	83.8	90.7
Issues with Child Care	percent of children aged 0-5 whose parents had to make different child care arrangements in the past month and/or a job change for child care reasons in the past year	33.2	30.3

Youth Risk Behavior Study

Trends in the Prevalence of Tobacco Use

National YRBS: 1991–2007

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9th through 12th grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	Changes from 1991 2007[1]	Change from 2005 2007[2]
Lifetime cigarette use (Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.)										
70.1 (67.8–72.3)[3]	69.5 (68.1–70.8)	71.3 (69.5–73.0)	70.2 (68.2–72.1)	70.4 (67.3–73.3)	63.9 (61.6–66.0)	58.4 (55.1–61.6)	54.3 (51.2–57.3)	50.3 (47.2–53.5)	No change, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Current cigarette use (Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
27.5 (24.8–30.3)	30.5 (28.6–32.4)	34.8 (32.5–37.2)	36.4 (34.1–38.7)	34.8 (32.3–37.4)	28.5 (26.4–30.6)	21.9 (19.8–24.2)	23.0 (20.7–25.5)	20.0 (17.6–22.6)	Increased, 1991–1997 Decreased, 1997–2007	No change
Current frequent cigarette use (Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.)										
12.7 (10.6–15.3)	13.8 (12.1–15.5)	16.1 (13.6–19.1)	16.7 (14.8–18.7)	16.8 (14.3–19.6)	13.8 (12.3–15.5)	9.7 (8.3–11.3)	9.4 (7.9–11.0)	8.1 (6.7–9.8)	Increased, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Current smokeless tobacco use (Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
NA[4]	NA	11.4 (9.8–13.2)	9.3 (7.3–11.8)	7.8 (5.8–10.4)	8.2 (6.8–9.9)	6.7 (5.3–8.5)	8.0 (6.6–9.6)	7.9 (6.3–9.8)	Decreased, 1995–2003 No Change, 2003–2007	No change
Current cigar use (Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
NA	NA	NA	22.0 (19.9–24.2)	17.7 (16.1–19.5)	15.2 (14.0–16.5)	14.8 (13.2–16.7)	14.0 (12.6–15.6)	13.6 (12.1–15.2)	Decreased, 1997–2005 No Change, 2005–2007	No change
Current tobacco use (Current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.)										
NA	NA	NA	43.4 (41.0–45.8)	40.2 (37.4–43.0)	33.9 (31.8–36.1)	27.5 (25.1–30.0)	28.4 (25.7–31.3)	25.7 (22.8–28.7)	Decreased, 1997–2007	No change

[1] Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade.
[2] Based on t-test analyses, $p < 05$.
[3] 95% confidence interval.
[4] Not available.

Where can I get more information?
Visit http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).

Trends in the Prevalence of Marijuana, Cocaine, and Other Illegal Drug Use
National YRBS: 1991–2007

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9th through 12th grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	Changes from 1991 2007[1]	Change from 2005 2007[2]
Lifetime marijuana use (Used marijuana one or more times during their life.)										
31.3 (28.4–34.4)[3]	32.8 (29.6–36.2)	42.4 (39.4–45.5)	47.1 (44.1–50.1)	47.2 (44.7–49.7)	42.4 (40.5–44.3)	40.2 (37.4–43.1)	38.4 (35.9–41.0)	38.1 (35.5–40.7)	Increased, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Current marijuana use (Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.)										
14.7 (12.6–17.0)	17.7 (15.3–20.3)	25.3 (23.5–27.3)	26.2 (24.0–28.5)	26.7 (24.2–29.4)	23.9 (22.3–25.5)	22.4 (20.2–24.6)	20.2 (18.6–22.0)	19.7 (17.8–21.8)	Increased, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Lifetime cocaine use (Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life.)										
5.9 (5.1–6.9)	4.9 (4.1–5.8)	7.0 (5.9–8.3)	8.2 (7.2–9.4)	9.5 (8.2–11.1)	9.4 (8.2–10.7)	8.7 (7.6–9.9)	7.6 (6.7–8.7)	7.2 (6.2–8.2)	Increased, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Lifetime methamphetamine use (Used methamphetamines [also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice] one or more times during their life.)										
NA[4]	NA	NA	NA	9.1 (7.9–10.5)	9.8 (8.3–11.5)	7.6 (6.7–8.7)	6.2 (5.3–7.2)	4.4 (3.7–5.3)	No change, 1999–2001 Decreased, 2001–2007	Decreased
Lifetime inhalant use (Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.)										
NA	NA	20.3 (18.3–22.5)	16.0 (14.7–17.3)	14.6 (12.9–16.5)	14.7 (13.1–16.6)	12.1 (10.9–13.4)	12.4 (11.1–13.8)	13.3 (12.1–14.6)	Decreased, 1995–2003 No change, 2003–2007	No change
Lifetime illegal steroid use (Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.)										
2.7 (2.3–3.2)	2.2 (1.7–2.8)	3.7 (3.1–4.3)	3.1 (2.7–3.6)	3.7 (3.1–4.5)	5.0 (4.4–5.5)	6.1 (4.7–7.8)	4.0 (3.5–4.6)	3.9 (3.4–4.6)	Increased, 1991–2003 Decreased, 2003–2007	No change

[1] Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade.
[2] Based on t-test analyses, $p < .05$.
[3] 95% confidence interval.
[4] Not available.

Where can I get more information?
Visit http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).

Trends in the Prevalence of Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

National YRBS: 1991–2007

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9th through 12th grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	Changes from 1991 2007[1]	Change from 2005 2007[2]
Rarely or never wore a seat belt (When riding in a car driven by someone else.)										
25.9 (20.8–31.7)[3]	19.1 (16.6–21.9)	21.7 (18.4–25.4)	19.3 (16.0–23.0)	16.4 (13.7–19.4)	14.1 (12.5–15.9)	18.2 (14.3–22.9)	10.2 (8.5–12.1)	11.1 (8.9–13.8)	Decreased, 1991–2007	No change
Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.)										
96.2 (94.8–97.2)	92.8 (89.9–94.9)	92.8 (91.1–94.3)	88.4 (83.2–92.1)	85.3 (81.3–88.6)	84.7 (81.4–87.5)	85.9 (82.3–88.9)	83.4 (79.8–86.5)	85.1 (82.3–87.6)	Decreased, 1991–2001 No change, 2001–2007	No change
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.)										
39.9 (37.7–42.2)	35.3 (32.7–38.1)	38.8 (35.0–42.7)	36.6 (34.4–38.8)	33.1 (30.8–35.4)	30.7 (28.7–32.8)	30.2 (28.1–32.5)	28.5 (26.5–30.5)	29.1 (27.2–31.2)	Decreased, 1991–2007	No change
Drove when drinking alcohol (A car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.)										
16.7 (14.9–18.7)	13.5 (11.7–15.6)	15.4 (12.3–19.1)	16.9 (14.3–19.9)	13.1 (11.9–14.3)	13.3 (11.8–14.8)	12.1 (10.8–13.4)	9.9 (8.9–11.0)	10.5 (9.3–11.9)	No change, 1991–1997 Decreased, 1997–2007	No change

[1] Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade.
[2] Based on t-test analyses, $p < .05$.
[3] 95% confidence interval.

Where can I get more information?
Visit http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).

Trends in the Prevalence of Alcohol Use

National YRBS: 1991–2007

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9th through 12th grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	Changes from 1991 2007[1]	Change from 2005 2007[2]
Lifetime alcohol use (Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.)										
81.6 (79.4–83.7)[3]	80.9 (79.4–82.3)	80.4 (78.3–82.2)	79.1 (77.0–81.1)	81.0 (78.8–83.0)	78.2 (76.5–79.9)	74.9 (72.0–77.7)	74.3 (71.0–77.4)	75.0 (72.4–77.4)	Decreased, 1991–2007	No change
Current alcohol use (Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
50.8 (47.9–53.7)	48.0 (45.9–50.2)	51.6 (49.2–54.1)	50.8 (47.9–53.6)	50.0 (47.4–52.7)	47.1 (44.8–49.3)	44.9 (42.5–47.4)	43.3 (40.5–46.1)	44.7 (42.4–47.0)	No change, 1991–1999 Decreased, 1999–2007	No change
Episodic heavy drinking (Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
31.3 (28.7–34.1)	30.0 (28.2–31.9)	32.6 (29.5–35.7)	33.4 (31.2–35.6)	31.5 (29.6–33.5)	29.9 (27.8–32.0)	28.3 (26.3–30.4)	25.5 (23.3–27.9)	26.0 (24.0–28.0)	No change, 1991–1997 Decreased, 1997–2007	No change
Drank alcohol on school property (At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.)										
NA[4]	5.2 (4.5–6.1)	6.3 (5.5–7.2)	5.6 (5.0–6.3)	4.9 (4.1–5.7)	4.9 (4.4–5.5)	5.2 (4.3–6.2)	4.3 (3.7–4.9)	4.1 (3.5–4.8)	Decreased, 1993–2007	No change

[1] Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade.
[2] Based on t-test analyses, $p < .05$.
[3] 95% confidence interval.
[4] Not available.

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TABLE 1. Sample sizes, response rates, and demographic characteristics — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

Site	Student sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other†
National Survey	13,917	78	86	67	49.5	50.5	29.0	25.9	23.3	21.6	61.9	14.6	15.1	8.3
State Surveys														
Alabama	1,140	82	73	60	50.2	49.8	29.6	24.1	21.6	19.8	60.9	35.3	1.2	2.6
Arizona	3,307	96	85	81	49.3	50.7	29.1	26.3	22.9	21.4	54.0	2.2	34.1	9.7
Arkansas	1,615	72	87	62	49.8	50.2	27.4	26.8	23.9	20.7	71.0	22.3	2.6	4.1
Colorado	1,498	76	71	60	49.1	50.9	28.5	25.5	23.6	22.4	68.3	5.8	23.1	2.9
Connecticut	2,256	76	78	60	48.8	51.2	28.3	25.6	23.6	22.1	69.8	13.5	13.9	2.7
Delaware	2,717	100	84	84	49.0	51.0	31.7	25.5	21.8	20.7	61.0	30.0	6.7	2.3
Florida	4,564	87	76	66	49.3	50.7	31.7	25.8	22.7	19.1	51.6	23.3	22.0	3.1
Georgia	1,755	86	89	77	49.8	50.2	32.6	25.9	22.0	19.3	52.1	38.2	5.8	3.9
Hawaii	1,662	96	63	60	47.8	52.2	30.9	25.8	23.1	19.9	14.9	1.4	5.5	78.2
Idaho	1,457	84	86	72	49.0	51.0	27.0	26.3	24.1	22.3	87.3	0.2	9.7	2.9
Indiana	1,528	83	82	68	49.1	50.9	28.8	26.1	24.0	21.1	82.2	11.0	2.6	4.2
Iowa	1,359	75	87	65	48.7	51.3	26.7	25.6	23.9	23.6	89.5	2.6	3.6	4.3
Kansas	1,654	82	88	72	48.8	51.2	27.2	25.1	23.9	23.3	78.1	8.0	10.0	3.9
Kentucky	3,282	79	92	73	48.4	51.6	29.8	25.8	22.8	21.4	87.2	9.8	1.0	2.0
Maine	1,375	90	76	68	49.0	51.0	26.6	25.6	24.7	22.6	95.3	0.8	0.7	3.1
Maryland	1,414	100	65	65	49.8	50.2	30.1	25.6	22.9	21.4	53.1	35.4	6.5	4.9
Massachusetts	3,522	86	78	68	49.4	50.6	28.7	25.6	23.5	21.6	75.6	8.9	11.1	4.3
Michigan	3,253	80	80	64	49.1	50.9	29.0	25.5	23.0	21.1	77.1	16.2	2.1	4.5
Missouri	1,878	80	86	69	48.9	51.1	28.5	25.9	23.2	22.1	79.3	16.5	1.5	2.7
Montana	3,077	96	83	80	48.4	51.6	27.2	25.0	23.9	23.3	86.4	0.4	1.3	11.8
Nebraska	3,755	72	93	67	48.5	51.5	27.7	24.8	23.5	23.7	82.6	6.6	8.1	2.8
Nevada	1,556	97	61	60	49.0	51.0	33.9	27.0	20.3	18.3	53.7	10.9	28.0	7.4
New Hampshire	1,276	77	79	61	49.1	50.9	27.9	25.7	24.0	22.2	94.6	0.6	2.1	2.8
New Jersey	1,495	83	73	61	49.8	50.2	27.9	25.8	23.8	22.4	61.3	16.3	16.5	5.9
New Mexico	5,634	87	69	60	49.2	50.8	30.8	26.8	22.6	19.2	33.3	0.7	51.7	14.3
New York	9,708	87	71	62	49.5	50.5	31.1	26.8	21.8	20.1	54.9	18.7	18.6	7.8
North Carolina	3,874	73	87	64	49.6	50.4	31.5	26.0	22.4	19.8	60.6	30.8	5.5	3.0
North Dakota	1,725	96	89	85	48.4	51.6	25.6	25.6	24.4	24.1	84.6	0.4	5.5	9.4
Ohio	1,411	73	86	63	48.7	51.3	26.6	24.5	25.0	23.6	81.5	14.4	0.9	3.1
Oklahoma	1,715	98	82	80	49.0	51.0	28.5	26.1	23.7	21.7	63.6	10.4	4.0	22.0
Rhode Island	2,362	96	74	71	49.3	50.7	29.4	24.8	22.6	23.1	73.1	8.6	15.6	2.7
South Carolina	1,309	74	87	65	50.1	49.9	32.2	26.8	21.1	19.6	55.1	40.4	1.3	3.2
South Dakota	1,590	88	83	73	49.4	50.6	27.1	26.0	23.5	23.2	82.6	0.5	1.0	15.9
Tennessee	1,540	83	85	71	49.5	50.5	30.2	26.2	22.6	21.0	73.1	23.1	1.6	2.3
Texas	4,130	87	86	75	48.9	51.1	31.5	25.6	22.6	20.3	42.3	14.4	40.9	2.3
Utah	1,549	91	68	62	48.9	51.1	24.9	24.5	24.6	22.8	84.7	0.9	10.3	4.1
Vermont	7,206	94	77	72	48.4	51.6	26.2	25.4	24.3	23.4	95.5	0.8	0.9	2.7
West Virginia	1,368	97	77	75	49.2	50.8	28.5	24.8	22.4	21.7	94.5	2.0	0.8	2.8
Wisconsin	2,389	80	83	67	48.5	51.5	26.6	24.7	24.5	23.9	82.2	8.7	2.7	6.4
Wyoming	2,500	94	87	82	48.1	51.9	26.5	26.1	23.9	23.2	87.8	0.6	8.2	3.4
Local Surveys														
Baltimore, MD	2,613	100	82	82	53.2	46.8	35.2	25.4	20.6	18.6	8.7	89.4	0.5	1.4
Boston, MA	1,662	100	68	68	51.2	48.8	30.8	25.1	22.3	21.8	15.5	47.5	29.0	8.1
Broward County, FL	1,674	100	71	71	49.9	50.1	29.7	26.5	23.2	20.4	35.6	36.9	24.2	3.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	1,755	90	80	72	49.1	50.9	33.9	25.4	21.0	19.5	43.0	43.7	8.2	5.1
Chicago, IL	942	100	71	71	52.1	47.9	34.1	26.9	20.1	18.8	10.6	49.9	35.8	3.6
Dallas, TX	1,126	100	80	80	50.4	49.6	38.4	23.3	20.3	17.9	7.4	35.9	55.6	1.1
DeKalb County, GA	2,384	100	85	85	51.1	48.9	31.5	26.6	23.2	18.6	10.3	79.8	4.0	5.9
Detroit, MI	1,268	100	79	79	55.1	44.9	44.6	24.5	16.5	14.4	1.4	85.2	4.8	8.6
District of Columbia	2,189	96	81	78	50.8	49.2	33.4	26.6	21.8	17.2	1.8	84.1	10.3	3.8
Hillsborough County, FL	2,354	100	76	76	50.0	50.0	29.3	25.8	25.1	19.6	49.0	21.8	24.5	4.7
Los Angeles, CA	1,228	100	76	76	49.4	50.6	37.6	26.3	21.1	15.0	7.5	12.3	75.2	5.0
Memphis, TN	1,363	97	75	73	51.7	48.3	32.5	26.6	21.6	19.2	10.8	85.5	1.1	2.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	2,399	98	80	78	49.3	50.7	32.6	26.5	21.8	19.0	9.8	28.1	61.0	1.1
Milwaukee, WI	1,868	100	72	72	50.1	49.9	38.0	24.4	21.9	15.5	17.6	61.7	15.7	5.0
New Orleans, LA	1,661	86	70	60	52.6	47.4	29.0	25.1	23.8	21.9	1.1	91.9	1.6	5.3
New York City, NY	8,140	98	70	68	49.8	50.2	36.4	28.9	18.5	15.4	8.8	34.1	38.7	18.4
Orange County, FL	1,510	100	82	82	50.1	49.9	32.8	24.2	22.0	20.9	42.4	27.0	26.0	4.7
Palm Beach County, FL	1,584	95	72	68	49.7	50.3	32.4	23.3	23.2	20.7	46.6	28.9	20.4	4.2
San Bernardino, CA	1,364	100	67	67	51.0	49.0	38.6	26.1	18.8	16.3	18.7	20.0	58.0	3.3
San Diego, CA	1,695	100	85	85	50.1	49.9	29.3	26.9	23.4	19.9	28.2	14.1	41.2	16.5
San Francisco, CA	2,419	95	80	76	48.1	51.9	26.6	29.7	22.7	20.6	6.4	13.2	22.0	58.3

* Non-Hispanic.
† American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiple race (non-Hispanic).

TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol* and who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	25.7	3.4	31.9	3.4	**28.8**	**2.8**	8.2	2.8	14.2	4.3	**11.1**	**1.9**
Arizona	34.9	2.7	33.7	3.0	**34.3**	**2.2**	10.5	2.3	14.2	2.5	**12.4**	**1.8**
Arkansas	26.5	4.5	29.0	3.7	**27.8**	**3.1**	10.9	2.9	14.8	3.7	**12.9**	**3.0**
Colorado	29.8	5.3	24.0	5.1	**26.9**	**4.5**	11.9	5.0	10.5	3.9	**11.0**	**3.7**
Connecticut	31.9	3.0	27.5	3.4	**29.7**	**2.4**	8.2	1.6	13.5	2.9	**11.0**	**1.8**
Delaware	26.6	2.7	27.1	2.9	**26.7**	**2.0**	7.3	1.5	11.1	2.1	**9.3**	**1.5**
Florida	27.5	2.2	26.5	2.4	**27.2**	**1.8**	9.0	1.5	11.1	1.4	**10.2**	**1.1**
Georgia	26.4	5.2	26.9	3.7	**26.7**	**3.2**	6.5	2.9	11.0	3.4	**8.8**	**2.9**
Hawaii	36.3	3.3	29.7	4.4	**33.0**	**2.8**	7.1	1.7	8.6	3.1	**7.9**	**1.6**
Idaho	28.8	4.7	26.6	5.5	**27.7**	**4.1**	9.9	3.5	15.7	3.7	**12.9**	**3.1**
Indiana	21.6	3.6	27.4	5.0	**24.6**	**3.5**	7.3	2.4	15.0	3.9	**11.2**	**2.7**
Iowa	32.0	5.1	29.4	6.0	**30.6**	**4.5**	11.7	3.8	20.3	5.4	**16.1**	**3.9**
Kansas	27.7	3.5	30.3	5.2	**29.2**	**3.3**	12.3	3.2	20.3	5.0	**16.5**	**3.5**
Kentucky	20.6	1.8	23.4	2.6	**22.0**	**1.7**	5.5	1.0	11.5	2.0	**8.5**	**1.4**
Maine	24.2	3.8	26.4	5.3	**25.2**	**3.6**	8.4	1.9	14.1	4.0	**11.2**	**2.6**
Maryland	24.7	4.5	25.3	4.7	**25.0**	**3.9**	6.1	2.4	8.4	3.8	**7.2**	**2.4**
Massachusetts	26.8	1.8	27.5	2.6	**27.2**	**1.6**	7.4	1.8	13.4	2.2	**10.5**	**1.7**
Michigan	25.3	2.7	24.4	3.6	**24.9**	**2.8**	7.3	1.7	9.6	2.5	**8.5**	**1.5**
Missouri	25.2	4.4	24.6	2.6	**25.0**	**2.9**	9.0	2.2	13.7	3.2	**11.4**	**2.1**
Montana	34.5	3.3	33.9	3.3	**34.4**	**2.5**	16.0	2.5	20.5	3.1	**18.5**	**2.4**
Nebraska	34.6	2.4	36.6	3.4	**35.6**	**2.2**	14.5	2.1	20.0	3.0	**17.3**	**2.1**
Nevada	25.8	3.2	26.8	4.2	**26.4**	**2.8**	8.8	2.1	11.8	3.4	**10.4**	**2.0**
New Hampshire	21.3	3.2	22.1	3.7	**21.6**	**2.3**	8.3	2.6	11.6	3.6	**9.9**	**2.2**
New Jersey	27.2	5.0	27.7	4.4	**27.5**	**3.9**	7.5	3.0	11.6	3.4	**9.6**	**2.5**
New Mexico	30.3	5.2	32.2	3.8	**31.5**	**4.0**	9.9	1.3	13.5	2.5	**12.0**	**1.3**
New York	19.1	2.3	21.3	3.2	**20.2**	**2.1**	4.6	1.3	7.0	1.6	**5.8**	**1.1**
North Carolina	23.5	2.8	26.9	4.3	**25.3**	**3.2**	6.1	1.4	12.6	3.7	**9.4**	**2.3**
North Dakota	39.2	5.3	35.6	4.8	**37.4**	**4.0**	19.4	4.0	24.3	4.1	**22.0**	**3.2**
Ohio	20.3	3.5	22.2	4.6	**21.3**	**3.4**	6.4	2.7	10.7	2.9	**8.6**	**2.1**
Oklahoma	26.4	3.6	25.1	3.0	**25.8**	**2.4**	9.6	2.4	14.7	2.7	**12.3**	**2.0**
Rhode Island	26.2	2.6	31.3	3.0	**28.8**	**2.6**	7.0	1.9	15.0	2.6	**11.1**	**1.4**
South Carolina	28.6	3.6	31.4	3.7	**30.0**	**2.9**	7.4	3.2	15.6	3.6	**11.5**	**2.8**
South Dakota	31.7	3.9	32.1	5.4	**32.0**	**4.3**	15.6	3.9	18.8	3.5	**17.2**	**3.0**
Tennessee	24.9	3.7	25.4	4.8	**25.1**	**3.1**	8.4	1.8	13.5	2.8	**10.9**	**2.0**
Texas	35.0	2.8	38.9	3.8	**37.0**	**3.0**	10.8	2.2	19.9	3.6	**15.4**	**2.7**
Utah	13.3	3.8	13.4	3.0	**13.4**	**2.9**	3.8	1.5	4.3	1.9	**4.1**	**1.3**
Vermont	22.2	3.1	23.5	3.5	**22.9**	**3.2**	5.9	1.2	11.6	2.0	**8.9**	**1.3**
West Virginia	20.9	3.6	28.4	3.5	**24.8**	**2.7**	5.8	1.9	15.2	3.6	**10.6**	**2.0**
Wisconsin	32.4	4.0	30.1	2.6	**31.2**	**2.8**	9.7	2.5	17.3	1.9	**13.6**	**1.6**
Wyoming	31.3	3.1	28.3	3.0	**29.7**	**2.4**	13.2	2.6	17.2	2.5	**15.3**	**1.9**
Median	**26.5**		**27.4**		**27.2**		**8.3**		**13.6**		**11.0**	
Range	**13.3–39.2**		**13.4–38.9**		**13.4–37.4**		**3.8–19.4**		**4.3–24.3**		**4.1–22.0**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	20.8	2.3	26.6	3.0	**23.6**	**1.9**	3.3	1.1	7.2	1.7	**5.0**	**1.0**
Boston, MA	17.4	3.2	24.2	3.8	**20.7**	**2.8**	2.5	1.2	8.3	2.3	**5.4**	**1.4**
Broward County, FL	22.5	3.1	24.8	4.1	**23.7**	**2.9**	6.6	1.9	10.5	3.1	**8.8**	**2.1**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	24.3	3.3	25.9	2.8	**25.2**	**2.2**	5.9	2.4	10.0	2.4	**8.0**	**1.8**
Chicago, IL	28.9	4.4	35.2	5.5	**31.9**	**3.5**	7.2	3.1	11.8	4.4	**9.3**	**2.9**
Dallas, TX	41.7	4.3	42.1	4.2	**41.9**	**3.3**	9.0	2.2	18.3	3.1	**13.6**	**1.9**
DeKalb County, GA	18.5	2.0	21.1	3.0	**19.9**	**1.9**	2.8	1.2	6.9	1.7	**4.9**	**1.0**
Detroit, MI	28.7	3.6	32.6	3.3	**30.4**	**2.6**	4.6	1.7	5.4	2.1	**5.0**	**1.4**
District of Columbia	23.1	2.5	24.8	3.2	**24.1**	**2.0**	3.1	1.3	4.9	1.5	**4.0**	**1.0**
Hillsborough County, FL	28.8	3.0	30.5	3.6	**30.0**	**2.7**	7.6	1.8	15.1	3.4	**11.5**	**2.1**
Los Angeles, CA	34.4	5.3	27.5	6.2	**30.9**	**4.8**	4.4	2.1	8.0	3.6	**6.2**	**2.4**
Memphis, TN	28.2	3.6	24.2	3.4	**26.4**	**2.6**	4.7	1.4	6.6	2.6	**5.7**	**1.6**
Miami-Dade County, FL	28.3	2.6	26.0	3.0	**27.2**	**2.0**	7.2	1.8	8.5	2.0	**7.9**	**1.5**
Milwaukee, WI	30.2	4.0	29.1	3.8	**29.6**	**2.8**	5.4	2.1	8.4	2.4	**7.0**	**1.9**
New Orleans, LA	30.8	3.5	32.5	4.3	**31.9**	**2.9**	7.6	2.7	7.9	2.0	**8.1**	**1.9**
New York City, NY	16.8	2.3	18.9	2.8	**17.8**	**2.0**	3.0	1.4	4.9	1.1	**4.0**	**0.8**
Orange County, FL	28.5	3.8	26.1	4.2	**27.5**	**2.9**	7.6	2.2	15.0	3.4	**11.2**	**2.2**
Palm Beach County, FL	24.9	3.2	25.5	3.9	**25.2**	**2.4**	9.3	2.4	11.8	3.9	**10.7**	**2.6**
San Bernardino, CA	28.7	3.5	30.1	4.0	**29.8**	**2.6**	7.2	2.0	8.3	2.8	**7.9**	**1.6**
San Diego, CA	27.4	4.1	27.1	3.2	**27.5**	**2.4**	7.3	2.4	9.2	2.5	**8.5**	**1.8**
San Francisco, CA	21.2	2.5	20.6	2.3	**20.8**	**1.7**	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.3	**3.7**	**1.0**
Median	**28.2**		**26.1**		**27.2**		**5.9**		**8.3**		**7.9**	
Range	**16.8–41.7**		**18.9–42.1**		**17.8–41.9**		**2.5–9.3**		**4.4–18.3**		**3.7–13.6**	

* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
† 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence* and who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	12.4	2.7	15.7	4.5	**14.0**	**2.8**	10.4	3.1	9.5	4.1	**9.9**	**2.9**
Arizona	10.8	1.2	10.0	1.9	**10.5**	**1.1**	14.2	2.1	7.7	2.0	**10.9**	**1.6**
Arkansas	13.4	1.9	13.3	2.6	**13.8**	**1.7**	14.1	2.2	7.7	2.3	**11.2**	**1.9**
Colorado	6.4	1.9	5.8	1.7	**6.0**	**1.3**	8.4	3.1	2.1	1.3	**5.1**	**1.5**
Connecticut	14.1	2.1	17.8	2.5	**16.0**	**1.7**	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9.8	1.6	8.3	1.7	**9.1**	**1.2**	10.3	1.6	4.8	1.1	**7.5**	**1.0**
Florida	9.6	1.3	12.2	1.5	**11.0**	**1.1**	9.8	1.4	6.4	1.2	**8.1**	**0.9**
Georgia	13.0	4.2	15.3	3.5	**14.2**	**3.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	2.3	7.7	2.0	**10.3**	**1.8**
Idaho	10.5	1.8	10.2	3.2	**10.4**	**1.9**	13.9	2.7	5.0	1.8	**9.4**	**1.6**
Indiana	13.5	2.8	11.6	2.6	**12.5**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	7.8	2.4	8.6	3.4	**8.3**	**1.8**	11.3	2.3	3.5	1.1	**7.3**	**1.2**
Kansas	9.5	2.8	9.8	2.6	**9.7**	**2.0**	9.9	2.9	7.0	2.3	**8.4**	**2.0**
Kentucky	10.9	1.7	12.3	1.7	**11.6**	**1.2**	9.4	2.2	5.9	1.3	**7.5**	**1.1**
Maine	9.7	2.1	14.9	4.1	**12.4**	**2.6**	11.4	3.3	5.5	2.3	**8.4**	**2.4**
Maryland	16.1	3.6	16.5	6.0	**16.3**	**3.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	10.0	1.8	12.1	1.8	**11.1**	**1.3**	11.7	2.1	6.1	1.4	**9.0**	**1.5**
Missouri	8.3	1.7	7.7	2.2	**8.0**	**1.4**	10.8	1.1	4.0	1.6	**7.3**	**1.0**
Montana	11.2	2.0	10.0	1.5	**10.9**	**1.5**	13.9	2.2	6.3	1.4	**10.2**	**1.5**
Nebraska	10.2	1.9	11.6	1.8	**10.9**	**1.4**	12.4	1.9	5.9	1.3	**9.1**	**1.3**
Nevada	11.1	2.4	10.1	2.4	**10.7**	**1.8**	13.3	2.4	5.7	2.0	**9.5**	**1.9**
New Hampshire	8.2	2.7	5.6	1.4	**7.0**	**1.4**	7.7	2.1	2.5	1.1	**5.2**	**1.2**
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.7	2.9	9.3	2.2	**10.0**	**2.2**	11.1	2.9	5.4	1.1	**8.4**	**1.7**
New York	8.3	1.6	8.2	1.3	**8.2**	**1.2**	8.0	1.6	4.1	0.9	**6.0**	**0.9**
North Carolina	12.3	2.0	12.9	2.7	**12.7**	**1.6**	11.3	2.2	8.5	2.2	**9.9**	**1.9**
North Dakota	8.5	2.6	9.0	2.7	**8.8**	**2.1**	8.4	2.5	5.9	2.1	**7.1**	**1.6**
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.9	3.8	6.0	2.4	**11.0**	**2.2**
Oklahoma	8.8	2.3	8.8	3.2	**8.8**	**2.0**	9.1	2.0	5.2	2.2	**7.2**	**1.4**
Rhode Island	7.5	1.7	11.7	2.2	**9.7**	**1.3**	6.8	1.5	5.9	1.4	**6.4**	**1.0**
South Carolina	13.4	3.6	13.6	5.1	**13.5**	**3.5**	14.0	3.2	8.2	2.3	**11.2**	**1.9**
South Dakota	11.1	3.3	11.2	3.4	**11.2**	**2.9**	12.8	3.2	6.3	1.6	**9.5**	**1.7**
Tennessee	11.4	2.8	8.4	2.0	**9.9**	**2.1**	15.6	2.9	4.2	1.9	**9.8**	**2.0**
Texas	10.3	2.1	11.5	2.4	**10.9**	**1.8**	10.9	1.3	4.7	1.6	**7.7**	**1.1**
Utah	7.3	2.5	12.0	3.9	**9.7**	**2.3**	8.1	2.9	5.9	2.6	**7.1**	**2.1**
Vermont	5.5	1.0	6.8	1.5	**6.2**	**1.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.9	2.6	9.4	2.0	**9.2**	**1.4**	10.1	2.2	3.9	1.0	**6.9**	**1.1**
Wisconsin	8.2	1.9	8.2	1.8	**8.2**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	13.4	2.3	13.1	2.2	**13.3**	**1.6**	13.7	2.0	7.1	1.5	**10.3**	**1.3**
Median	**10.2**		**10.7**		**10.6**		**11.2**		**5.9**		**8.4**	
Range	**5.5–16.1**		**5.6–17.8**		**6.0–16.3**		**6.8–15.9**		**2.1–9.5**		**5.1–11.2**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	14.4	1.9	16.6	2.5	**15.2**	**1.7**	10.7	1.8	8.4	2.2	**9.7**	**1.4**
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	9.3	2.5	12.1	2.7	**10.7**	**2.2**	9.1	2.0	5.8	2.0	**7.5**	**1.4**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	11.7	2.4	7.9	2.2	**9.9**	**1.9**	11.9	2.7	5.4	2.1	**8.7**	**1.7**
Chicago, IL	17.2	4.6	13.5	3.5	**15.4**	**3.6**	11.4	3.1	7.2	1.6	**9.4**	**1.5**
Dallas, TX	12.8	2.7	12.0	2.9	**12.4**	**2.2**	9.7	2.6	6.4	2.3	**8.0**	**1.9**
DeKalb County, GA	13.2	1.9	13.3	2.3	**13.3**	**1.4**	10.3	1.8	6.2	1.4	**8.4**	**1.2**
Detroit, MI	11.5	3.0	17.1	3.1	**14.1**	**2.1**	10.4	2.5	9.0	2.7	**9.8**	**1.5**
District of Columbia	12.2	2.3	10.1	1.8	**11.2**	**1.6**	5.6	1.3	5.1	1.6	**5.4**	**1.1**
Hillsborough County, FL	13.6	2.3	16.0	2.9	**14.9**	**1.9**	11.8	2.3	9.2	2.5	**10.5**	**1.8**
Los Angeles, CA	7.4	1.9	7.0	3.4	**7.3**	**1.9**	7.6	2.0	2.5	2.3	**5.0**	**1.7**
Memphis, TN	14.6	3.3	14.8	2.7	**14.7**	**2.1**	14.7	3.5	11.4	3.6	**13.1**	**2.5**
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.6	2.1	9.2	1.8	**9.0**	**1.5**	7.9	1.8	5.0	1.4	**6.5**	**1.3**
Milwaukee, WI	11.7	2.4	11.5	3.4	**11.7**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	21.3	3.4	19.8	3.0	**20.8**	**2.5**	9.2	2.2	13.7	3.7	**11.6**	**2.0**
New York City, NY	10.6	2.1	9.5	1.7	**10.0**	**1.7**	9.5	2.9	5.4	1.3	**7.5**	**1.3**
Orange County, FL	11.4	2.2	9.5	2.4	**10.6**	**1.6**	11.1	2.6	5.6	2.7	**8.4**	**1.7**
Palm Beach County, FL	7.9	2.6	10.7	3.1	**9.3**	**2.4**	8.5	2.0	4.9	2.1	**6.7**	**1.5**
San Bernardino, CA	11.1	2.6	11.0	2.9	**11.1**	**1.8**	11.4	2.8	7.2	2.3	**9.6**	**1.8**
San Diego, CA	11.0	1.9	11.8	3.0	**11.6**	**1.8**	13.2	2.5	7.0	1.7	**10.3**	**1.6**
San Francisco, CA	9.3	1.9	8.3	1.7	**8.8**	**1.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	**11.6**		**11.6**		**11.4**		**10.3**		**6.3**		**8.5**	
Range	**7.4–21.3**		**7.0–19.8**		**7.3–20.8**		**5.6–14.7**		**2.5–13.7**		**5.0–13.1**	

* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey.
† When they did not want to.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*						Lifetime daily cigarette use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	55.0	4.4	66.7	4.0	**60.7**	**2.9**	13.3	3.8	23.8	5.0	**18.3**	**2.9**
Arizona	60.4	3.9	55.9	4.1	**58.2**	**3.2**	12.6	2.4	12.8	1.9	**12.7**	**1.6**
Arkansas	62.5	5.4	64.3	4.5	**63.2**	**4.3**	20.2	4.4	18.3	4.1	**19.3**	**3.6**
Colorado	47.8	6.9	49.7	6.5	**48.8**	**6.0**	10.5	4.0	10.8	3.4	**10.6**	**3.2**
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	56.1	3.4	53.3	3.5	**55.0**	**2.7**	14.9	2.2	13.4	2.1	**14.2**	**1.6**
Florida	47.6	3.2	47.6	3.3	**47.6**	**2.8**	10.9	1.5	9.4	1.3	**10.2**	**0.9**
Georgia	53.7	3.9	58.4	6.4	**56.1**	**4.2**	11.3	3.1	11.9	3.9	**11.6**	**3.0**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	41.2	5.1	49.6	6.7	**45.4**	**5.4**	8.8	2.5	10.5	3.1	**9.7**	**1.8**
Indiana	54.0	6.8	59.7	4.1	**56.9**	**4.3**	15.5	3.7	16.8	3.6	**16.1**	**3.2**
Iowa	47.0	7.3	52.1	5.8	**49.6**	**5.8**	12.2	2.6	14.4	3.1	**13.3**	**2.2**
Kansas	47.9	5.5	53.8	5.8	**51.0**	**5.0**	13.6	3.9	13.1	3.6	**13.4**	**3.2**
Kentucky	58.7	4.1	60.2	3.4	**59.5**	**3.1**	18.2	3.3	19.6	3.3	**19.0**	**2.8**
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	48.5	6.4	48.5	6.5	**48.5**	**5.4**	10.6	3.9	10.7	4.2	**10.7**	**3.7**
Massachusetts	49.3	4.7	51.9	3.1	**50.7**	**3.5**	13.5	2.3	13.8	1.8	**13.7**	**1.8**
Michigan	50.3	4.4	54.4	5.0	**52.4**	**4.2**	11.5	2.6	12.7	3.3	**12.2**	**2.5**
Missouri	49.3	4.4	49.9	4.9	**49.6**	**3.4**	14.8	4.1	12.9	2.5	**13.8**	**3.0**
Montana	54.4	4.4	56.1	3.7	**55.4**	**3.5**	16.1	2.4	13.9	2.4	**15.2**	**1.8**
Nebraska	50.7	2.9	56.1	3.1	**53.4**	**2.5**	14.4	2.3	15.4	2.3	**14.9**	**1.8**
Nevada	49.8	4.0	54.2	4.6	**52.0**	**3.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	48.9	6.8	43.6	4.6	**46.2**	**4.8**	13.0	3.7	12.5	3.0	**12.8**	**2.5**
New Jersey	49.8	4.7	48.3	5.3	**49.0**	**4.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	61.1	8.1	62.8	5.7	**62.0**	**6.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	49.8	3.5	44.8	3.4	**47.3**	**3.0**	9.8	1.9	10.7	2.5	**10.3**	**1.8**
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	54.9	6.1	56.8	4.8	**55.9**	**4.0**	16.4	3.5	16.8	3.3	**16.6**	**2.7**
Ohio	58.0	4.9	51.0	5.1	**54.5**	**4.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	62.2	3.3	62.2	3.4	**62.3**	**2.4**	18.2	3.4	17.3	3.6	**17.8**	**3.1**
Rhode Island	46.2	4.5	42.9	4.1	**44.7**	**3.3**	14.7	3.6	10.3	2.4	**12.5**	**2.4**
South Carolina	62.0	7.4	64.8	5.0	**63.4**	**5.7**	17.5	4.4	16.3	4.4	**17.0**	**3.8**
South Dakota	61.1	7.4	61.6	8.6	**61.3**	**7.6**	21.8	5.7	18.1	6.4	**20.0**	**5.5**
Tennessee	61.7	6.0	61.6	4.1	**61.7**	**4.4**	17.8	4.2	19.8	3.3	**18.9**	**3.0**
Texas	55.3	3.0	61.5	4.3	**58.5**	**3.0**	10.5	1.6	12.5	2.7	**11.5**	**1.8**
Utah	23.2	7.1	26.7	6.8	**25.0**	**5.9**	3.2	2.5	5.6	3.0	**4.5**	**2.6**
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	61.8	4.9	59.4	6.5	**60.7**	**4.6**	20.1	4.1	18.3	4.1	**19.3**	**3.2**
Wisconsin	49.7	4.4	53.2	4.3	**51.5**	**3.4**	17.3	2.4	16.5	2.9	**16.9**	**2.1**
Wyoming	55.6	3.5	58.2	3.2	**56.9**	**2.7**	17.7	2.7	15.5	2.4	**16.6**	**1.9**
Median	**53.7**		**54.4**		**54.5**		**14.4**		**13.8**		**13.8**	
Range	**23.2–62.5**		**26.7–66.7**		**25.0–63.4**		**3.2–21.8**		**5.6–23.8**		**4.5–20.0**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	46.2	3.1	48.5	3.1	**47.3**	**2.1**	5.0	1.2	8.3	2.0	**6.5**	**1.1**
Boston, MA	46.8	4.1	46.6	3.9	**46.8**	**2.6**	7.1	2.1	8.9	2.4	**8.0**	**1.5**
Broward County, FL	43.3	4.1	47.3	4.9	**45.4**	**3.4**	7.1	1.8	9.0	2.5	**8.2**	**1.7**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	61.0	7.1	62.8	7.7	**61.8**	**4.9**	6.8	2.3	9.5	4.0	**8.1**	**2.5**
Dallas, TX	62.2	4.8	63.2	4.2	**62.7**	**3.4**	5.5	2.2	9.0	2.8	**7.3**	**1.7**
DeKalb County, GA	41.8	3.1	51.9	3.7	**46.7**	**2.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	51.7	4.2	55.0	6.2	**53.2**	**3.9**	3.9	1.3	5.8	2.8	**4.7**	**1.5**
District of Columbia	35.2	4.2	36.4	3.7	**35.8**	**3.2**	3.1	1.2	5.3	1.5	**4.2**	**1.1**
Hillsborough County, FL	51.3	4.4	54.7	3.7	**53.1**	**3.0**	10.1	2.5	11.4	2.4	**10.8**	**2.0**
Los Angeles, CA	45.9	6.4	52.0	5.0	**49.1**	**4.1**	2.5	1.1	4.6	1.7	**3.6**	**0.9**
Memphis, TN	53.0	5.2	52.1	3.9	**52.6**	**3.2**	3.8	1.6	5.8	1.8	**4.8**	**1.1**
Miami-Dade County, FL	40.1	3.0	44.0	3.3	**42.1**	**2.4**	5.3	1.4	6.3	1.8	**5.9**	**1.0**
Milwaukee, WI	57.9	4.6	59.7	4.4	**58.8**	**3.5**	11.8	2.6	10.4	2.6	**11.0**	**2.0**
New Orleans, LA	48.1	4.5	58.4	4.7	**52.8**	**3.1**	5.7	1.8	10.9	2.5	**8.1**	**1.4**
New York City, NY	49.9	4.0	46.4	3.5	**48.1**	**2.9**	7.2	1.5	7.2	1.3	**7.2**	**1.1**
Orange County, FL	46.2	4.9	47.7	4.9	**47.0**	**3.7**	8.8	2.3	9.0	2.5	**8.9**	**1.9**
Palm Beach County, FL	42.4	4.4	42.4	4.3	**42.4**	**3.0**	7.3	3.1	6.2	2.1	**6.8**	**1.7**
San Bernardino, CA	51.5	4.6	54.2	4.0	**52.9**	**3.6**	5.0	1.7	9.7	3.0	**7.4**	**1.7**
San Diego, CA	47.8	3.7	51.4	4.3	**49.8**	**2.9**	6.6	1.9	7.9	1.9	**7.3**	**1.4**
San Francisco, CA	40.7	3.5	43.6	3.8	**42.3**	**2.8**	5.8	1.7	8.9	2.1	**7.4**	**1.4**
Median	**47.3**		**51.6**		**48.6**		**5.8**		**8.9**		**7.3**	
Range	**35.2–62.2**		**36.4–63.2**		**35.8–62.7**		**2.5–11.8**		**4.6–11.4**		**3.6–11.0**	

* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
† Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Current cigarette use*						Current frequent cigarette use†						Smoked >10 cigarettes/day§					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	20.5	3.7	28.8	6.1	**24.4**	**3.8**	8.6	3.0	12.0	2.8	**10.2**	**1.9**	7.0	5.4	12.9	4.7	**10.3**	**3.6**
Arizona	21.1	2.8	21.6	2.7	**21.4**	**1.8**	7.0	1.4	8.0	1.7	**7.5**	**1.3**	5.0	3.8	15.2	4.6	**10.1**	**3.0**
Arkansas	28.3	3.9	23.3	4.0	**25.9**	**3.3**	14.2	3.1	12.4	3.2	**13.4**	**2.6**	11.9	4.9	19.1	5.7	**15.2**	**3.8**
Colorado	18.0	6.2	19.3	6.0	**18.7**	**5.5**	6.2	3.0	6.6	3.1	**6.4**	**2.5**	4.5	3.8	14.2	9.9	**9.5**	**6.1**
Connecticut	18.2	2.8	17.8	3.0	**18.1**	**2.4**	6.3	1.8	8.6	2.0	**7.5**	**1.7**	4.6	3.1	16.6	7.2	**11.0**	**4.6**
Delaware	22.8	2.8	19.7	3.0	**21.2**	**2.1**	9.8	1.9	9.4	1.9	**9.6**	**1.4**	7.5	3.2	23.1	6.2	**15.0**	**3.5**
Florida	16.9	1.8	17.4	2.4	**17.2**	**1.7**	7.0	1.3	5.7	1.0	**6.4**	**0.9**	10.0	4.0	11.9	3.6	**11.0**	**2.5**
Georgia	15.4	3.0	18.9	4.5	**17.2**	**3.0**	5.7	2.1	8.3	2.8	**7.0**	**2.1**	5.5	3.5	17.2	5.6	**11.9**	**3.5**
Hawaii	17.1	4.1	15.6	2.0	**16.4**	**2.3**	5.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	**4.8**	**1.1**	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	13.3	2.7	18.3	4.2	**15.8**	**2.5**	5.7	1.9	6.2	2.2	**6.0**	**1.3**	5.8	5.6	7.6	4.1	**6.9**	**2.8**
Indiana	20.5	4.7	23.2	4.5	**21.9**	**4.0**	9.7	3.1	11.5	3.4	**10.6**	**2.9**	10.6	4.6	15.3	6.3	**13.2**	**4.0**
Iowa	20.4	3.9	24.0	4.3	**22.2**	**3.2**	9.9	2.4	9.6	2.7	**9.7**	**1.7**	5.4	3.7	11.5	7.3	**8.8**	**3.8**
Kansas	20.1	4.4	21.7	4.5	**21.0**	**4.1**	9.7	3.0	7.9	2.4	**8.9**	**2.1**	8.5	4.3	12.6	6.1	**10.5**	**3.9**
Kentucky	26.0	4.1	26.4	3.2	**26.2**	**2.8**	13.5	2.8	15.3	2.5	**14.4**	**2.2**	14.5	3.4	23.6	4.5	**19.1**	**3.2**
Maine	18.2	4.0	14.4	4.0	**16.2**	**3.8**	7.9	2.9	7.9	3.2	**7.9**	**2.4**	9.5	5.5	—	—	**22.3**	**7.5**
Maryland	16.0	3.4	17.2	5.5	**16.5**	**3.4**	7.4	3.3	7.4	3.6	**7.4**	**3.1**	12.1	4.7	—	—	**13.0**	**7.9**
Massachusetts	20.1	2.7	20.7	1.7	**20.5**	**1.8**	8.7	1.6	9.0	1.5	**8.9**	**1.2**	6.0	2.3	11.1	5.2	**8.8**	**3.2**
Michigan	16.1	2.7	17.8	3.3	**17.0**	**2.5**	7.1	2.0	8.4	2.4	**7.8**	**1.8**	10.8	4.7	15.8	5.1	**13.6**	**4.3**
Missouri	20.5	4.2	22.0	3.8	**21.3**	**3.4**	11.4	3.5	10.1	2.5	**10.8**	**2.5**	12.1	3.1	20.2	9.9	**16.3**	**5.7**
Montana	20.9	2.8	19.2	3.0	**20.1**	**2.3**	9.1	1.6	8.3	1.7	**8.8**	**1.3**	5.1	2.8	9.0	4.2	**7.7**	**2.5**
Nebraska	21.8	3.1	21.6	2.9	**21.8**	**2.5**	9.1	2.2	10.1	2.1	**9.6**	**1.8**	6.3	2.3	11.4	4.0	**8.9**	**2.3**
Nevada	16.6	2.8	19.8	4.1	**18.3**	**2.6**	6.1	1.9	7.9	2.4	**7.1**	**1.5**	7.1	3.9	15.6	6.7	**11.8**	**4.1**
New Hampshire	22.5	5.4	19.0	3.4	**20.5**	**3.3**	9.5	3.1	7.8	2.4	**8.6**	**2.0**	8.1	5.9	9.8	6.1	**8.9**	**4.0**
New Jersey	20.6	3.7	19.0	3.7	**19.8**	**2.9**	7.4	2.0	6.6	1.7	**7.0**	**1.3**	3.8	2.7	9.1	4.2	**6.3**	**2.2**
New Mexico	23.8	3.6	27.4	4.6	**25.7**	**3.4**	6.8	2.3	8.8	2.5	**7.8**	**1.8**	2.8	2.6	8.1	3.3	**5.8**	**1.5**
New York	16.4	2.8	15.9	2.6	**16.2**	**2.2**	6.0	1.6	6.6	1.7	**6.3**	**1.4**	3.1	2.5	10.1	4.7	**6.6**	**2.9**
North Carolina	23.0	2.7	26.4	4.2	**24.9**	**3.3**	9.0	1.8	13.0	2.8	**11.0**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	22.5	4.2	21.6	3.9	**22.1**	**3.0**	11.6	3.3	12.0	2.7	**11.9**	**2.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26.8	4.6	22.2	4.7	**24.4**	**4.0**	12.8	3.6	12.8	4.5	**12.8**	**3.3**	16.1	8.2	22.3	7.7	**19.0**	**4.7**
Oklahoma	28.4	4.3	28.8	3.8	**28.6**	**3.3**	10.3	3.4	11.1	2.7	**10.7**	**2.7**	6.2	3.4	12.5	5.9	**9.4**	**3.1**
Rhode Island	17.2	3.4	14.7	3.6	**15.9**	**2.9**	9.2	2.2	7.4	2.3	**8.3**	**1.7**	11.3	7.4	19.6	4.0	**15.6**	**4.1**
South Carolina	22.7	4.2	24.2	4.6	**23.5**	**3.9**	11.5	3.6	11.3	3.3	**11.4**	**2.8**	5.2	3.0	13.3	6.4	**9.2**	**3.8**
South Dakota	30.1	6.4	26.1	9.5	**28.2**	**7.6**	15.2	5.1	13.6	6.3	**14.5**	**5.2**	5.9	5.3	18.4	5.4	**11.7**	**3.0**
Tennessee	25.0	4.7	27.4	3.6	**26.3**	**3.4**	13.1	4.0	14.2	3.0	**13.7**	**2.9**	11.7	5.5	16.0	7.6	**13.9**	**5.0**
Texas	22.0	3.0	26.3	4.1	**24.2**	**2.9**	7.1	2.0	7.8	1.8	**7.5**	**1.4**	4.7	3.4	8.0	3.4	**6.5**	**2.2**
Utah	7.1	2.9	7.6	3.8	**7.4**	**2.9**	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	**2.1**	**1.5**	—	—	—	—	**2.9**	**3.1**
Vermont	17.8	3.8	18.0	3.8	**17.9**	**3.8**	7.5	2.1	8.5	2.1	**8.0**	**2.1**	12.6	3.1	17.7	2.3	**15.4**	**1.8**
West Virginia	24.8	4.1	25.6	4.2	**25.3**	**3.3**	12.4	3.5	14.6	3.4	**13.6**	**2.3**	12.1	5.0	23.2	6.9	**18.0**	**4.6**
Wisconsin	21.7	3.5	24.0	3.3	**22.8**	**2.5**	10.3	2.3	11.1	2.5	**10.7**	**1.9**	5.5	3.0	10.7	3.8	**8.3**	**2.5**
Wyoming	22.4	2.9	22.7	2.3	**22.5**	**2.0**	10.5	2.1	9.7	1.9	**10.1**	**1.5**	7.8	3.4	11.3	4.1	**9.6**	**2.6**
Median	**20.5**		**21.6**		**21.2**		**9.0**		**8.7**		**8.8**		**7.0**		**13.7**		**10.5**	
Range	**7.1–30.1**		**7.6–28.8**		**7.4–28.6**		**2.3–15.2**		**2.0–15.3**		**2.1–14.5**		**2.8–16.1**		**7.6–23.6**		**2.9–22.3**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	8.0	1.6	12.9	2.5	**10.1**	**1.5**	2.4	1.0	6.3	1.9	**4.2**	**0.9**	9.3	6.1	7.1	5.4	**8.0**	**3.8**
Boston, MA	15.2	3.0	15.5	2.7	**15.3**	**1.8**	4.6	1.8	5.6	1.9	**5.0**	**1.3**	1.6	2.0	6.4	4.3	**3.9**	**2.5**
Broward County, FL	11.4	2.7	15.4	3.4	**13.7**	**2.3**	4.4	1.7	5.6	2.4	**5.1**	**1.7**	—	—	9.0	8.1	**11.1**	**5.3**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	17.0	3.1	22.0	2.8	**19.7**	**2.0**	5.9	1.7	8.3	1.9	**7.2**	**1.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	12.3	3.3	16.9	5.2	**14.4**	**3.3**	3.3	1.6	4.6	2.0	**3.9**	**1.5**	—	—	—	—	**6.1**	**3.8**
Dallas, TX	14.4	3.1	20.8	3.5	**17.5**	**2.6**	2.1	1.3	2.9	1.9	**2.5**	**1.1**	—	—	—	—	**3.1**	**3.4**
DeKalb County, GA	6.2	1.7	11.7	2.6	**8.8**	**1.7**	1.6	0.9	3.5	1.8	**2.5**	**1.0**	—	—	5.0	4.2	**4.6**	**3.2**
Detroit, MI	6.0	1.5	6.9	2.4	**6.4**	**1.5**	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	**1.2**	**0.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	8.8	2.0	9.7	2.1	**9.2**	**1.6**	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.1	**2.0**	**0.8**	—	—	—	—	**3.4**	**2.7**
Hillsborough County, FL	16.4	2.5	18.7	3.3	**17.6**	**2.4**	5.2	1.7	7.8	2.2	**6.5**	**1.5**	4.8	4.3	13.4	7.8	**9.6**	**5.0**
Los Angeles, CA	10.5	2.7	13.2	3.0	**11.8**	**1.9**	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.2	**1.4**	**0.6**	—	—	—	—	**3.4**	**3.2**
Memphis, TN	9.5	2.6	9.7	2.6	**9.6**	**1.8**	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.6	**2.6**	**1.2**	—	—	—	—	**4.3**	**4.1**
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.0	2.2	13.4	2.4	**12.8**	**1.6**	2.5	1.0	4.2	1.7	**3.4**	**1.0**	4.5	5.2	11.0	5.4	**8.4**	**3.4**
Milwaukee, WI	12.2	3.0	14.1	2.9	**13.1**	**2.3**	4.6	1.5	5.7	1.9	**5.1**	**1.3**	2.5	2.8	5.6	5.1	**4.1**	**3.0**
New Orleans, LA	6.9	1.8	15.4	4.0	**11.0**	**2.1**	1.6	1.1	5.3	1.9	**3.4**	**1.1**	—	—	—	—	**8.0**	**6.9**
New York City, NY	12.0	2.0	10.5	1.5	**11.2**	**1.3**	3.1	1.0	4.2	1.5	**3.6**	**1.1**	2.4	2.4	10.8	4.3	**6.3**	**2.6**
Orange County, FL	16.9	3.0	18.2	3.4	**17.6**	**2.5**	5.9	2.0	6.7	1.9	**6.4**	**1.5**	6.0	5.0	12.1	8.1	**9.0**	**5.4**
Palm Beach County, FL	13.8	3.3	11.8	3.0	**12.9**	**2.2**	5.3	3.1	4.2	1.8	**4.9**	**1.6**	8.2	5.7	—	—	**11.6**	**5.6**
San Bernardino, CA	13.1	2.5	16.4	4.0	**14.7**	**2.4**	2.2	1.1	6.4	2.3	**4.2**	**1.2**	—	—	—	—	**8.2**	**4.1**
San Diego, CA	14.5	2.7	13.6	2.9	**14.2**	**2.3**	2.6	1.1	4.3	1.7	**3.5**	**1.0**	2.8	3.5	8.7	4.5	**5.5**	**3.1**
San Francisco, CA	9.7	1.9	11.8	2.4	**10.9**	**1.7**	2.8	1.3	4.7	1.5	**3.7**	**1.2**	5.7	5.5	11.3	6.0	**8.8**	**4.0**
Median	**12.0**		**13.6**		**12.9**		**2.6**		**4.6**		**3.7**		**4.6**		**9.0**		**6.3**	
Range	**6.0–17.0**		**6.9–22.0**		**6.4–19.7**		**0.5–5.9**		**1.4–8.3**		**1.2–7.2**		**1.6–9.3**		**5.0–13.4**		**3.1–11.6**	

* Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ On the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who reported current cigarette use.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* currently smoked cigars,† and currently used tobacco,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Current smokeless tobacco use						Current cigar use						Current tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	3.0	1.3	25.9	5.0	**14.1**	**3.2**	10.5	3.3	26.9	4.6	**18.7**	**3.1**	22.0	3.6	40.8	6.6	**30.8**	**4.4**
Arizona	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	2.7	1.4	24.2	4.4	**13.7**	**2.6**	14.0	2.9	20.7	3.8	**17.6**	**2.4**	31.6	4.4	36.0	4.8	**33.8**	**3.0**
Colorado	2.8	3.0	15.2	7.0	**9.1**	**4.8**	11.0	3.4	21.6	5.5	**16.4**	**4.2**	20.7	6.8	31.5	7.7	**26.1**	**6.8**
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2.2	1.1	7.9	1.6	**5.1**	**1.0**	7.0	1.5	15.6	2.7	**11.3**	**1.6**	24.3	2.8	26.2	3.0	**25.2**	**2.2**
Florida	2.5	0.6	9.2	2.1	**5.9**	**1.1**	9.0	1.4	15.1	2.2	**12.3**	**1.1**	19.6	2.0	23.6	2.9	**21.6**	**1.9**
Georgia	2.3	1.1	12.4	3.1	**7.4**	**1.8**	10.5	3.6	19.7	4.9	**15.1**	**3.8**	19.2	3.0	29.0	5.9	**24.1**	**3.6**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2.5	1.5	15.6	3.5	**9.1**	**2.1**	8.4	2.3	19.0	4.1	**13.8**	**2.5**	15.9	2.8	27.1	5.4	**21.4**	**3.1**
Indiana	2.1	1.1	14.8	3.7	**8.6**	**2.0**	8.3	2.5	22.7	3.8	**15.6**	**2.8**	22.8	4.8	35.4	4.7	**29.2**	**4.0**
Iowa	0.7	0.6	14.9	3.8	**7.9**	**2.0**	7.1	3.0	21.7	4.1	**14.5**	**2.2**	21.9	4.2	34.9	5.5	**28.6**	**3.7**
Kansas	3.8	2.3	17.4	3.7	**10.8**	**2.9**	8.9	2.6	20.2	4.4	**14.7**	**3.1**	20.7	4.3	31.3	5.0	**26.2**	**4.1**
Kentucky	3.7	1.2	25.4	4.0	**14.8**	**2.6**	9.0	1.6	21.5	2.4	**15.5**	**1.6**	28.2	3.8	38.8	4.1	**33.6**	**3.2**
Maine	3.0	1.5	10.5	2.9	**6.9**	**1.4**	6.4	2.2	21.5	4.7	**14.1**	**3.0**	19.9	3.5	27.0	5.6	**23.4**	**4.1**
Maryland	1.3	1.4	4.4	1.9	**2.9**	**1.3**	6.7	2.6	16.5	5.1	**11.6**	**3.2**	17.9	4.1	22.9	6.0	**20.4**	**3.9**
Massachusetts	0.6	0.4	8.0	2.0	**4.4**	**1.1**	7.1	1.3	19.7	2.1	**13.5**	**1.5**	22.3	2.6	29.9	2.4	**26.1**	**2.2**
Michigan	2.5	1.0	11.1	3.2	**6.9**	**1.7**	7.2	2.0	19.0	3.7	**13.3**	**2.3**	18.7	3.2	27.5	4.8	**23.2**	**3.2**
Missouri	2.1	1.0	11.5	3.9	**6.9**	**2.1**	9.4	2.3	19.8	4.7	**14.7**	**3.4**	23.3	3.4	30.6	5.5	**27.0**	**4.0**
Montana	5.8	1.8	22.8	2.4	**14.8**	**1.9**	11.0	2.2	23.7	3.1	**17.6**	**2.1**	25.0	3.3	37.4	3.4	**31.4**	**2.7**
Nebraska	2.4	0.8	14.5	2.3	**8.7**	**1.3**	11.5	2.3	21.7	3.0	**16.8**	**2.2**	24.4	2.9	31.5	3.1	**28.0**	**2.4**
Nevada	3.8	1.7	7.8	2.5	**5.9**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1.7	1.1	11.1	3.1	**6.5**	**1.8**	9.8	2.8	25.6	4.9	**17.7**	**3.0**	25.2	5.4	32.4	5.1	**28.6**	**3.9**
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	1.5	0.7	14.5	3.3	**8.5**	**1.8**	15.6	3.0	26.6	3.9	**21.3**	**3.2**	26.1	3.9	35.0	4.7	**30.7**	**3.9**
New York	1.5	0.7	6.9	1.4	**4.2**	**0.9**	4.5	1.2	14.7	2.1	**9.6**	**1.4**	17.7	2.8	22.1	2.8	**19.9**	**2.3**
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	3.4	1.7	18.3	4.2	**11.2**	**2.2**	7.7	2.4	16.2	3.7	**12.2**	**2.4**	24.0	4.3	31.1	5.1	**27.7**	**3.3**
Ohio	2.3	1.4	13.4	3.9	**7.9**	**2.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	1.8	0.9	20.1	5.1	**11.0**	**2.8**	10.7	2.3	21.4	3.3	**16.2**	**2.1**	29.9	4.4	39.2	5.1	**34.6**	**3.8**
Rhode Island	1.5	0.8	6.7	1.5	**4.2**	**1.0**	5.8	1.6	18.5	4.2	**12.3**	**2.3**	18.3	3.6	22.2	4.6	**20.2**	**3.4**
South Carolina	3.2	1.3	18.2	3.6	**10.7**	**2.1**	8.5	2.8	21.6	3.8	**15.3**	**1.6**	25.2	4.4	35.3	3.9	**30.1**	**2.9**
South Dakota	5.1	2.0	20.0	4.7	**12.7**	**3.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	3.0	1.1	24.7	4.4	**14.0**	**2.5**	10.7	2.7	22.1	2.7	**16.5**	**2.0**	29.6	4.4	40.6	3.7	**35.2**	**3.4**
Texas	2.3	1.1	12.6	2.1	**7.6**	**1.3**	11.8	1.4	22.2	3.2	**17.1**	**2.2**	25.3	2.5	34.2	4.3	**29.8**	**2.9**
Utah	2.0	1.8	5.2	2.3	**3.7**	**1.8**	3.4	1.1	7.3	3.2	**5.4**	**1.7**	7.6	2.9	10.3	3.4	**9.0**	**2.5**
Vermont	2.1	1.2	13.1	6.5	**7.9**	**3.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	3.0	1.2	26.5	3.6	**14.9**	**1.5**	7.5	2.0	23.1	3.2	**15.6**	**1.9**	26.4	3.8	39.1	4.0	**32.7**	**2.9**
Wisconsin	2.0	0.7	14.4	2.7	**8.4**	**1.4**	9.4	2.0	24.3	3.3	**17.1**	**2.2**	25.4	3.8	35.4	3.9	**30.5**	**2.7**
Wyoming	5.9	2.0	22.2	3.2	**14.3**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	**2.4**		**14.5**		**8.4**		**8.9**		**21.4**		**15.2**		**23.0**		**31.5**		**27.8**	
Range	**0.6–5.9**		**4.4–26.5**		**2.9–14.9**		**3.4–15.6**		**7.3–26.9**		**5.4–21.3**		**7.6–31.6**		**10.3–40.8**		**9.0–35.2**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.1	**2.0**	**0.7**	4.9	1.3	10.3	2.0	**7.5**	**1.2**	9.9	1.7	15.7	2.5	**12.6**	**1.5**
Boston, MA	1.1	0.9	4.1	1.4	**2.7**	**0.8**	4.7	2.2	9.6	2.6	**7.2**	**1.7**	15.3	3.1	17.7	3.2	**16.4**	**2.1**
Broward County, FL	1.9	1.1	5.0	1.8	**3.6**	**1.2**	6.4	1.7	12.9	2.6	**9.8**	**1.8**	13.0	2.7	19.1	3.7	**16.3**	**2.5**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	0.1	0.3	4.6	2.0	**2.2**	**1.1**	9.1	3.5	17.2	4.2	**13.0**	**2.4**	16.9	3.6	21.6	5.0	**19.1**	**2.4**
Dallas, TX	1.6	1.1	3.1	1.4	**2.4**	**0.8**	15.9	4.1	23.2	4.0	**19.5**	**3.3**	20.2	4.2	26.9	3.7	**23.5**	**3.1**
DeKalb County, GA	0.9	0.5	3.3	1.2	**2.2**	**0.6**	5.4	1.5	14.9	2.3	**10.1**	**1.5**	9.5	2.0	18.0	2.7	**13.6**	**1.7**
Detroit, MI	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.3	**2.0**	**0.8**	5.9	1.4	8.7	2.2	**7.3**	**1.5**	9.4	2.1	11.6	3.0	**10.3**	**2.0**
District of Columbia	1.0	0.5	2.7	1.1	**1.8**	**0.7**	5.1	1.9	7.4	1.7	**6.3**	**1.5**	10.4	2.4	11.1	2.4	**10.7**	**1.9**
Hillsborough County, FL	2.8	1.2	12.4	2.9	**7.7**	**1.8**	9.9	2.5	19.0	3.2	**14.7**	**2.2**	19.7	3.0	27.0	3.7	**23.3**	**2.8**
Los Angeles, CA	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	**1.6**	**0.7**	6.1	2.0	12.9	2.3	**9.5**	**1.5**	11.6	3.1	15.4	3.0	**13.5**	**2.1**
Memphis, TN	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.5	**1.8**	**1.0**	15.8	6.0	17.3	3.1	**16.6**	**3.5**	20.4	5.9	20.0	4.5	**20.2**	**3.9**
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.9	**1.8**	**0.6**	6.6	1.7	10.0	1.9	**8.4**	**1.4**	13.0	2.3	16.7	2.6	**14.9**	**1.9**
Milwaukee, WI	0.9	1.2	4.0	1.6	**2.7**	**1.2**	15.6	2.8	17.2	3.5	**16.6**	**2.5**	20.1	3.6	21.2	4.1	**20.7**	**3.2**
New Orleans, LA	2.9	1.3	8.7	2.6	**6.0**	**1.5**	6.7	1.7	15.6	2.9	**11.5**	**1.9**	9.2	1.8	17.7	4.2	**13.0**	**2.3**
New York City, NY	2.1	1.1	4.6	1.5	**3.4**	**1.1**	4.1	0.9	7.4	1.8	**5.7**	**1.0**	14.0	2.0	13.7	1.7	**13.8**	**1.3**
Orange County, FL	1.7	1.1	5.9	2.0	**3.8**	**1.2**	7.7	2.0	15.7	3.1	**11.6**	**1.9**	18.6	3.1	22.2	4.0	**20.4**	**2.6**
Palm Beach County, FL	1.7	1.1	5.2	1.8	**3.6**	**1.2**	6.7	1.9	13.2	3.5	**10.0**	**2.0**	15.8	4.1	18.1	3.4	**17.0**	**2.7**
San Bernardino, CA	2.1	1.3	5.2	2.2	**3.9**	**1.5**	10.0	2.7	15.8	3.8	**13.1**	**2.1**	15.7	2.7	21.0	4.5	**18.3**	**2.5**
San Diego, CA	2.9	1.3	3.4	1.2	**3.4**	**1.2**	9.0	1.9	13.7	2.8	**11.6**	**1.8**	16.7	2.9	17.4	3.3	**17.3**	**2.5**
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	**1.4**		**4.0**		**2.7**		**6.7**		**13.7**		**10.1**		**15.3**		**18.0**		**16.4**	
Range	**0.1–2.9**		**1.7–12.4**		**1.6–7.7**		**4.1–15.9**		**7.4–23.2**		**5.7–19.5**		**9.2–20.4**		**11.1–27.0**		**10.3–23.5**	

* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime alcohol use*						Current alcohol use†						Episodic heavy drinking§					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	66.5	6.4	74.4	5.1	**70.4**	**4.6**	36.8	5.6	42.0	6.1	**39.4**	**5.0**	19.1	3.4	29.1	4.8	**23.8**	**3.3**
Arizona	—**	—	—	—	—	—	48.3	4.6	46.0	4.3	**47.1**	**3.4**	30.0	3.9	31.5	3.5	**30.8**	**3.3**
Arkansas	79.1	4.9	72.4	4.1	**76.0**	**3.9**	45.0	5.4	40.5	4.6	**43.1**	**3.9**	28.8	3.8	30.2	4.2	**29.7**	**3.1**
Colorado	77.6	8.1	75.0	6.4	**75.9**	**6.8**	49.4	10.2	45.8	8.0	**47.4**	**8.6**	33.4	8.7	27.9	5.9	**30.6**	**6.3**
Connecticut	77.4	3.3	71.6	3.5	**74.4**	**2.7**	45.5	5.7	45.0	4.3	**45.3**	**4.2**	26.6	4.7	28.7	3.8	**27.8**	**3.6**
Delaware	77.4	2.6	74.3	3.0	**75.8**	**2.0**	42.6	2.8	43.4	3.5	**43.1**	**2.3**	22.3	2.7	26.6	3.2	**24.4**	**2.2**
Florida	73.6	3.2	69.1	4.0	**71.3**	**3.4**	41.2	2.8	38.3	3.6	**39.7**	**2.8**	20.2	2.0	22.5	2.7	**21.3**	**1.9**
Georgia	75.0	3.8	71.4	4.4	**73.2**	**2.3**	41.0	4.7	38.8	5.7	**39.9**	**4.2**	19.9	4.3	21.6	4.9	**20.8**	**3.8**
Hawaii	68.3	6.3	61.4	4.8	**64.8**	**4.3**	34.8	5.7	34.6	3.6	**34.8**	**4.0**	18.1	3.6	19.3	3.8	**18.8**	**3.4**
Idaho	66.0	8.4	65.4	5.9	**65.7**	**6.3**	38.4	6.0	41.0	5.9	**39.8**	**5.1**	27.3	4.2	29.3	5.5	**28.3**	**4.3**
Indiana	73.9	4.2	76.1	3.4	**75.0**	**3.2**	41.3	5.3	41.6	4.6	**41.4**	**4.2**	21.7	5.1	27.4	4.3	**24.6**	**4.1**
Iowa	76.0	6.5	75.0	5.1	**75.6**	**4.7**	41.0	5.8	46.5	5.9	**43.8**	**5.1**	28.4	5.4	33.6	6.0	**31.0**	**5.1**
Kansas	74.1	4.6	72.9	4.8	**73.6**	**3.5**	43.4	4.1	44.1	4.5	**43.9**	**3.4**	24.5	3.7	33.1	5.1	**29.0**	**3.8**
Kentucky	69.6	4.4	67.6	3.3	**68.5**	**3.1**	36.8	4.8	38.0	3.3	**37.4**	**3.5**	23.4	4.1	26.9	2.8	**25.2**	**2.8**
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.0	5.9	43.4	5.1	**43.0**	**4.3**	23.2	4.2	27.5	4.3	**25.2**	**3.6**
Maryland	74.7	4.0	71.5	4.9	**73.1**	**2.9**	41.9	6.2	37.6	5.0	**39.8**	**4.2**	19.5	4.9	22.1	4.8	**20.8**	**4.1**
Massachusetts	77.0	2.6	75.9	3.0	**76.4**	**2.4**	47.6	3.3	48.0	3.2	**47.8**	**2.7**	24.7	3.1	28.2	3.3	**26.5**	**2.9**
Michigan	75.9	4.4	69.5	4.5	**72.6**	**3.8**	40.3	3.7	35.8	4.3	**38.1**	**3.4**	22.1	2.8	22.7	4.6	**22.5**	**3.1**
Missouri	74.6	4.9	69.7	3.7	**72.1**	**2.9**	40.4	5.4	41.2	3.6	**40.8**	**4.0**	23.2	4.4	26.4	5.2	**24.9**	**4.1**
Montana	78.4	3.2	77.3	3.0	**77.8**	**2.3**	48.0	3.5	49.2	3.9	**48.6**	**3.0**	32.7	3.6	36.0	3.7	**34.4**	**3.0**
Nebraska	73.3	2.5	73.1	2.9	**73.2**	**2.0**	41.2	2.7	44.4	3.8	**42.9**	**2.5**	27.3	2.6	32.2	3.5	**29.8**	**2.5**
Nevada	74.7	4.6	73.5	5.0	**74.1**	**3.8**	40.4	4.5	42.3	4.8	**41.4**	**3.4**	22.8	3.5	26.7	4.1	**24.8**	**2.8**
New Hampshire	75.3	4.6	71.4	4.7	**73.4**	**4.1**	44.8	4.6	43.4	6.1	**44.0**	**4.6**	27.6	4.1	29.4	5.3	**28.4**	**3.9**
New Jersey	81.1	2.3	77.1	4.6	**79.1**	**2.7**	49.0	5.3	43.9	6.6	**46.5**	**5.2**	27.8	5.5	26.6	6.6	**27.2**	**5.2**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	4.1	42.4	4.1	**42.3**	**3.8**	27.2	3.2	29.5	3.6	**28.6**	**3.0**
New York	77.5	2.6	74.2	2.7	**75.9**	**2.4**	43.5	3.8	43.1	3.1	**43.4**	**2.9**	21.4	3.1	26.2	3.0	**23.9**	**2.5**
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.1	3.9	44.4	5.1	**42.3**	**4.3**	20.2	3.4	26.0	5.0	**23.1**	**4.0**
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.3	5.6	49.6	4.6	**49.0**	**3.8**	31.2	4.7	36.2	4.9	**33.8**	**3.7**
Ohio	78.6	3.9	74.5	4.5	**76.5**	**3.5**	43.7	5.3	41.2	5.0	**42.4**	**3.8**	26.3	4.3	26.0	4.5	**26.1**	**3.7**
Oklahoma	79.5	3.7	73.5	3.5	**76.5**	**2.9**	41.4	3.7	39.7	3.8	**40.5**	**3.2**	24.3	3.1	28.9	3.9	**26.6**	**3.0**
Rhode Island	72.5	3.8	68.4	3.2	**70.3**	**2.8**	42.9	3.1	42.7	3.3	**42.7**	**2.3**	21.9	2.8	27.1	3.0	**24.5**	**2.1**
South Carolina	71.5	5.5	70.6	4.1	**71.1**	**4.0**	42.1	4.9	44.2	4.0	**43.2**	**3.2**	21.2	3.9	25.8	4.4	**23.6**	**3.0**
South Dakota	78.6	6.3	75.3	5.9	**76.9**	**5.7**	44.2	4.5	48.9	6.6	**46.6**	**4.1**	31.0	4.2	37.3	5.8	**34.2**	**3.7**
Tennessee	77.1	3.8	72.7	3.3	**74.9**	**2.7**	41.0	5.3	42.3	3.3	**41.8**	**3.7**	22.1	3.0	27.6	4.2	**24.9**	**2.8**
Texas	79.7	2.4	80.5	3.6	**80.2**	**2.6**	45.5	3.1	49.1	5.1	**47.3**	**3.7**	26.2	3.6	33.1	3.5	**29.6**	**3.2**
Utah	33.6	6.9	32.0	7.4	**32.9**	**6.0**	15.7	4.1	15.8	5.0	**15.8**	**3.8**	8.7	3.2	8.9	3.3	**8.8**	**2.4**
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.6	2.9	43.9	3.4	**41.8**	**3.0**	20.9	2.5	28.7	3.3	**24.9**	**2.9**
West Virginia	75.4	3.4	72.6	4.7	**74.1**	**3.3**	37.5	3.5	45.3	4.5	**41.5**	**2.8**	25.3	4.2	32.2	4.5	**28.8**	**3.2**
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.3	4.2	49.2	3.1	**49.2**	**2.9**	29.1	3.8	32.9	3.4	**31.0**	**2.8**
Wyoming	77.6	2.5	76.8	3.4	**77.2**	**2.5**	44.7	3.6	46.0	3.6	**45.4**	**2.9**	29.5	3.4	34.2	3.4	**32.0**	**2.6**
Median	**75.4**		**72.9**		**74.1**		**42.0**		**43.4**		**42.8**		**24.4**		**28.0**		**26.3**	
Range	**33.6–81.1**		**32.0–80.5**		**32.9–80.2**		**15.7–49.4**		**15.8–49.6**		**15.8–49.2**		**8.7–33.4**		**8.9–37.3**		**8.8–34.4**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	67.9	2.9	64.9	4.2	**66.7**	**2.6**	28.7	2.7	30.1	3.7	**29.4**	**2.5**	8.6	1.6	14.9	2.6	**11.5**	**1.6**
Boston, MA	70.0	4.6	69.0	4.2	**69.5**	**3.6**	34.7	4.4	36.5	4.6	**35.7**	**3.3**	13.4	3.1	17.3	3.3	**15.4**	**2.2**
Broward County, FL	75.1	3.5	72.5	3.5	**73.8**	**2.8**	38.2	4.3	38.4	4.4	**38.3**	**3.6**	16.0	2.9	19.1	3.8	**17.6**	**2.6**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	3.8	39.7	3.8	**39.0**	**3.2**	17.5	3.4	21.6	3.1	**19.6**	**2.7**
Chicago, IL	79.7	5.8	77.6	4.6	**78.6**	**4.4**	44.0	7.5	42.9	5.1	**43.4**	**4.7**	21.0	4.5	23.6	3.8	**22.2**	**3.2**
Dallas, TX	84.6	3.0	79.7	3.8	**82.3**	**2.6**	44.6	4.3	44.0	4.5	**44.3**	**2.8**	18.1	3.1	25.8	4.1	**21.9**	**3.0**
DeKalb County, GA	70.8	3.1	64.8	3.2	**67.9**	**2.4**	27.1	2.8	27.0	3.4	**27.1**	**2.1**	8.2	1.9	9.7	1.9	**9.0**	**1.3**
Detroit, MI	71.1	4.5	65.2	5.3	**68.5**	**4.0**	33.7	4.0	27.9	4.6	**31.1**	**3.5**	9.5	2.0	7.2	2.7	**8.6**	**1.7**
District of Columbia	46.3	4.9	43.1	4.3	**44.9**	**3.6**	24.5	4.2	21.7	3.1	**23.1**	**2.8**	8.5	1.8	10.1	2.4	**9.2**	**1.7**
Hillsborough County, FL	74.9	3.2	70.1	3.8	**72.6**	**2.8**	40.7	4.2	41.7	4.8	**41.3**	**3.6**	19.6	3.5	25.2	4.0	**22.5**	**2.8**
Los Angeles, CA	76.5	6.5	68.6	4.8	**72.5**	**4.4**	41.9	3.8	35.2	5.5	**38.7**	**2.7**	20.6	3.8	18.6	3.7	**19.7**	**2.5**
Memphis, TN	71.4	4.8	66.1	5.7	**68.9**	**3.9**	34.9	4.7	31.2	5.1	**33.2**	**4.0**	13.0	2.5	13.0	3.1	**13.0**	**2.1**
Miami-Dade County, FL	70.5	3.4	69.0	4.8	**69.7**	**3.3**	41.2	3.2	40.3	3.9	**40.8**	**2.8**	17.6	2.5	19.6	2.8	**18.7**	**2.1**
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.3	4.0	34.3	4.1	**35.5**	**2.7**	14.7	2.6	15.3	3.5	**15.2**	**2.3**
New Orleans, LA	71.1	3.5	63.7	4.5	**67.8**	**2.4**	39.0	4.1	32.1	4.1	**36.0**	**2.7**	12.1	2.8	12.5	3.2	**12.5**	**1.7**
New York City, NY	74.9	3.4	68.5	3.6	**71.7**	**3.1**	34.8	3.5	35.8	2.8	**35.5**	**2.6**	12.6	1.9	14.6	1.8	**13.6**	**1.5**
Orange County, FL	72.5	3.8	70.2	4.0	**71.3**	**3.1**	41.0	4.2	37.7	4.8	**39.4**	**3.1**	20.0	3.7	21.8	3.7	**20.9**	**2.8**
Palm Beach County, FL	73.6	3.9	68.3	4.8	**70.8**	**3.4**	39.7	4.1	38.5	5.3	**39.2**	**3.3**	20.5	2.9	21.7	4.6	**21.1**	**2.8**
San Bernardino, CA	72.2	5.2	71.3	4.4	**71.9**	**4.1**	38.9	4.8	39.3	4.6	**39.2**	**3.6**	22.7	3.8	24.5	4.5	**23.9**	**3.3**
San Diego, CA	74.7	3.6	68.2	3.2	**71.6**	**2.3**	40.2	4.7	37.0	3.6	**38.8**	**3.0**	22.7	3.2	21.1	3.0	**22.2**	**2.0**
San Francisco, CA	51.7	3.9	54.5	4.3	**53.2**	**3.2**	23.4	2.7	24.2	3.2	**24.0**	**2.3**	11.8	2.1	11.3	2.4	**11.6**	**1.8**
Median	**72.2**		**68.5**		**70.8**		**38.2**		**36.5**		**38.3**		**16.0**		**18.6**		**17.6**	
Range	**46.3–84.6**		**43.1–79.7**		**44.9–82.3**		**23.4–44.6**		**21.7–44.0**		**23.1–44.3**		**8.2–22.7**		**7.2–25.8**		**8.6–23.9**	

* Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥1 day during their life.
† Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Had ≥5 drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime marijuana use*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	25.7	5.8	41.1	4.1	**33.3**	**4.5**	13.9	3.9	23.4	3.3	**18.5**	**2.9**
Arizona	41.9	3.9	42.0	3.5	**42.0**	**2.8**	18.6	2.2	21.4	3.1	**20.0**	**2.1**
Arkansas	38.3	5.3	39.9	4.1	**39.1**	**4.1**	19.4	4.8	18.0	3.1	**18.9**	**3.3**
Colorado	42.2	11.4	43.0	7.7	**42.4**	**8.7**	23.1	7.7	22.5	5.6	**22.7**	**5.8**
Connecticut	37.2	4.8	42.2	3.8	**39.8**	**3.3**	20.0	3.6	25.9	4.0	**23.1**	**2.7**
Delaware	38.3	3.3	46.0	3.9	**42.2**	**2.9**	20.5	2.6	25.2	3.2	**22.8**	**2.2**
Florida	33.9	2.6	36.5	3.1	**35.2**	**2.6**	15.7	1.7	18.0	2.4	**16.8**	**1.7**
Georgia	36.9	4.5	40.4	5.9	**38.7**	**4.3**	17.4	3.4	20.3	4.1	**18.9**	**3.1**
Hawaii	35.1	4.7	34.1	4.5	**34.6**	**4.0**	17.1	3.3	17.1	4.6	**17.2**	**3.4**
Idaho	30.0	4.6	38.5	6.7	**34.4**	**4.9**	13.7	3.2	20.3	3.4	**17.1**	**2.6**
Indiana	35.1	5.2	41.3	4.4	**38.2**	**3.8**	16.7	3.0	21.0	3.4	**18.9**	**2.7**
Iowa	28.5	5.3	33.4	6.5	**31.0**	**5.0**	14.7	3.4	16.4	4.4	**15.6**	**3.4**
Kansas	29.2	4.7	37.2	5.0	**33.3**	**4.2**	13.8	3.2	17.2	3.4	**15.6**	**2.9**
Kentucky	32.6	3.9	36.0	3.9	**34.4**	**3.3**	13.4	2.2	18.1	2.9	**15.8**	**2.4**
Maine	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	3.7	24.9	5.3	**22.2**	**4.2**
Maryland	34.4	6.2	41.7	6.6	**38.2**	**5.4**	18.4	5.9	18.5	5.1	**18.5**	**4.5**
Massachusetts	42.7	4.1	47.6	3.6	**45.2**	**3.4**	23.4	2.9	29.0	2.8	**26.2**	**2.4**
Michigan	35.0	4.2	39.5	5.0	**37.4**	**4.0**	17.5	2.5	19.9	3.5	**18.8**	**2.5**
Missouri	34.4	6.2	35.5	5.1	**35.0**	**5.3**	16.2	3.2	19.8	5.6	**18.1**	**4.4**
Montana	39.4	4.4	43.7	4.5	**41.7**	**4.1**	21.1	2.6	23.3	3.6	**22.3**	**2.8**
Nebraska	29.6	2.8	35.0	3.1	**32.3**	**2.7**	15.7	2.1	19.3	2.8	**17.5**	**2.1**
Nevada	36.1	4.1	42.3	4.8	**39.3**	**3.7**	15.4	2.7	19.1	3.7	**17.3**	**2.6**
New Hampshire	42.7	5.9	46.1	5.2	**44.4**	**4.6**	22.8	4.4	28.8	4.0	**25.9**	**3.3**
New Jersey	33.5	5.6	38.1	6.8	**35.8**	**5.3**	17.8	4.3	22.0	6.0	**19.9**	**4.3**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	5.4	27.9	3.4	**26.2**	**3.9**
New York	32.3	3.3	36.9	3.1	**34.7**	**2.9**	16.3	2.5	20.3	2.8	**18.3**	**2.2**
North Carolina	35.1	2.7	45.1	4.3	**40.1**	**3.2**	17.5	2.5	25.2	4.2	**21.4**	**3.1**
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	3.5	18.7	3.9	**15.5**	**3.2**
Ohio	37.9	5.0	43.2	4.7	**40.5**	**3.9**	18.8	3.9	22.9	4.1	**20.9**	**3.5**
Oklahoma	37.5	4.1	41.0	3.2	**39.3**	**2.7**	16.2	2.1	21.1	3.5	**18.7**	**2.2**
Rhode Island	41.6	4.4	43.4	4.7	**42.6**	**3.4**	23.4	3.6	26.4	3.5	**25.0**	**2.3**
South Carolina	33.8	4.5	42.1	4.9	**38.0**	**4.2**	16.6	3.1	21.3	2.6	**19.0**	**2.5**
South Dakota	35.3	7.6	38.5	10.5	**36.9**	**8.3**	15.7	4.3	17.8	4.6	**16.8**	**3.6**
Tennessee	38.6	3.8	45.0	5.6	**41.9**	**4.0**	16.6	2.5	22.4	3.7	**19.5**	**2.7**
Texas	38.6	2.6	45.6	4.6	**42.2**	**3.0**	18.6	2.4	24.6	2.6	**21.7**	**1.9**
Utah	13.9	4.6	17.2	4.9	**15.5**	**4.1**	5.4	2.5	9.7	3.7	**7.6**	**2.3**
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	2.7	28.4	3.7	**25.3**	**3.1**
West Virginia	36.2	5.1	41.0	6.1	**38.7**	**5.0**	16.4	3.1	22.7	5.0	**19.6**	**3.3**
Wisconsin	34.8	4.3	38.8	5.7	**36.9**	**4.4**	16.0	2.1	15.8	3.0	**15.9**	**2.0**
Wyoming	37.2	3.1	38.7	3.2	**38.0**	**2.6**	17.1	2.6	18.5	2.6	**17.8**	**2.1**
Median	**35.2**		**41.0**		**38.2**		**17.1**		**21.0**		**18.9**	
Range	**13.9–42.7**		**17.2–47.6**		**15.5–45.2**		**5.4–24.3**		**9.7–29.0**		**7.6–26.2**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	37.5	3.0	48.5	4.1	**42.7**	**2.6**	16.4	2.5	27.2	3.6	**21.4**	**2.3**
Boston, MA	37.0	4.8	41.7	4.4	**39.3**	**3.7**	18.5	3.1	24.0	3.5	**21.2**	**2.5**
Broward County, FL	29.9	4.1	39.9	4.4	**34.8**	**3.5**	14.0	2.7	20.4	3.2	**17.3**	**2.2**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	38.7	4.2	46.0	4.2	**42.5**	**3.3**	17.1	3.1	28.0	4.0	**22.7**	**2.9**
Chicago, IL	41.4	5.7	49.0	3.9	**44.9**	**3.5**	19.6	3.1	25.8	3.9	**22.5**	**3.0**
Dallas, TX	46.1	4.0	48.2	4.1	**47.1**	**3.3**	19.8	3.6	23.5	5.0	**21.6**	**3.2**
DeKalb County, GA	31.4	2.9	44.7	3.8	**37.8**	**2.4**	12.4	1.9	23.0	2.9	**17.4**	**1.9**
Detroit, MI	39.0	5.4	42.7	5.6	**40.6**	**4.9**	16.6	2.9	20.9	3.9	**18.5**	**2.9**
District of Columbia	25.0	3.5	29.4	3.5	**27.2**	**2.8**	14.0	2.6	15.0	2.6	**14.5**	**2.1**
Hillsborough County, FL	36.2	4.5	39.9	4.1	**38.1**	**3.5**	17.2	3.7	21.1	3.2	**19.1**	**2.8**
Los Angeles, CA	37.9	5.3	41.5	5.4	**39.7**	**4.1**	17.4	3.4	18.9	2.6	**18.1**	**1.5**
Memphis, TN	42.2	5.6	48.7	4.8	**45.3**	**3.5**	20.5	3.8	26.8	4.5	**23.5**	**3.1**
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.8	2.6	32.7	3.3	**28.3**	**2.3**	9.4	2.0	16.2	2.6	**12.8**	**1.8**
Milwaukee, WI	49.3	4.4	54.7	4.3	**52.1**	**3.7**	22.8	4.0	24.9	3.8	**24.0**	**3.2**
New Orleans, LA	30.3	3.2	39.7	5.5	**34.6**	**2.8**	18.5	3.4	22.1	4.3	**20.3**	**2.7**
New York City, NY	25.9	3.5	30.0	3.5	**28.1**	**2.4**	10.4	1.7	14.2	2.0	**12.3**	**1.4**
Orange County, FL	32.1	4.5	38.3	5.2	**35.1**	**3.7**	16.6	3.3	20.5	4.1	**18.6**	**2.6**
Palm Beach County, FL	32.8	5.0	32.6	4.9	**32.6**	**3.8**	18.2	3.3	19.2	3.5	**18.7**	**2.8**
San Bernardino, CA	39.3	5.6	43.4	4.5	**41.4**	**3.8**	16.2	3.1	19.4	3.8	**17.9**	**2.6**
San Diego, CA	37.8	4.6	40.2	5.3	**39.2**	**3.6**	18.0	2.5	19.3	3.5	**18.6**	**2.4**
San Francisco, CA	28.2	3.6	30.9	4.0	**29.5**	**3.1**	13.2	2.4	18.0	3.1	**15.6**	**2.3**
Median	**37.0**		**41.5**		**39.2**		**17.1**		**20.9**		**18.6**	
Range	**23.8–49.3**		**29.4–54.7**		**27.2–52.1**		**9.4–22.8**		**14.2–28.0**		**12.3–24.0**	

* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.
† Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and who injected illegal drugs, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime cocaine use*						Current cocaine use†						Lifetime illegal injection drug use§					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	5.0	2.2	10.1	4.4	**7.5**	**2.2**	1.9	1.1	5.3	3.3	**3.5**	**1.6**	1.8	1.0	6.6	3.0	**4.1**	**1.5**
Arizona	14.5	2.8	15.5	2.5	**15.1**	**2.1**	4.4	1.1	7.5	2.2	**6.1**	**1.2**	2.7	1.1	4.8	1.8	**3.8**	**1.1**
Arkansas	8.7	2.8	12.0	3.4	**10.4**	**2.3**	3.2	1.5	7.0	2.3	**5.2**	**1.4**	2.5	1.4	5.9	2.5	**4.3**	**1.4**
Colorado	7.6	1.7	8.4	3.2	**8.1**	**1.8**	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.1	**2.7**	**0.9**	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	**1.2**	**0.9**
Connecticut	4.9	1.8	10.2	1.7	**7.8**	**1.4**	1.8	1.1	6.0	1.7	**4.1**	**1.1**	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5.3	1.6	7.2	1.8	**6.4**	**1.4**	2.6	1.3	4.0	1.3	**3.3**	**1.2**	1.2	0.6	3.1	1.1	**2.2**	**0.7**
Florida	7.4	1.1	7.5	1.0	**7.5**	**0.7**	2.7	0.5	4.5	0.8	**3.6**	**0.6**	1.6	0.6	3.2	0.8	**2.5**	**0.4**
Georgia	7.1	4.9	9.6	3.6	**8.3**	**4.0**	2.4	1.2	3.7	1.9	**3.0**	**1.3**	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.0	**1.7**	**0.7**
Hawaii	5.2	2.5	7.5	2.2	**6.5**	**2.1**	2.3	1.4	3.6	1.4	**3.0**	**1.1**	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.7	**2.2**	**1.0**
Idaho	5.5	1.3	6.5	2.3	**6.0**	**1.4**	1.7	0.8	3.2	1.5	**2.4**	**0.9**	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.1	**1.8**	**0.6**
Indiana	5.8	2.4	7.8	2.4	**6.8**	**2.1**	2.3	1.2	3.6	1.6	**3.0**	**1.1**	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	**2.1**	**0.9**
Iowa	6.1	1.5	6.0	1.9	**6.1**	**1.4**	1.9	0.7	2.9	1.6	**2.4**	**1.2**	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.3	**1.3**	**0.9**
Kansas	6.2	2.1	6.9	1.8	**6.6**	**1.3**	3.4	1.8	3.2	1.2	**3.3**	**1.1**	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	**2.0**	**0.8**
Kentucky	6.9	1.6	9.7	1.9	**8.3**	**1.4**	2.4	0.9	5.4	1.3	**3.9**	**0.9**	1.4	0.8	4.0	1.3	**2.7**	**0.9**
Maine	6.1	1.9	9.0	2.9	**7.6**	**1.8**	2.0	1.0	4.2	2.1	**3.2**	**1.2**	2.4	1.0	3.8	2.5	**3.2**	**1.6**
Maryland	5.3	1.8	8.5	2.5	**6.9**	**1.4**	1.7	1.6	3.1	1.6	**2.4**	**1.4**	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.4	**2.0**	**1.0**
Massachusetts	6.6	1.3	9.1	1.3	**7.9**	**1.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.8	**1.5**	**0.3**
Michigan	6.5	1.8	7.4	2.1	**7.0**	**1.4**	2.7	0.9	4.5	1.4	**3.6**	**0.8**	2.2	0.8	2.6	1.0	**2.5**	**0.8**
Missouri	7.3	1.9	7.5	1.9	**7.4**	**1.7**	2.6	1.3	3.5	1.5	**3.0**	**1.3**	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.9	**2.3**	**1.4**
Montana	8.5	1.8	9.8	2.0	**9.5**	**1.6**	3.4	1.2	4.2	1.3	**4.0**	**1.2**	2.3	1.1	4.2	1.3	**3.6**	**0.9**
Nebraska	6.2	1.4	8.6	1.8	**7.5**	**1.2**	2.1	0.9	4.4	1.2	**3.3**	**0.8**	2.3	1.5	3.8	2.1	**3.1**	**1.6**
Nevada	11.8	2.5	10.3	2.8	**11.1**	**2.0**	5.3	1.8	5.4	2.1	**5.4**	**1.4**	3.0	1.6	4.5	2.3	**3.9**	**1.5**
New Hampshire	8.2	2.7	9.8	2.5	**9.0**	**1.9**	3.3	1.5	3.3	1.4	**3.3**	**0.9**	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	**1.8**	**0.7**
New Jersey	5.0	2.4	6.4	2.6	**5.7**	**2.1**	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	**2.0**	**1.0**	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.4	**0.9**	**0.7**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	1.6	10.2	1.6	**7.9**	**1.3**	2.9	0.7	5.5	1.5	**4.3**	**1.0**
New York	3.9	1.2	6.2	1.2	**5.1**	**1.0**	1.6	0.7	2.7	0.9	**2.2**	**0.6**	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.8	**1.6**	**0.5**
North Carolina	6.6	1.5	9.2	2.4	**7.9**	**1.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5	3.5	1.4	**2.4**	**0.9**
North Dakota	5.4	1.9	8.7	2.9	**7.2**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	7.8	2.5	10.0	3.1	**8.9**	**2.0**	3.3	1.8	3.5	1.8	**3.4**	**0.8**	0.8	0.7	3.0	1.6	**1.9**	**1.0**
Oklahoma	7.0	2.2	10.2	3.1	**8.7**	**2.3**	1.8	1.0	3.4	1.5	**2.6**	**1.1**	1.7	0.8	2.2	1.3	**2.0**	**0.7**
Rhode Island	5.8	1.6	9.3	2.0	**7.7**	**1.2**	2.0	1.3	4.7	2.1	**3.4**	**1.3**	1.6	0.7	3.8	1.4	**2.8**	**0.7**
South Carolina	7.1	2.2	8.0	3.0	**7.6**	**2.1**	2.7	1.3	4.9	2.3	**3.9**	**1.3**	1.7	1.2	4.4	2.1	**3.1**	**1.3**
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.7	4.3	1.9	**4.1**	**1.3**	2.5	1.1	3.3	1.8	**3.0**	**1.0**
Tennessee	8.6	2.4	8.7	2.6	**8.7**	**2.1**	2.4	1.1	3.8	1.7	**3.1**	**1.1**	1.3	1.1	2.2	0.8	**1.8**	**0.7**
Texas	11.1	1.9	12.7	2.0	**11.9**	**1.6**	4.8	1.6	6.2	1.4	**5.5**	**1.1**	1.0	0.6	3.5	1.1	**2.3**	**0.7**
Utah	3.6	2.1	4.7	2.3	**4.1**	**1.7**	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	**2.3**	**0.7**	0.8	0.8	3.6	2.9	**2.3**	**1.6**
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	0.9	5.6	1.1	**4.5**	**0.9**	1.5	0.5	3.6	0.8	**2.6**	**0.6**
West Virginia	10.8	2.4	11.5	3.2	**11.3**	**2.2**	4.2	1.3	5.7	1.8	**4.9**	**0.9**	2.1	1.0	3.3	1.4	**2.7**	**0.8**
Wisconsin	6.7	1.5	8.8	2.0	**7.8**	**1.3**	2.2	0.7	3.2	1.0	**2.7**	**0.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	11.4	1.8	9.2	1.8	**10.2**	**1.4**	3.0	1.0	4.8	1.3	**3.9**	**0.8**	2.1	0.8	4.0	1.2	**3.1**	**0.8**
Median	**6.6**		**8.8**		**7.7**		**2.6**		**4.2**		**3.3**		**1.6**		**3.2**		**2.3**	
Range	**3.6–14.5**		**4.7–15.5**		**4.1–15.1**		**1.6–5.3**		**2.1–10.2**		**2.0–7.9**		**0.1–3.0**		**1.2–6.6**		**0.9–4.3**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	1.6	0.8	3.7	1.5	**2.6**	**0.7**	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.1	**1.7**	**0.6**	1.2	0.6	3.8	1.3	**2.4**	**0.8**
Boston, MA	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.4	**2.9**	**0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	**1.5**	**0.6**
Broward County, FL	4.7	1.7	6.5	2.3	**5.8**	**1.6**	1.9	1.1	3.7	1.9	**2.9**	**1.2**	1.0	0.9	3.3	1.8	**2.3**	**1.0**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	5.0	1.7	8.3	2.2	**6.8**	**1.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.3	**1.8**	**0.8**
Chicago, IL	2.7	1.6	5.9	3.7	**4.2**	**2.1**	1.1	1.2	2.9	1.6	**1.9**	**1.0**	0.5	0.8	3.7	3.1	**2.0**	**1.6**
Dallas, TX	11.8	2.7	12.1	3.3	**11.9**	**2.4**	4.5	1.9	4.8	2.2	**4.7**	**1.7**	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.5	**1.9**	**0.9**
DeKalb County, GA	2.1	0.9	5.1	1.3	**3.6**	**0.8**	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.8	**1.3**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.1	**1.7**	**0.6**	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	**1.1**	**0.4**	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	**1.0**	**0.6**
District of Columbia	1.3	0.7	2.8	1.1	**2.1**	**0.6**	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.8	**0.9**	**0.4**	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.1	**1.3**	**0.6**
Hillsborough County, FL	7.4	2.1	8.1	2.2	**7.9**	**1.6**	2.7	1.7	4.1	1.8	**3.5**	**1.3**	2.1	1.0	4.9	1.6	**3.7**	**1.1**
Los Angeles, CA	13.2	4.1	6.9	3.5	**10.0**	**3.4**	6.3	2.6	3.5	1.7	**4.9**	**1.7**	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.5	**1.5**	**0.7**
Memphis, TN	1.1	1.1	3.6	1.5	**2.3**	**1.1**	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	**1.3**	**0.8**	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.1	**1.5**	**0.8**
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.5	1.3	6.9	1.8	**6.3**	**1.1**	2.4	1.1	3.5	1.2	**3.1**	**0.7**	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	**1.8**	**0.6**
Milwaukee, WI	3.7	1.7	5.0	1.7	**4.6**	**1.4**	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.1	**1.9**	**0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	2.8	1.1	7.7	2.2	**5.5**	**1.4**	1.7	0.8	4.2	1.9	**3.2**	**1.3**	3.2	1.4	8.6	2.7	**5.9**	**1.5**
New York City, NY	2.8	0.7	4.4	1.4	**3.6**	**0.7**	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.1	**1.8**	**0.5**	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.9	**2.1**	**0.6**
Orange County, FL	6.7	2.1	8.4	2.6	**7.6**	**1.6**	1.8	1.1	4.5	1.8	**3.2**	**1.1**	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.5	**2.3**	**0.9**
Palm Beach County, FL	5.0	1.6	6.9	2.3	**6.1**	**1.5**	2.8	1.3	3.4	1.4	**3.2**	**1.1**	2.0	1.2	3.1	1.8	**2.7**	**1.1**
San Bernardino, CA	7.0	2.5	9.9	2.8	**8.8**	**2.0**	2.9	1.6	5.8	2.6	**4.6**	**1.7**	1.8	1.3	5.2	2.5	**3.7**	**1.4**
San Diego, CA	8.5	2.2	8.1	2.3	**8.6**	**1.7**	3.8	1.5	4.1	1.3	**4.1**	**1.1**	1.7	0.9	2.7	1.4	**2.3**	**0.8**
San Francisco, CA	4.7	1.6	4.6	1.4	**4.7**	**1.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.0	2.2	0.9	**2.0**	**0.6**
Median	**4.7**		**6.5**		**5.5**		**1.7**		**3.4**		**3.0**		**1.1**		**2.7**		**2.0**	
Range	**1.1–13.2**		**2.0–12.1**		**1.7–11.9**		**0.3–6.3**		**1.0–5.8**		**0.9–4.9**		**0.5–3.2**		**0.8–8.6**		**1.0–5.9**	

* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or mores times during their life.
† Used any form of cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who used inhalants* and who took steroids,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime inhalant use						Lifetime illegal steroid use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	13.3	3.5	17.9	4.6	**15.5**	**3.2**	2.5	1.3	10.5	4.2	**6.5**	**2.1**
Arizona	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	1.2	6.5	2.0	**5.6**	**1.3**
Arkansas	14.6	3.4	17.1	2.8	**16.1**	**2.2**	4.1	1.8	8.4	2.3	**6.4**	**1.2**
Colorado	12.1	2.3	7.7	2.2	**9.8**	**2.1**	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	**2.0**	**0.6**
Connecticut	11.0	2.4	10.9	2.4	**11.1**	**1.8**	1.6	0.8	7.7	1.8	**4.9**	**1.1**
Delaware	13.7	2.1	14.4	2.1	**14.0**	**1.5**	3.0	1.0	3.7	1.1	**3.4**	**0.8**
Florida	11.4	1.5	11.0	1.6	**11.2**	**1.3**	2.8	0.7	5.0	1.0	**4.0**	**0.6**
Georgia	16.9	5.2	12.8	3.6	**14.9**	**4.2**	3.4	1.1	4.5	1.8	**4.0**	**1.0**
Hawaii	14.0	2.4	11.9	3.3	**13.0**	**2.5**	1.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	**2.9**	**1.2**
Idaho	14.2	1.9	13.3	2.9	**13.8**	**1.7**	1.9	1.0	3.7	1.8	**2.9**	**1.0**
Indiana	12.7	3.6	15.4	2.9	**14.1**	**2.6**	4.3	2.0	5.3	1.8	**4.8**	**1.6**
Iowa	10.3	3.4	10.2	2.5	**10.3**	**2.2**	2.1	1.0	3.8	1.4	**3.0**	**1.0**
Kansas	10.8	2.8	9.9	2.1	**10.3**	**1.9**	2.3	1.1	4.8	1.9	**3.6**	**1.3**
Kentucky	13.0	1.7	14.0	2.4	**13.5**	**1.8**	4.0	1.1	7.3	2.0	**5.7**	**1.3**
Maine	13.1	3.0	12.8	2.9	**13.0**	**2.2**	2.3	1.0	5.6	2.3	**4.0**	**1.6**
Maryland	13.6	3.0	11.4	3.9	**12.5**	**2.4**	2.2	1.5	4.9	2.9	**3.6**	**1.4**
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	1.0	4.5	1.2	**4.0**	**0.8**
Michigan	12.8	2.1	11.6	1.8	**12.2**	**1.6**	2.0	0.8	4.3	1.4	**3.2**	**0.8**
Missouri	13.3	1.6	11.1	2.4	**12.2**	**1.7**	2.9	1.2	4.1	2.2	**3.5**	**1.4**
Montana	15.3	2.3	15.0	2.4	**15.4**	**1.8**	3.7	1.2	4.8	1.5	**4.4**	**1.0**
Nebraska	11.3	1.8	11.2	1.7	**11.3**	**1.3**	2.6	0.9	5.1	1.6	**4.0**	**0.9**
Nevada	15.7	2.5	14.8	3.0	**15.3**	**2.0**	5.1	1.8	5.8	2.5	**5.5**	**1.8**
New Hampshire	13.1	3.8	9.5	3.0	**11.3**	**2.4**	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.4	**3.0**	**1.1**
New Jersey	8.7	2.1	11.5	2.8	**10.1**	**2.0**	1.4	0.7	3.5	1.4	**2.4**	**0.8**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	9.6	1.7	7.6	1.5	**8.6**	**1.2**	2.0	0.9	4.1	0.9	**3.1**	**0.6**
North Carolina	10.1	1.9	13.5	2.1	**11.9**	**1.6**	2.4	1.0	5.7	1.5	**4.2**	**1.2**
North Dakota	11.0	2.7	10.6	2.5	**10.9**	**2.0**	1.1	0.6	4.6	1.7	**3.0**	**0.9**
Ohio	10.9	3.4	12.9	3.2	**11.9**	**2.3**	2.3	1.2	4.9	2.1	**3.6**	**1.4**
Oklahoma	12.9	3.6	11.0	2.6	**12.0**	**2.6**	3.6	1.4	3.8	1.6	**3.7**	**1.1**
Rhode Island	10.7	2.0	9.8	3.0	**10.3**	**2.2**	2.8	0.9	4.5	1.7	**3.7**	**1.0**
South Carolina	12.9	3.8	11.1	3.1	**12.2**	**2.6**	4.6	1.8	7.3	3.0	**6.1**	**1.7**
South Dakota	16.5	7.1	14.6	4.7	**15.7**	**5.5**	2.4	1.6	4.6	1.9	**3.5**	**1.4**
Tennessee	12.6	2.4	11.6	2.6	**12.2**	**1.7**	2.7	1.3	5.0	1.3	**3.9**	**0.8**
Texas	12.9	3.0	13.4	2.4	**13.2**	**2.0**	4.2	1.1	4.4	0.8	**4.3**	**0.7**
Utah	10.0	3.2	13.4	3.8	**11.8**	**2.2**	1.4	1.0	3.7	1.6	**2.6**	**1.0**
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	0.8	5.3	0.6	**4.7**	**0.6**
West Virginia	17.5	3.8	14.5	2.6	**16.0**	**2.2**	4.0	1.3	7.3	2.2	**5.6**	**1.5**
Wisconsin	10.4	2.9	10.8	2.0	**10.6**	**1.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	17.2	2.2	16.9	2.4	**17.1**	**1.6**	3.5	1.1	5.9	1.4	**4.8**	**0.8**
Median	**12.9**		**11.7**		**12.2**		**2.6**		**4.8**		**3.9**	
Range	**8.7–17.5**		**7.6–17.9**		**8.6–17.1**		**1.1–5.1**		**2.1–10.5**		**2.0–6.5**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	6.3	1.4	8.5	1.9	**7.3**	**1.1**	1.3	0.6	4.1	1.3	**2.6**	**0.7**
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.8	**2.3**	**1.0**
Broward County, FL	10.0	2.4	7.6	2.2	**8.8**	**1.6**	2.5	1.3	3.7	1.8	**3.2**	**1.2**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	8.1	1.9	11.2	2.3	**9.7**	**1.7**	1.8	0.9	4.7	1.5	**3.3**	**0.9**
Chicago, IL	6.2	1.8	8.0	3.1	**7.0**	**1.7**	1.2	1.1	4.8	2.8	**2.9**	**1.4**
Dallas, TX	12.1	3.0	8.1	2.6	**10.1**	**2.0**	4.5	2.0	4.8	1.7	**4.6**	**1.4**
DeKalb County, GA	15.8	2.3	11.7	2.3	**13.9**	**1.6**	1.3	0.7	3.3	1.0	**2.4**	**0.6**
Detroit, MI	8.7	2.2	7.0	2.1	**8.0**	**1.5**	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.4	**1.9**	**0.7**
District of Columbia	5.9	1.7	5.1	1.3	**5.5**	**1.2**	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.9	**1.6**	**0.7**
Hillsborough County, FL	12.5	2.9	13.6	2.3	**13.3**	**1.9**	3.5	1.8	5.6	1.6	**4.8**	**1.2**
Los Angeles, CA	21.5	5.4	14.5	3.7	**17.9**	**3.6**	3.9	2.1	3.1	1.8	**3.6**	**1.3**
Memphis, TN	6.9	2.0	6.5	2.2	**6.7**	**1.5**	1.6	1.7	3.9	2.0	**2.7**	**1.4**
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.9	2.1	7.3	1.5	**8.2**	**1.4**	1.3	0.6	3.1	1.0	**2.3**	**0.8**
Milwaukee, WI	5.8	1.8	7.8	2.3	**6.8**	**1.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	9.8	2.5	13.4	3.6	**11.9**	**2.3**	3.9	1.5	10.6	2.8	**7.7**	**1.9**
New York City, NY	9.2	2.2	8.2	1.4	**8.7**	**1.2**	1.7	1.2	3.4	0.9	**2.5**	**0.7**
Orange County, FL	10.9	2.3	12.0	2.8	**11.5**	**2.0**	2.2	1.2	4.1	1.8	**3.1**	**1.1**
Palm Beach County, FL	10.0	2.5	9.4	2.7	**9.8**	**2.1**	3.2	1.4	4.7	2.4	**4.1**	**1.4**
San Bernardino, CA	11.3	2.7	13.2	3.1	**12.6**	**2.2**	4.4	1.5	5.4	2.2	**5.3**	**1.6**
San Diego, CA	14.8	3.0	12.3	2.9	**13.5**	**2.0**	3.2	1.1	4.6	1.3	**4.1**	**1.1**
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	**2.6**	**0.8**
Median	**9.8**		**8.5**		**9.7**		**2.0**		**4.0**		**3.0**	
Range	**5.8–21.5**		**5.1–14.5**		**5.5–17.9**		**0.8–4.5**		**2.4–10.6**		**1.6–7.7**	

* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.
† Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.
§ 95% confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,* methamphetamines,† and ecstasy,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Lifetime heroin use						Lifetime methamphetamine use						Lifetime ecstasy use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	2.0	1.6	8.5	4.5	**5.3**	**2.3**	4.4	2.4	10.3	4.8	**7.3**	**2.5**	5.1	1.9	11.9	4.0	**8.4**	**2.3**
Arizona	3.1	1.3	5.4	1.6	**4.3**	**1.1**	8.8	2.0	8.8	1.7	**8.8**	**1.6**	6.0	1.9	8.1	1.9	**7.1**	**1.7**
Arkansas	1.9	1.0	7.3	2.6	**4.7**	**1.7**	7.4	2.8	10.1	2.6	**9.0**	**1.8**	6.3	1.7	11.9	3.6	**9.2**	**2.2**
Colorado	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	**1.3**	**0.9**	3.7	1.7	4.3	1.7	**4.0**	**1.1**	7.5	2.3	6.2	2.0	**6.9**	**2.0**
Connecticut	1.3	0.8	6.9	1.6	**4.3**	**1.2**	3.3	1.1	8.1	1.9	**5.9**	**1.2**	3.5	1.3	8.6	2.2	**6.4**	**1.4**
Delaware	1.3	0.8	3.8	1.3	**2.6**	**0.9**	4.9	1.4	6.1	1.5	**5.5**	**1.2**	5.8	1.4	7.5	1.5	**6.7**	**1.1**
Florida	1.9	0.6	3.5	0.8	**2.8**	**0.5**	4.5	0.9	4.8	0.9	**4.9**	**0.5**	6.4	1.0	6.4	1.1	**6.5**	**0.8**
Georgia	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.5	**4.3**	**4.1**	6.6	3.9	6.2	2.5	**6.4**	**3.0**	4.4	1.5	6.2	2.1	**5.3**	**1.3**
Hawaii	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.8	**2.5**	**1.1**	3.4	1.5	4.9	1.4	**4.3**	**1.1**	5.9	1.7	6.0	2.5	**6.1**	**1.7**
Idaho	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.0	**2.2**	**0.5**	5.4	1.5	5.1	1.7	**5.3**	**0.9**	4.7	1.2	4.9	1.7	**4.8**	**1.1**
Indiana	1.5	1.2	3.0	1.4	**2.3**	**1.1**	6.1	2.2	7.9	2.7	**7.0**	**1.8**	4.9	2.2	7.9	3.2	**6.4**	**2.4**
Iowa	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	**1.5**	**0.9**	4.3	1.7	4.2	1.5	**4.3**	**1.5**	3.4	0.8	4.9	1.9	**4.3**	**0.9**
Kansas	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.0	**2.5**	**0.9**	7.0	2.7	4.9	1.4	**6.0**	**1.6**	5.1	1.8	6.8	1.8	**6.0**	**1.3**
Kentucky	1.8	0.8	4.4	1.8	**3.1**	**1.1**	6.4	1.6	8.2	1.8	**7.3**	**1.3**	4.4	1.3	7.3	2.1	**5.9**	**1.5**
Maine	2.5	1.0	4.4	2.1	**3.5**	**1.3**	3.7	1.1	6.4	3.1	**5.2**	**1.8**	4.9	1.5	5.5	3.0	**5.3**	**1.8**
Maryland	2.3	1.7	2.8	1.4	**2.6**	**0.7**	2.2	1.5	5.8	2.2	**4.0**	**1.6**	5.1	2.5	4.8	2.0	**5.0**	**1.8**
Massachusetts	1.4	0.5	3.2	0.9	**2.4**	**0.5**	3.1	1.0	5.6	1.3	**4.4**	**0.9**	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2.8	1.0	4.1	1.2	**3.5**	**1.1**	3.4	1.3	4.9	1.5	**4.3**	**1.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.6	**2.7**	**1.6**	6.5	1.9	6.3	2.5	**6.4**	**2.0**	5.7	1.4	6.6	2.6	**6.1**	**1.9**
Montana	2.1	1.1	4.4	1.5	**3.6**	**1.1**	8.0	1.7	8.4	1.9	**8.3**	**1.3**	5.1	1.4	6.9	1.6	**6.3**	**1.2**
Nebraska	1.5	0.5	3.8	1.6	**2.7**	**0.9**	5.2	1.1	6.4	1.6	**5.8**	**1.0**	3.4	0.9	6.3	1.6	**4.9**	**1.0**
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	2.7	11.2	2.6	**11.7**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.1	**2.1**	**0.8**	4.2	1.4	6.8	2.3	**5.5**	**1.4**	5.9	2.3	5.1	1.9	**5.5**	**1.6**
New Jersey	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.5	**1.4**	**0.8**	2.0	1.1	3.3	1.6	**2.6**	**1.1**	4.8	1.9	5.2	1.8	**5.0**	**1.3**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	0.8	0.4	2.7	0.8	**1.8**	**0.5**	2.2	0.9	4.3	1.0	**3.3**	**0.8**	3.1	1.0	5.1	1.3	**4.1**	**0.9**
North Carolina	1.3	0.9	5.1	1.8	**3.3**	**1.3**	4.4	1.4	8.2	2.0	**6.5**	**1.5**	6.1	1.3	9.1	2.2	**7.7**	**1.6**
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	1.7	7.0	2.4	**5.4**	**1.7**	2.8	1.7	5.8	2.2	**4.3**	**1.6**
Ohio	1.3	0.8	3.2	1.6	**2.3**	**0.9**	6.9	2.8	8.1	2.7	**7.5**	**2.1**	5.9	2.0	7.5	2.7	**6.7**	**1.9**
Oklahoma	1.2	0.7	2.9	1.3	**2.1**	**0.8**	6.8	2.0	7.3	2.1	**7.1**	**1.7**	4.8	1.7	8.3	2.7	**6.7**	**1.9**
Rhode Island	2.1	0.8	5.2	2.2	**3.7**	**1.2**	4.9	1.2	6.8	2.3	**6.0**	**1.5**	5.6	1.4	6.4	1.4	**6.0**	**1.0**
South Carolina	2.6	1.4	7.1	2.3	**5.0**	**1.5**	5.3	1.9	7.1	2.3	**6.4**	**1.6**	5.0	1.9	7.0	2.0	**6.2**	**1.6**
South Dakota	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.5	**2.2**	**0.9**	9.2	2.3	5.2	2.2	**7.3**	**1.9**	3.3	1.2	4.1	1.8	**3.8**	**1.1**
Tennessee	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.0	**1.8**	**0.9**	6.0	2.2	5.3	1.8	**5.6**	**1.6**	4.9	1.6	5.8	1.4	**5.3**	**1.3**
Texas	1.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	**3.0**	**0.8**	6.4	1.6	8.2	1.5	**7.3**	**1.1**	7.7	1.7	8.6	1.6	**8.2**	**0.9**
Utah	0.9	0.7	3.5	1.5	**2.3**	**0.9**	3.2	1.9	4.0	1.8	**3.6**	**1.3**	2.1	1.4	4.4	2.3	**3.3**	**1.1**
Vermont	2.0	0.6	4.0	0.9	**3.1**	**0.7**	4.1	1.0	6.8	1.5	**5.6**	**1.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.4	1.2	4.8	1.7	**3.6**	**1.1**	9.2	2.4	7.6	1.9	**8.4**	**1.6**	5.6	2.0	8.2	2.3	**6.9**	**1.3**
Wisconsin	1.7	0.9	3.4	1.2	**2.6**	**0.7**	5.6	1.7	6.1	1.6	**5.9**	**1.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2.4	0.9	5.0	1.2	**3.7**	**0.9**	8.5	1.6	8.5	1.5	**8.5**	**1.1**	6.5	1.4	8.2	1.7	**7.4**	**1.2**
Median	**1.8**		**3.5**		**2.7**		**5.2**		**6.4**		**5.9**		**5.1**		**6.5**		**6.1**	
Range	**0.8–4.2**		**0.8–8.5**		**1.3–5.3**		**2.0–12.2**		**3.3–11.2**		**2.6–11.7**		**2.1–7.7**		**4.1–11.9**		**3.3–9.2**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	1.0	0.5	3.5	1.3	**2.1**	**0.7**	1.9	0.7	4.2	1.4	**2.9**	**0.9**	2.6	1.0	4.9	1.5	**3.7**	**0.9**
Boston, MA	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.2	**1.9**	**0.7**	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.2	**1.8**	**0.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	1.2	0.8	3.7	1.7	**2.5**	**1.2**	2.3	1.2	5.4	2.1	**4.0**	**1.3**	4.9	1.6	6.9	2.8	**6.1**	**1.5**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	1.5	0.8	2.9	1.2	**2.2**	**0.9**	3.1	1.2	5.6	1.6	**4.4**	**1.0**	5.2	1.5	6.5	1.9	**5.9**	**1.2**
Chicago, IL	0.0	0.1	4.3	2.9	**2.0**	**1.5**	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.1	**1.5**	**1.0**	2.1	1.0	4.6	2.5	**3.3**	**1.3**
Dallas, TX	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.3	**2.6**	**0.8**	6.1	1.9	5.8	2.1	**6.0**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.5	0.4	3.1	1.0	**1.9**	**0.6**	1.6	0.7	3.5	1.1	**2.6**	**0.6**	2.5	0.9	5.6	1.5	**4.0**	**0.9**
Detroit, MI	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	**0.8**	**0.6**	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	**1.0**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	0.7	0.5	3.0	1.0	**1.9**	**0.6**	1.1	0.6	3.0	1.1	**2.0**	**0.7**	2.9	1.2	5.1	1.9	**4.0**	**1.3**
Hillsborough County, FL	2.4	1.2	4.4	1.4	**3.7**	**1.2**	4.3	1.6	7.6	2.3	**6.2**	**1.6**	8.3	2.2	9.6	2.5	**9.1**	**1.7**
Los Angeles, CA	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.3	**1.8**	**0.6**	10.9	3.9	9.5	3.4	**10.2**	**2.8**	3.2	1.2	3.8	2.1	**3.5**	**1.5**
Memphis, TN	0.8	0.9	3.0	1.3	**1.9**	**0.9**	1.1	1.3	3.7	1.8	**2.4**	**1.1**	2.3	1.6	4.9	2.2	**3.7**	**1.2**
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	**1.8**	**0.6**	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	**2.4**	**0.7**	5.2	1.5	5.3	1.3	**5.4**	**1.0**
Milwaukee, WI	1.7	0.8	3.5	1.5	**2.8**	**1.0**	2.6	1.4	3.3	1.4	**3.3**	**1.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	3.4	1.3	11.0	3.4	**7.4**	**2.0**	2.8	1.4	9.2	2.7	**6.5**	**1.7**	5.0	2.0	12.7	3.0	**9.1**	**1.7**
New York City, NY	0.7	0.2	2.9	1.0	**1.8**	**0.5**	1.2	0.5	3.8	1.1	**2.5**	**0.5**	2.4	0.7	5.0	1.0	**3.7**	**0.7**
Orange County, FL	1.9	1.1	3.9	1.7	**2.8**	**1.1**	4.2	1.6	6.2	2.5	**5.2**	**1.4**	5.5	1.9	7.4	2.5	**6.5**	**1.4**
Palm Beach County, FL	2.2	1.3	3.8	2.2	**3.2**	**1.4**	5.1	1.9	4.5	2.2	**5.0**	**1.5**	6.2	2.4	5.2	2.5	**5.9**	**1.9**
San Bernardino, CA	1.6	1.0	5.2	2.4	**3.8**	**1.7**	10.0	2.6	11.4	2.6	**11.0**	**2.1**	4.0	1.6	7.2	2.5	**5.8**	**1.6**
San Diego, CA	2.2	1.1	3.6	1.3	**3.2**	**0.9**	7.7	1.8	7.6	2.0	**7.9**	**1.4**	7.3	2.0	6.8	1.8	**7.4**	**1.5**
San Francisco, CA	1.5	1.0	3.0	0.9	**2.3**	**0.7**	3.7	1.3	3.7	1.0	**3.7**	**0.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	**1.4**		**3.1**		**2.2**		**2.6**		**4.2**		**3.7**		**4.4**		**5.4**		**5.6**	
Range	**0.0–3.4**		**1.1–11.0**		**0.8–7.4**		**0.3–10.9**		**1.3–11.4**		**1.0–11.0**		**2.1–8.3**		**3.8–12.7**		**3.3–9.1**	

* Used horoin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.
† Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.
§ Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who used drugs for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years						Drank alcohol before age 13 years*						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	14.8	3.0	27.9	4.7	**21.2**	**2.8**	23.4	5.9	39.0	4.9	**30.9**	**4.6**	4.5	1.6	14.0	3.8	**9.2**	**2.2**
Arizona	13.8	2.2	18.6	2.9	**16.3**	**1.8**	23.8	2.9	29.6	3.8	**26.7**	**2.5**	10.6	1.7	14.5	2.6	**12.6**	**1.6**
Arkansas	19.3	3.2	24.4	4.1	**22.0**	**3.0**	26.1	3.8	34.5	5.1	**30.8**	**3.5**	8.6	2.6	13.6	3.4	**11.2**	**2.3**
Colorado	9.6	2.3	15.1	3.6	**12.3**	**2.2**	21.5	3.6	32.6	3.6	**27.1**	**2.5**	7.7	2.3	12.2	3.4	**9.9**	**2.1**
Connecticut	10.3	2.0	15.6	2.5	**13.2**	**1.8**	17.6	2.4	24.6	3.7	**21.3**	**2.7**	5.1	1.6	11.7	1.9	**8.5**	**1.6**
Delaware	17.2	2.2	19.6	2.9	**18.4**	**1.8**	23.2	2.7	30.9	3.5	**27.2**	**2.5**	7.3	1.7	15.3	2.5	**11.3**	**1.7**
Florida	12.3	2.0	14.7	1.8	**13.6**	**1.4**	21.9	2.4	28.8	2.5	**25.4**	**1.8**	6.7	1.1	11.0	1.3	**8.9**	**0.9**
Georgia	12.0	2.7	17.9	3.1	**14.9**	**2.6**	24.9	4.0	28.6	4.2	**26.8**	**3.7**	5.0	1.3	11.2	2.9	**8.2**	**1.9**
Hawaii	—§	—	—	—	—	—	24.9	4.7	29.6	3.9	**27.3**	**3.8**	10.1	3.0	14.6	3.6	**12.5**	**2.9**
Idaho	12.0	3.0	18.9	5.0	**15.5**	**3.0**	19.4	3.5	31.4	5.6	**25.5**	**3.9**	6.4	2.4	11.1	2.4	**8.8**	**1.6**
Indiana	15.4	3.1	18.2	3.4	**16.8**	**2.9**	17.6	3.6	25.9	3.9	**21.8**	**3.1**	6.5	3.0	10.6	2.9	**8.6**	**2.3**
Iowa	11.8	2.7	18.1	4.5	**15.0**	**3.0**	18.5	3.6	25.7	5.0	**22.3**	**3.9**	5.5	2.5	8.0	2.7	**6.7**	**2.4**
Kansas	12.3	3.3	19.2	3.8	**15.9**	**3.3**	20.9	3.2	28.7	5.0	**25.0**	**3.2**	4.9	1.9	9.8	2.3	**7.4**	**1.8**
Kentucky	22.6	2.5	25.8	2.6	**24.2**	**2.1**	24.7	3.7	32.9	2.6	**28.9**	**2.6**	6.4	1.4	13.4	2.1	**10.0**	**1.3**
Maine	14.1	2.8	17.5	4.2	**15.8**	**3.0**	16.2	3.3	20.2	4.0	**18.2**	**3.0**	7.8	2.7	10.0	4.2	**8.9**	**2.6**
Maryland	12.8	2.5	14.7	2.8	**13.7**	**2.0**	24.1	3.3	25.4	3.9	**24.8**	**3.2**	6.5	1.9	11.4	2.3	**8.9**	**1.9**
Massachusetts	12.0	2.0	14.1	2.0	**13.2**	**1.7**	18.9	1.9	25.0	2.7	**22.0**	**2.0**	6.7	1.1	12.1	2.1	**9.4**	**1.3**
Michigan	14.1	2.6	17.8	4.6	**16.1**	**3.2**	20.4	3.7	24.5	3.5	**22.6**	**3.3**	6.2	1.6	11.2	3.3	**8.7**	**2.2**
Missouri	12.8	3.0	16.8	2.5	**14.8**	**1.8**	19.8	2.8	28.5	4.6	**24.2**	**3.4**	6.5	2.5	11.1	3.9	**8.8**	**3.0**
Montana	15.4	2.3	19.2	2.8	**17.6**	**2.2**	23.2	3.1	31.9	3.0	**27.8**	**2.7**	7.7	1.9	14.3	2.7	**11.2**	**2.1**
Nebraska	14.4	2.1	18.5	2.3	**16.5**	**1.9**	19.8	2.3	27.8	2.6	**23.9**	**1.9**	4.9	1.3	8.9	1.7	**7.0**	**1.1**
Nevada	12.3	2.3	19.8	3.0	**16.1**	**2.3**	25.5	3.4	36.2	4.8	**31.1**	**3.1**	7.7	2.0	16.7	3.8	**12.3**	**2.3**
New Hampshire	12.7	3.1	12.5	2.5	**12.6**	**2.3**	17.7	3.5	20.7	3.9	**19.3**	**3.1**	5.8	2.2	8.3	2.4	**7.1**	**1.8**
New Jersey	7.2	2.8	10.1	1.9	**8.6**	**2.1**	18.6	2.3	21.6	4.2	**20.1**	**2.7**	2.1	1.2	7.1	2.3	**4.6**	**1.3**
New Mexico	18.9	4.4	21.0	4.5	**20.0**	**4.2**	26.0	3.7	33.5	5.7	**30.0**	**4.5**	16.5	3.6	24.6	5.0	**20.7**	**4.4**
New York	10.6	2.0	11.7	2.1	**11.2**	**1.7**	22.8	2.8	27.2	2.6	**25.1**	**2.2**	3.4	0.9	8.5	1.8	**5.9**	**1.2**
North Carolina	15.6	2.0	21.0	4.3	**18.4**	**2.7**	16.8	2.2	25.5	3.6	**21.3**	**2.8**	5.4	1.5	12.6	2.8	**9.1**	**1.7**
North Dakota	14.8	3.1	19.7	3.5	**17.3**	**2.7**	16.5	3.5	22.5	3.2	**19.7**	**2.5**	4.9	1.5	8.1	2.8	**6.7**	**1.6**
Ohio	18.8	3.8	17.4	5.2	**18.0**	**4.2**	20.2	5.0	25.2	5.5	**22.7**	**4.5**	7.7	2.4	11.0	3.1	**9.4**	**2.1**
Oklahoma	18.2	2.6	21.9	3.2	**20.2**	**2.6**	21.2	3.6	29.0	3.7	**25.2**	**2.9**	7.6	2.2	11.2	2.8	**9.4**	**2.0**
Rhode Island	11.9	2.3	13.3	1.8	**12.7**	**1.7**	18.9	3.3	24.3	3.9	**21.7**	**2.9**	6.9	1.3	12.2	2.9	**9.6**	**1.6**
South Carolina	17.1	4.6	21.9	5.1	**19.6**	**4.2**	21.5	4.4	29.6	6.3	**25.6**	**4.7**	6.1	1.8	12.6	2.8	**9.5**	**1.9**
South Dakota	21.1	6.7	22.7	7.7	**22.0**	**6.6**	17.5	3.2	30.5	8.0	**24.0**	**5.2**	5.2	2.9	11.1	7.2	**8.2**	**4.5**
Tennessee	16.4	3.4	21.5	3.5	**18.9**	**3.2**	20.4	3.7	28.3	4.1	**24.4**	**3.3**	6.7	1.9	11.6	2.7	**9.2**	**2.0**
Texas	12.7	1.7	19.9	1.9	**16.4**	**1.2**	24.6	3.0	34.3	3.0	**29.7**	**2.2**	6.9	1.3	13.7	2.7	**10.3**	**1.8**
Utah	5.2	2.3	9.6	4.6	**7.5**	**2.7**	10.3	3.9	16.0	5.1	**13.2**	**3.7**	2.1	1.1	6.2	4.1	**4.2**	**2.2**
Vermont	12.6	3.6	14.5	3.9	**13.7**	**3.7**	16.1	2.9	24.7	4.9	**20.6**	**3.8**	6.6	1.6	11.8	2.7	**9.3**	**2.2**
West Virginia	22.0	3.5	26.1	3.9	**24.2**	**2.8**	26.9	3.4	34.5	4.9	**30.9**	**2.9**	6.8	2.4	12.8	3.1	**9.9**	**2.2**
Wisconsin	10.5	2.3	15.7	3.0	**13.2**	**2.2**	18.7	2.8	28.4	3.8	**23.7**	**2.4**	4.7	1.4	8.5	2.4	**6.7**	**1.6**
Wyoming	16.6	2.3	19.7	2.5	**18.2**	**1.8**	23.5	2.8	30.3	3.5	**27.0**	**2.4**	8.9	1.7	11.8	2.1	**10.4**	**1.5**
Median	**13.8**		**18.5**		**16.1**		**20.6**		**28.5**		**24.9**		**6.5**		**11.5**		**9.1**	
Range	**5.2–22.6**		**9.6–27.9**		**7.5–24.2**		**10.3–26.9**		**16.0–39.0**		**13.2–31.1**		**2.1–16.5**		**6.2–24.6**		**4.2–20.7**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	10.6	1.8	14.9	2.0	**12.6**	**1.3**	24.0	2.6	28.9	3.1	**26.4**	**2.2**	8.0	1.8	15.4	2.4	**11.3**	**1.5**
Boston, MA	8.8	2.5	10.9	2.6	**9.8**	**1.7**	24.4	4.0	28.1	3.9	**26.2**	**3.1**	6.4	2.0	13.0	2.8	**9.6**	**1.8**
Broward County, FL	9.8	2.2	12.1	2.7	**11.1**	**1.7**	26.1	3.4	29.6	3.6	**27.9**	**2.6**	5.7	1.7	11.5	2.3	**8.7**	**1.6**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	13.0	2.7	20.6	3.2	**16.8**	**2.3**	17.6	2.1	24.4	2.4	**21.1**	**1.7**	5.5	1.4	13.9	2.5	**9.8**	**1.5**
Chicago, IL	10.4	4.5	20.4	4.4	**15.2**	**4.0**	19.9	3.9	31.1	4.7	**25.3**	**4.1**	8.0	3.5	18.8	4.9	**13.0**	**3.6**
Dallas, TX	13.6	3.0	24.3	3.9	**18.9**	**2.9**	28.7	4.9	40.3	5.5	**34.3**	**4.1**	11.1	2.9	18.3	3.6	**14.6**	**2.5**
DeKalb County, GA	8.0	1.6	15.4	2.3	**11.7**	**1.4**	30.2	2.7	35.1	3.2	**32.7**	**2.1**	6.7	1.6	17.0	2.4	**11.7**	**1.6**
Detroit, MI	12.3	3.3	16.9	4.4	**14.3**	**3.2**	26.4	4.0	33.9	5.7	**29.7**	**4.1**	9.7	2.0	13.4	3.0	**11.4**	**2.1**
District of Columbia	7.8	1.9	10.4	2.2	**9.0**	**1.7**	17.0	3.2	19.6	3.0	**18.2**	**2.5**	7.7	2.2	10.7	2.2	**9.1**	**1.8**
Hillsborough County, FL	12.4	2.4	15.6	3.0	**14.1**	**1.9**	22.8	3.7	28.8	4.3	**26.1**	**2.9**	5.6	1.2	14.3	2.6	**10.1**	**1.5**
Los Angeles, CA	8.0	1.2	14.8	4.7	**11.5**	**2.3**	27.3	3.8	32.4	5.5	**29.9**	**3.5**	8.2	2.6	13.6	6.0	**11.1**	**2.3**
Memphis, TN	11.9	3.0	17.1	3.3	**14.4**	**2.5**	22.9	4.6	30.0	4.8	**26.3**	**3.9**	9.1	2.8	19.9	4.0	**14.3**	**2.6**
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.2	2.3	12.7	2.3	**11.5**	**1.6**	24.8	3.4	32.7	3.6	**28.9**	**2.6**	5.0	1.5	11.0	2.5	**8.1**	**1.4**
Milwaukee, WI	13.6	2.9	15.2	3.3	**14.3**	**2.3**	23.8	3.7	29.6	3.2	**26.6**	**2.4**	11.5	2.3	17.8	3.0	**14.5**	**2.2**
New Orleans, LA	9.4	2.3	19.1	3.1	**14.2**	**2.0**	30.3	3.4	33.3	5.2	**31.8**	**3.3**	7.2	2.0	16.0	3.0	**11.5**	**2.0**
New York City, NY	10.7	2.2	12.2	1.7	**11.4**	**1.4**	28.3	4.7	32.3	3.3	**30.2**	**3.5**	4.5	1.5	8.5	1.5	**6.5**	**1.0**
Orange County, FL	12.4	3.0	12.1	2.9	**12.2**	**2.0**	23.9	3.7	27.9	4.4	**25.9**	**3.0**	7.3	1.9	9.5	2.5	**8.4**	**1.6**
Palm Beach County, FL	9.8	2.7	10.6	2.5	**10.3**	**1.9**	21.7	3.9	29.0	4.2	**25.4**	**3.2**	6.2	2.1	9.6	2.5	**7.9**	**1.8**
San Bernardino, CA	12.2	2.6	20.2	3.5	**16.4**	**2.4**	25.0	4.0	34.5	3.6	**29.7**	**3.0**	10.5	2.7	20.2	3.3	**15.4**	**2.1**
San Diego, CA	12.5	2.5	13.6	2.4	**13.3**	**1.9**	25.7	3.6	25.7	3.4	**25.9**	**2.6**	8.2	2.5	11.4	2.5	**9.9**	**1.7**
San Francisco, CA	10.6	2.1	12.2	2.5	**11.6**	**1.8**	21.4	2.9	24.4	3.3	**23.0**	**2.4**	7.6	1.8	11.3	2.4	**9.5**	**1.6**
Median	**10.6**		**14.9**		**12.6**		**24.4**		**29.6**		**26.4**		**7.6**		**13.6**		**10.1**	
Range	**7.8–13.6**		**10.4–24.3**		**9.0–18.9**		**17.0–30.3**		**19.6–40.3**		**18.2–34.3**		**4.5–11.5**		**8.5–20.2**		**6.5–15.4**	

* Other than a few sips.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years						Had sexual intercourse with ≥4 persons during their life					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	46.8	6.3	54.6	5.9	**50.6**	**5.6**	4.9	2.7	12.8	3.8	**8.8**	**2.9**	9.5	3.4	21.1	5.1	**15.1**	**4.2**
Arizona	42.8	3.9	42.9	4.0	**42.8**	**3.3**	3.6	1.0	7.9	2.4	**5.7**	**1.5**	10.5	1.7	16.5	3.7	**13.5**	**2.3**
Arkansas	53.6	5.7	54.3	5.8	**54.0**	**5.2**	5.5	1.7	12.7	3.2	**9.2**	**1.8**	15.8	3.8	21.0	4.9	**18.3**	**3.7**
Colorado	37.2	6.9	41.3	7.4	**39.3**	**6.6**	2.3	1.5	7.0	2.4	**4.7**	**1.5**	8.7	3.2	13.9	4.4	**11.3**	**2.7**
Connecticut	45.0	5.5	47.0	5.5	**46.0**	**4.7**	1.8	0.7	9.2	2.3	**5.5**	**1.3**	11.6	2.9	16.6	3.7	**14.2**	**2.7**
Delaware	51.3	4.0	58.6	3.8	**55.1**	**3.0**	4.5	1.5	16.9	3.2	**10.8**	**1.9**	15.7	2.9	22.1	3.2	**19.1**	**2.4**
Florida	47.1	2.4	53.5	3.7	**50.5**	**2.5**	4.0	0.9	13.6	2.6	**8.8**	**1.6**	11.5	1.6	21.1	3.1	**16.3**	**1.9**
Georgia	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	37.6	4.2	33.7	3.1	**35.7**	**3.0**	4.4	2.4	5.8	2.3	**5.1**	**2.0**	7.9	2.7	10.0	2.5	**9.0**	**2.2**
Idaho	39.5	6.2	37.4	4.9	**38.5**	**4.8**	4.2	1.4	9.0	2.3	**6.7**	**1.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	43.0	5.3	46.0	4.8	**44.5**	**3.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	44.0	5.4	43.0	6.3	**43.5**	**5.5**	3.0	1.4	5.4	1.8	**4.2**	**1.4**	11.8	2.9	13.7	4.3	**12.7**	**3.3**
Kansas	44.3	5.3	45.3	5.4	**44.8**	**4.3**	2.8	1.4	7.9	1.9	**5.5**	**1.2**	11.7	2.7	14.7	2.9	**13.3**	**2.2**
Kentucky	44.6	4.6	48.0	4.1	**46.3**	**3.4**	4.1	1.0	11.5	2.5	**7.9**	**1.3**	10.6	1.8	16.6	2.8	**13.6**	**1.6**
Maine	46.4	8.0	43.0	6.6	**44.8**	**6.2**	3.0	1.3	6.1	2.1	**4.5**	**1.4**	10.6	4.1	13.4	4.5	**11.9**	**3.5**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	42.9	4.6	47.9	4.9	**45.4**	**4.1**	2.2	0.9	8.1	1.8	**5.2**	**1.1**	10.5	2.7	14.5	3.6	**12.6**	**2.8**
Michigan	41.2	5.0	43.2	6.0	**42.2**	**4.9**	3.9	2.0	8.5	3.0	**6.2**	**2.3**	9.6	2.2	14.1	4.0	**11.8**	**2.4**
Missouri	47.1	6.4	46.3	5.7	**46.7**	**5.7**	3.5	2.2	8.4	4.0	**5.9**	**2.8**	11.3	2.1	16.7	3.3	**14.0**	**2.0**
Montana	42.6	4.2	44.4	4.5	**43.6**	**3.9**	2.8	1.0	7.0	1.6	**5.1**	**1.1**	12.5	2.3	13.3	2.4	**13.1**	**2.0**
Nebraska	40.9	3.4	40.6	3.7	**40.8**	**3.0**	3.3	1.1	5.5	1.4	**4.4**	**1.0**	12.2	2.4	11.7	1.9	**11.9**	**1.8**
Nevada	39.6	4.1	48.5	4.8	**44.1**	**3.6**	3.8	1.4	11.5	2.9	**7.7**	**1.8**	11.5	2.5	18.7	3.7	**15.2**	**2.4**
New Hampshire	45.4	5.9	39.7	5.3	**42.7**	**4.3**	2.7	1.3	3.0	1.5	**2.8**	**1.0**	10.5	2.5	8.5	2.4	**9.4**	**1.9**
New Jersey	44.0	5.9	44.4	8.2	**44.2**	**6.4**	2.7	1.7	7.0	3.5	**4.8**	**2.4**	9.8	2.6	13.6	6.3	**11.6**	**4.1**
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.2	11.7	3.4	**8.3**	**2.5**	11.3	3.5	16.1	2.6	**13.6**	**2.5**
New York	39.3	4.0	44.6	3.9	**42.0**	**3.5**	3.0	0.8	8.6	1.9	**5.8**	**1.2**	8.6	2.0	16.3	2.9	**12.5**	**1.9**
North Carolina	47.6	3.9	54.3	4.5	**50.8**	**3.9**	5.0	1.8	11.2	2.4	**8.1**	**1.9**	13.9	3.0	20.6	2.9	**17.2**	**2.8**
North Dakota	40.7	5.5	41.6	4.6	**41.2**	**4.2**	1.7	0.9	4.7	1.7	**3.3**	**0.9**	10.7	2.8	12.0	2.3	**11.3**	**2.1**
Ohio	46.5	6.6	49.0	7.1	**47.8**	**5.9**	3.5	1.7	7.2	2.1	**5.3**	**1.7**	15.1	4.9	18.5	4.5	**16.9**	**4.2**
Oklahoma	48.2	3.8	50.2	4.1	**49.3**	**3.6**	4.0	1.0	8.9	1.9	**6.5**	**1.2**	14.3	2.7	21.2	3.6	**17.8**	**2.3**
Rhode Island	44.9	4.0	48.3	5.5	**46.7**	**3.6**	2.3	1.0	9.4	2.9	**5.9**	**1.5**	9.3	2.4	16.8	3.3	**13.0**	**1.9**
South Carolina	49.7	7.3	55.1	9.4	**52.3**	**7.3**	4.8	2.1	13.9	4.7	**9.2**	**3.0**	14.5	4.4	23.5	6.4	**18.8**	**4.5**
South Dakota	47.1	5.9	41.4	8.5	**44.3**	**6.4**	3.6	1.9	8.0	4.5	**5.8**	**3.0**	16.9	4.9	11.5	4.1	**14.2**	**4.0**
Tennessee	55.6	6.6	53.7	5.1	**54.7**	**5.3**	5.8	1.9	11.2	2.7	**8.5**	**1.8**	14.7	3.9	19.1	4.5	**17.0**	**3.8**
Texas	49.6	2.7	55.2	5.0	**52.5**	**3.3**	4.0	1.6	10.7	3.2	**7.4**	**2.1**	13.1	1.7	19.5	3.5	**16.3**	**2.2**
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	1.3	7.0	1.3	**5.2**	**1.1**	9.5	1.6	11.5	2.4	**10.6**	**1.8**
West Virginia	51.1	4.3	53.8	5.4	**52.5**	**4.0**	3.7	1.7	11.0	2.2	**7.3**	**1.4**	11.0	2.6	18.5	3.8	**14.8**	**2.2**
Wisconsin	40.3	5.4	40.2	5.2	**40.3**	**4.6**	2.6	0.9	5.0	2.0	**3.9**	**1.2**	9.9	3.2	10.9	3.0	**10.4**	**2.8**
Wyoming	47.4	3.7	46.9	3.6	**47.1**	**3.0**	3.7	1.2	6.6	1.6	**5.2**	**1.1**	15.2	2.5	15.9	2.2	**15.5**	**1.8**
Median	**44.9**		**46.3**		**44.8**		**3.6**		**8.4**		**5.8**		**11.3**		**16.3**		**13.6**	
Range	**37.2–55.6**		**33.7–58.6**		**35.7–55.1**		**1.7–5.8**		**3.0–16.9**		**2.8–10.8**		**7.9–16.9**		**8.5–23.5**		**9.0–19.1**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	62.8	3.2	77.1	3.6	**69.3**	**2.6**	8.9	2.0	31.0	3.6	**18.8**	**2.1**	18.2	2.7	42.7	3.6	**29.3**	**2.4**
Boston, MA	46.1	4.8	63.7	4.7	**54.4**	**3.8**	3.9	1.4	19.4	3.5	**11.2**	**1.9**	10.9	3.2	32.5	4.5	**21.0**	**2.9**
Broward County, FL	45.6	4.6	60.8	4.3	**53.0**	**4.0**	3.7	2.0	13.1	3.0	**8.5**	**1.9**	10.2	2.4	24.6	4.0	**17.4**	**2.6**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	46.2	5.3	55.7	4.9	**50.9**	**4.4**	5.4	1.6	15.8	3.2	**10.6**	**1.8**	14.1	3.3	24.8	4.0	**19.5**	**2.7**
Chicago, IL	50.4	6.4	64.6	4.8	**56.9**	**4.7**	3.3	1.8	18.8	3.8	**10.4**	**2.2**	10.8	3.2	26.6	6.3	**18.0**	**4.2**
Dallas, TX	52.7	5.0	68.1	5.3	**60.2**	**4.1**	7.0	1.9	17.0	4.0	**11.8**	**2.4**	12.9	3.2	25.6	4.7	**19.1**	**3.1**
DeKalb County, GA	44.2	3.8	62.5	3.6	**52.8**	**3.1**	5.7	1.4	25.4	3.4	**15.1**	**1.9**	11.0	2.0	30.1	3.2	**20.0**	**2.1**
Detroit, MI	43.9	6.6	68.0	5.3	**54.4**	**5.2**	4.7	1.7	29.4	5.8	**15.5**	**3.3**	12.0	3.6	33.9	4.3	**21.4**	**3.6**
District of Columbia	41.8	3.5	54.5	3.9	**48.1**	**2.8**	5.1	1.3	17.7	3.2	**11.1**	**1.9**	9.3	2.1	23.4	3.8	**16.1**	**2.3**
Hillsborough County, FL	45.0	4.5	52.4	4.6	**48.7**	**3.9**	3.6	1.6	10.5	2.4	**7.1**	**1.6**	11.6	2.9	18.8	3.8	**15.1**	**2.7**
Los Angeles, CA	35.2	5.7	49.0	6.8	**42.0**	**3.4**	2.3	0.8	9.6	5.2	**6.0**	**2.6**	6.9	3.2	17.2	6.6	**12.0**	**4.0**
Memphis, TN	60.6	4.9	74.5	4.1	**67.1**	**3.5**	6.1	2.1	27.9	4.3	**16.5**	**2.4**	17.4	4.1	38.1	4.2	**27.1**	**3.3**
Miami-Dade County, FL	45.1	4.3	58.9	3.4	**52.2**	**2.9**	3.9	1.7	16.6	3.1	**10.4**	**1.9**	8.0	1.7	24.5	3.1	**16.3**	**2.0**
Milwaukee, WI	52.6	4.6	65.7	5.5	**59.1**	**4.2**	5.8	1.9	19.4	3.4	**12.2**	**1.9**	15.2	3.2	31.0	3.8	**22.8**	**2.5**
New Orleans, LA	51.5	5.2	73.6	6.6	**61.3**	**4.3**	4.9	1.8	28.6	4.5	**15.5**	**2.7**	13.0	3.6	47.2	6.8	**28.1**	**3.8**
New York City, NY	43.1	3.7	52.3	5.8	**47.7**	**3.9**	4.8	1.2	17.1	3.4	**10.9**	**1.7**	11.5	2.9	24.0	3.7	**17.7**	**2.2**
Orange County, FL	46.9	5.8	55.3	6.6	**50.9**	**5.0**	4.5	1.8	13.0	2.9	**8.7**	**1.7**	12.5	2.8	20.9	4.3	**16.7**	**2.8**
Palm Beach County, FL	45.2	5.7	54.4	4.9	**50.0**	**4.5**	3.2	1.5	10.3	3.1	**6.9**	**1.8**	8.9	2.7	18.1	4.3	**13.5**	**2.6**
San Bernardino, CA	37.4	6.1	55.4	5.9	**46.1**	**4.9**	4.7	1.9	14.0	3.2	**9.5**	**2.2**	6.9	2.5	18.3	4.1	**12.3**	**2.3**
San Diego, CA	37.7	4.5	43.4	5.1	**40.7**	**4.0**	3.4	1.3	8.6	2.2	**6.2**	**1.2**	7.4	2.5	14.0	2.9	**10.7**	**2.1**
San Francisco, CA	29.9	3.7	32.6	3.9	**31.3**	**3.0**	3.1	1.4	7.4	1.8	**5.3**	**1.2**	6.0	1.6	11.5	2.4	**8.7**	**1.7**
Median	**45.2**		**58.9**		**52.2**		**4.7**		**17.0**		**10.6**		**11.0**		**24.6**		**17.7**	
Range	**29.9–62.8**		**32.6–77.1**		**31.3–69.3**		**2.3–8.9**		**7.4–31.0**		**5.3–18.8**		**6.0–18.2**		**11.5–47.2**		**8.7–29.3**	

* 95% confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 47. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,* who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,† and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,†§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Currently sexually active						Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys																		
Alabama	37.7	6.4	38.0	5.8	**38.0**	**5.3**	59.6	6.8	64.9	8.6	**61.8**	**5.5**	17.3	5.7	17.7	5.2	**18.0**	**3.8**
Arizona	32.9	4.3	27.4	3.4	**30.2**	**2.8**	51.6	5.8	59.5	6.5	**55.1**	**4.6**	17.5	5.1	12.5	4.1	**15.3**	**3.8**
Arkansas	42.3	5.5	38.8	5.3	**40.6**	**4.9**	49.2	7.5	65.3	6.0	**56.7**	**5.0**	22.6	5.2	16.7	5.7	**20.0**	**4.6**
Colorado	29.3	6.8	29.4	6.7	**29.5**	**6.3**	60.1	9.4	78.8	8.5	**69.3**	**6.8**	21.7	11.8	9.9	5.2	**15.5**	**5.3**
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Delaware	39.8	3.9	38.6	4.0	**39.2**	**3.1**	56.9	5.0	70.8	4.4	**63.7**	**3.2**	19.2	4.6	16.3	3.4	**17.7**	**3.2**
Florida	35.3	2.3	36.7	3.1	**36.2**	**2.1**	63.3	4.2	70.7	3.4	**66.8**	**2.8**	15.0	2.9	10.9	2.9	**13.0**	**2.3**
Georgia	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Hawaii	29.4	4.2	18.7	3.1	**24.1**	**2.5**	44.3	9.8	53.1	12.4	**47.6**	**8.9**	14.1	5.0	10.5	6.0	**12.7**	**4.3**
Idaho	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Indiana	34.2	4.4	35.0	3.7	**34.6**	**3.2**	62.6	6.6	62.6	6.6	**62.6**	**5.4**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Iowa	34.5	5.3	31.2	6.5	**32.8**	**5.4**	59.6	8.2	64.3	5.9	**61.8**	**4.9**	31.9	8.2	27.7	10.7	**29.8**	**8.0**
Kansas	36.3	4.8	30.0	4.8	**33.3**	**3.7**	61.4	7.9	76.8	6.8	**67.9**	**5.4**	22.0	5.3	20.5	7.7	**21.2**	**5.0**
Kentucky	34.5	3.9	32.5	3.9	**33.5**	**3.2**	61.4	4.4	69.4	4.1	**65.2**	**3.4**	22.2	4.1	14.5	3.8	**18.4**	**3.3**
Maine	36.9	6.4	30.1	7.1	**33.5**	**5.6**	54.8	7.2	64.0	9.2	**58.6**	**6.3**	41.1	6.9	26.3	7.8	**34.6**	**4.4**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Massachusetts	35.4	4.4	32.7	3.8	**34.1**	**3.3**	59.2	5.3	71.6	4.4	**65.0**	**3.4**	30.1	5.9	19.3	4.5	**25.0**	**4.2**
Michigan	31.1	3.3	27.7	4.5	**29.4**	**3.4**	59.7	3.8	64.0	5.9	**61.7**	**3.8**	22.6	4.8	13.8	4.2	**18.5**	**3.7**
Missouri	34.7	5.0	31.5	3.2	**33.2**	**3.8**	61.5	8.8	73.1	6.2	**67.2**	**4.6**	23.7	7.0	11.6	4.3	**18.0**	**4.5**
Montana	32.4	3.9	30.0	3.8	**31.2**	**3.2**	56.5	4.5	66.9	5.4	**61.3**	**3.1**	26.3	4.1	21.4	3.3	**23.8**	**2.6**
Nebraska	29.6	2.9	30.2	3.1	**29.9**	**2.5**	56.2	5.2	66.9	5.1	**61.6**	**4.0**	24.5	5.2	18.8	4.5	**21.6**	**3.3**
Nevada	30.6	3.9	30.8	4.2	**30.8**	**3.0**	58.3	6.0	66.9	7.6	**62.4**	**4.6**	21.1	5.2	12.0	4.8	**16.5**	**3.9**
New Hampshire	37.6	5.4	28.1	4.6	**33.0**	**4.0**	60.6	5.7	70.7	7.1	**64.7**	**4.0**	32.6	8.7	22.1	6.0	**28.5**	**5.4**
New Jersey	34.6	5.4	30.8	6.1	**32.8**	**5.1**	64.7	7.5	78.8	6.4	**71.2**	**5.7**	18.0	7.7	12.5	5.7	**15.5**	**5.3**
New Mexico	35.5	10.9	30.2	3.0	**32.8**	**6.0**	49.5	11.8	66.8	5.7	**57.3**	**9.0**	20.2	3.5	12.9	4.8	**16.9**	**4.2**
New York	29.2	3.6	29.0	3.6	**29.2**	**3.1**	66.3	7.1	75.9	4.5	**70.7**	**4.9**	14.0	4.3	13.1	4.8	**13.8**	**3.4**
North Carolina	35.3	3.5	39.1	4.8	**37.1**	**3.4**	54.7	4.9	70.7	5.4	**62.8**	**4.6**	16.9	4.3	18.3	4.5	**17.6**	**3.1**
North Dakota	33.3	5.1	31.4	4.7	**32.4**	**4.1**	59.3	5.5	67.6	7.3	**63.2**	**5.3**	28.8	7.2	20.3	7.1	**25.0**	**5.7**
Ohio	35.5	5.4	37.2	5.9	**36.4**	**5.0**	60.3	7.5	62.8	5.4	**61.7**	**5.2**	23.5	7.4	16.8	5.7	**20.0**	**5.2**
Oklahoma	37.0	4.6	35.4	4.0	**36.3**	**3.4**	53.9	7.0	69.4	7.5	**61.7**	**5.5**	19.7	4.8	13.2	5.1	**16.4**	**4.0**
Rhode Island	36.4	3.9	36.6	4.3	**36.5**	**2.9**	59.0	6.1	72.9	4.9	**65.8**	**3.7**	22.6	6.0	16.5	4.1	**19.4**	**4.5**
South Carolina	38.2	6.1	36.7	7.8	**37.5**	**6.3**	59.9	7.8	76.0	5.0	**67.4**	**4.3**	20.6	8.8	14.8	5.7	**17.9**	**5.7**
South Dakota	33.7	4.6	28.7	5.7	**31.2**	**3.8**	53.7	9.7	60.9	8.6	**57.0**	**5.9**	20.5	5.4	19.4	5.0	**19.9**	**3.0**
Tennessee	41.1	6.6	35.3	4.6	**38.2**	**5.1**	48.0	6.8	68.8	7.7	**57.5**	**5.7**	23.9	5.5	11.7	3.9	**18.4**	**3.9**
Texas	37.5	3.0	37.6	4.2	**37.6**	**3.2**	53.3	3.3	68.4	4.8	**60.7**	**3.4**	15.7	3.1	10.1	2.9	**13.0**	**2.4**
Utah	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**
Vermont	32.2	4.1	29.7	2.9	**30.9**	**3.5**	60.2	2.0	69.4	3.1	**64.7**	**1.5**	38.7	2.9	27.8	3.3	**33.3**	**2.5**
West Virginia	41.1	3.5	37.3	4.2	**39.3**	**3.2**	57.4	5.6	65.4	5.2	**61.4**	**3.3**	33.4	6.1	13.6	5.6	**24.0**	**5.1**
Wisconsin	31.8	4.2	27.3	4.5	**29.5**	**3.8**	61.7	5.5	69.3	5.6	**65.3**	**4.9**	26.1	5.4	19.5	6.0	**23.0**	**5.0**
Wyoming	37.6	3.5	32.0	3.0	**34.7**	**2.6**	60.5	5.1	70.1	5.5	**64.9**	**3.9**	29.0	4.4	20.3	4.6	**24.9**	**3.3**
Median	**35.3**		**31.4**		**33.3**		**59.3**		**68.8**		**62.6**		**22.4**		**16.4**		**18.4**	
Range	**29.2–42.3**		**18.7–39.1**		**24.1–40.6**		**44.3–66.3**		**53.1–78.8**		**47.6–71.2**		**14.0–41.1**		**9.9–27.8**		**12.7–34.6**	
Local Surveys																		
Baltimore, MD	47.8	3.6	54.9	4.0	**51.1**	**2.8**	63.8	4.2	77.0	3.7	**70.1**	**2.8**	9.7	2.4	7.3	3.5	**8.6**	**2.2**
Boston, MA	35.1	5.2	41.7	4.2	**38.3**	**3.7**	67.7	6.3	80.7	5.0	**74.2**	**4.5**	15.8	4.4	9.8	4.1	**12.7**	**3.0**
Broward County, FL	34.0	3.9	40.5	3.9	**37.3**	**3.0**	67.6	6.6	81.8	5.4	**75.0**	**4.3**	13.6	4.8	8.4	4.5	**10.8**	**3.9**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	34.3	4.4	40.4	4.8	**37.4**	**4.0**	61.9	7.4	75.6	5.1	**69.3**	**4.8**	16.3	5.5	10.4	3.8	**13.1**	**3.0**
Chicago, IL	39.4	6.8	48.1	5.9	**43.3**	**5.4**	62.6	8.3	75.3	11.1	**68.9**	**7.7**	9.2	4.1	7.5	4.1	**8.4**	**2.5**
Dallas, TX	37.7	4.6	43.7	5.5	**40.6**	**4.3**	48.8	6.6	68.9	7.5	**59.1**	**5.1**	9.1	3.7	6.2	3.6	**7.6**	**2.8**
DeKalb County, GA	30.2	3.1	39.6	3.1	**34.7**	**2.4**	63.9	6.0	81.9	3.7	**73.5**	**3.8**	10.2	3.4	8.2	3.1	**9.1**	**2.3**
Detroit, MI	32.5	5.7	46.7	5.6	**38.6**	**4.7**	59.4	7.9	78.6	6.5	**69.4**	**6.1**	6.9	3.6	5.1	2.9	**6.0**	**2.3**
District of Columbia	31.0	3.3	35.8	4.1	**33.5**	**2.9**	69.9	5.7	82.3	4.6	**76.2**	**3.9**	9.8	5.2	6.4	3.6	**8.0**	**3.1**
Hillsborough County, FL	34.0	4.6	36.9	4.3	**35.5**	**3.6**	60.6	5.8	73.9	5.4	**67.3**	**4.4**	19.7	5.1	15.1	4.7	**17.3**	**4.2**
Los Angeles, CA	25.6	4.5	27.7	5.5	**26.7**	**3.6**	67.8	5.1	75.7	6.7	**71.9**	**4.7**	4.0	2.1	3.8	2.8	**3.8**	**1.7**
Memphis, TN	44.2	3.9	49.2	3.6	**46.5**	**3.0**	61.2	6.9	80.0	4.7	**70.3**	**3.7**	9.7	4.8	6.6	2.9	**8.2**	**2.4**
Miami-Dade County, FL	33.4	3.9	38.6	3.5	**36.2**	**2.8**	65.4	5.2	79.0	4.9	**72.4**	**4.2**	5.7	2.4	4.9	2.2	**5.2**	**1.5**
Milwaukee, WI	41.0	4.4	45.7	4.9	**43.5**	**3.7**	58.9	6.4	77.4	5.7	**68.5**	**4.4**	9.3	3.4	11.0	3.8	**10.0**	**2.5**
New Orleans, LA	39.2	5.2	52.6	6.6	**45.2**	**4.3**	74.1	5.8	84.5	5.2	**79.2**	**4.0**	7.6	2.8	7.3	2.8	**7.4**	**1.9**
New York City, NY	29.6	4.2	29.5	4.3	**29.7**	**3.2**	62.8	5.2	77.3	4.9	**69.2**	**3.4**	6.0	2.4	8.9	3.0	**8.1**	**2.6**
Orange County, FL	38.0	5.2	35.9	5.8	**37.0**	**4.3**	59.4	7.7	70.7	6.0	**64.4**	**5.3**	8.1	3.3	9.2	3.9	**8.5**	**2.8**
Palm Beach County, FL	34.5	5.7	34.4	5.6	**34.7**	**4.9**	67.6	8.6	74.6	6.7	**71.2**	**6.1**	12.7	5.9	13.3	6.0	**13.0**	**4.7**
San Bernardino, CA	26.8	4.9	32.2	4.8	**29.5**	**3.8**	53.4	7.5	68.7	7.8	**61.3**	**5.8**	9.4	5.3	9.9	4.5	**10.2**	**3.8**
San Diego, CA	27.9	4.3	26.5	4.4	**27.4**	**3.7**	53.5	8.0	70.9	6.7	**61.8**	**5.5**	14.4	5.8	14.5	4.4	**14.5**	**3.9**
San Francisco, CA	21.3	3.1	22.7	3.0	**22.0**	**2.4**	57.8	6.9	74.1	6.2	**66.3**	**5.0**	13.5	5.3	9.6	4.0	**11.5**	**3.4**
Median	**34.0**		**39.6**		**37.0**		**62.6**		**77.0**		**69.4**		**9.7**		**8.4**		**8.6**	
Range	**21.3–47.8**		**22.7–54.9**		**22.0–51.1**		**48.8–74.1**		**68.7–84.5**		**59.1–79.2**		**4.0–19.7**		**3.8–15.1**		**3.8–17.3**	

* Had sexual intercourse with ≥1 person during the 3 months preceding the survey.
† Among students who were currently sexually active.
§ To prevent pregnancy.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse* and were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

Site	Alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse						Taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
State Surveys												
Alabama	14.8	7.2	30.2	7.3	**21.8**	**5.6**	90.3	2.5	85.3	3.8	**87.9**	**2.4**
Arizona	15.9	3.8	32.6	7.0	**23.4**	**4.0**	80.5	3.8	79.1	4.9	**79.8**	**3.7**
Arkansas	16.6	3.6	27.4	7.0	**21.7**	**3.7**	88.2	3.3	79.5	3.6	**84.0**	**3.0**
Colorado	22.1	7.2	30.7	7.4	**26.0**	**6.5**	84.8	6.0	85.1	3.4	**84.9**	**4.3**
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	93.7	2.6	88.3	2.8	**90.8**	**2.4**
Delaware	15.7	3.4	26.0	4.6	**21.0**	**2.8**	91.9	1.8	91.0	2.0	**91.4**	**1.5**
Florida	17.1	3.7	22.6	3.8	**19.9**	**2.9**	90.3	1.7	86.7	2.0	**88.4**	**1.5**
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.3	1.9	90.5	2.1	**91.8**	**1.7**
Hawaii	20.5	5.1	26.6	8.1	**22.8**	**4.7**	83.0	3.9	83.6	2.6	**83.2**	**2.7**
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.1	5.0	84.4	5.0	**84.7**	**4.7**
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.5	1.7	90.4	2.5	**91.9**	**1.6**
Iowa	18.3	6.9	27.6	7.9	**22.9**	**6.4**	87.2	4.4	84.1	4.2	**85.6**	**3.4**
Kansas	21.8	5.9	27.6	5.4	**24.6**	**4.1**	89.7	2.5	87.0	2.6	**88.2**	**2.1**
Kentucky	14.4	3.5	24.6	5.1	**19.3**	**3.6**	89.5	2.2	85.5	2.3	**87.4**	**1.8**
Maine	20.7	7.3	32.1	6.3	**25.6**	**5.5**	93.4	3.0	87.9	3.5	**90.6**	**3.0**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.2	4.3	88.9	2.5	**89.5**	**2.8**
Massachusetts	20.2	3.1	26.2	3.7	**23.2**	**2.7**	93.6	1.6	91.9	2.1	**92.7**	**1.4**
Michigan	18.8	3.9	26.1	6.3	**22.3**	**3.8**	89.6	2.7	89.9	1.8	**89.7**	**1.8**
Missouri	18.1	3.2	28.6	6.0	**23.0**	**4.2**	91.7	3.0	89.0	2.9	**90.4**	**2.8**
Montana	25.0	4.0	33.6	4.8	**29.4**	**3.7**	91.3	2.4	89.3	2.4	**90.0**	**2.2**
Nebraska	22.5	4.2	25.5	5.0	**24.0**	**3.6**	86.7	2.3	84.1	2.8	**85.4**	**2.2**
Nevada	18.9	5.5	26.1	5.6	**22.8**	**4.2**	85.1	2.7	85.3	3.4	**85.1**	**2.4**
New Hampshire	18.1	5.0	19.7	7.0	**18.6**	**3.7**	87.8	3.5	89.3	2.8	**88.6**	**2.3**
New Jersey	19.0	7.2	25.0	7.0	**21.8**	**5.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	20.4	7.4	33.0	4.2	**26.3**	**5.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.6	4.2	23.4	4.3	**18.9**	**2.5**	89.2	2.1	88.8	2.3	**89.0**	**1.7**
North Carolina	19.7	5.0	27.9	3.5	**23.9**	**3.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	28.0	9.0	32.2	7.1	**30.0**	**6.5**	92.9	2.7	87.7	3.7	**90.2**	**2.8**
Ohio	18.9	6.0	26.4	7.5	**22.7**	**4.9**	92.8	3.5	89.1	3.5	**90.9**	**2.9**
Oklahoma	16.6	4.8	28.7	4.5	**22.4**	**3.3**	85.6	3.7	85.3	3.4	**85.2**	**2.6**
Rhode Island	16.1	3.8	27.7	4.7	**22.1**	**3.2**	90.6	2.8	84.6	2.2	**87.4**	**1.8**
South Carolina	17.4	5.6	33.2	7.3	**24.8**	**3.5**	87.0	2.8	84.4	3.9	**85.5**	**2.8**
South Dakota	26.4	6.0	36.1	13.0	**30.9**	**7.3**	88.6	3.2	84.1	4.2	**86.3**	**3.0**
Tennessee	17.5	5.5	29.3	5.2	**23.0**	**3.9**	90.3	3.3	88.8	3.2	**89.6**	**2.2**
Texas	15.7	3.5	29.8	4.7	**22.7**	**3.1**	85.6	2.2	85.3	2.9	**85.4**	**2.1**
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.9	3.6	80.1	4.5	**83.9**	**2.6**
Vermont	19.0	3.4	28.2	3.7	**23.6**	**2.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	16.3	2.7	25.7	6.1	**20.7**	**3.1**	91.4	3.0	87.8	3.0	**89.6**	**2.3**
Wisconsin	19.0	3.8	27.5	4.3	**22.9**	**3.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	22.1	4.0	27.7	5.0	**24.7**	**3.3**	90.4	1.9	88.8	2.3	**89.5**	**1.7**
Median	**18.8**		**27.6**		**22.9**		**89.7**		**87.0**		**88.4**	
Range	**14.4–28.0**		**19.7–36.1**		**18.6–30.9**		**80.5–93.7**		**79.1–91.9**		**79.8–92.7**	
Local Surveys												
Baltimore, MD	9.2	2.2	21.3	4.4	**14.8**	**2.3**	88.7	2.4	82.6	2.8	**85.8**	**2.1**
Boston, MA	15.0	4.4	18.4	5.3	**16.8**	**3.6**	82.9	4.8	83.6	3.7	**83.3**	**3.3**
Broward County, FL	13.4	4.3	23.1	5.6	**18.6**	**3.6**	90.4	3.0	85.1	2.9	**87.7**	**2.5**
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	14.9	3.7	22.7	5.0	**19.2**	**3.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	10.1	4.0	18.9	5.1	**14.6**	**3.7**	91.4	3.4	88.8	5.4	**90.2**	**4.1**
Dallas, TX	14.6	4.6	26.4	6.3	**20.7**	**4.3**	83.4	3.6	84.4	4.3	**83.9**	**2.9**
DeKalb County, GA	9.2	3.3	18.5	4.3	**14.2**	**2.9**	90.8	1.5	89.3	2.0	**90.0**	**1.4**
Detroit, MI	14.5	4.3	14.4	3.8	**14.5**	**2.9**	87.4	2.8	84.2	3.8	**85.9**	**2.4**
District of Columbia	9.8	3.4	16.5	4.6	**13.4**	**3.1**	91.2	1.9	89.8	2.3	**90.5**	**1.6**
Hillsborough County, FL	18.3	4.1	34.8	5.7	**26.8**	**3.8**	90.9	1.9	88.8	2.6	**89.6**	**1.6**
Los Angeles, CA	14.8	8.6	28.5	7.4	**21.9**	**4.8**	86.1	2.3	86.8	6.9	**86.3**	**4.4**
Memphis, TN	7.7	3.8	22.4	5.2	**15.0**	**3.1**	87.4	2.7	80.2	3.8	**84.0**	**2.3**
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.7	3.8	15.8	3.6	**15.0**	**2.3**	86.2	3.2	84.8	3.0	**85.5**	**2.6**
Milwaukee, WI	9.6	3.2	18.5	4.9	**13.9**	**2.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	11.2	4.7	21.3	5.7	**16.4**	**3.9**	83.0	2.9	74.6	4.5	**78.6**	**2.6**
New York City, NY	10.6	3.5	21.8	3.2	**15.8**	**2.2**	84.2	3.5	85.2	3.7	**84.7**	**3.3**
Orange County, FL	16.6	4.5	20.5	6.0	**18.5**	**3.5**	89.0	2.8	87.5	3.5	**88.2**	**2.5**
Palm Beach County, FL	16.1	5.4	18.8	5.6	**17.7**	**3.7**	89.8	2.9	86.2	4.0	**87.6**	**2.8**
San Bernardino, CA	15.8	6.7	24.1	7.2	**20.2**	**5.2**	83.3	3.9	79.4	3.8	**81.3**	**3.1**
San Diego, CA	15.3	4.8	24.6	5.7	**20.4**	**3.8**	90.2	2.4	88.2	3.4	**89.1**	**2.5**
San Francisco, CA	15.5	5.4	17.7	4.8	**16.6**	**3.6**	84.6	2.9	83.3	3.0	**83.9**	**2.4**
Median	**14.5**		**21.3**		**16.6**		**87.4**		**85.1**		**85.9**	
Range	**7.7–18.3**		**14.4–34.8**		**13.4–26.8**		**82.9–91.4**		**74.6–89.8**		**78.6–90.5**	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Not available.

Substance Abuse and Associated Consequences in Nebraska

ALCOHOL - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The consumption of alcohol has been a common part of the American culture for centuries. While not all alcohol use is problematic, alcohol abuse places a substantial burden on the health care system and the economy. In addition, it represents an on-going threat to public safety and shatters family and individual lives. Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States.[1] In 2001, excessive alcohol consumption claimed more than 75,000 lives nationwide and shortened the lives of those who died by an average of 30 years.[2]

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), slightly more than half of Americans aged 12 or older (about 126 million Americans) drink alcohol while more than one-fifth (about 55 million Americans) binge drink. Binge drinking tends to be most common among young adults in their late teens and early twenties and is more common among males than females.[3]

Despite advances in addressing problems associated with alcohol consumption, it continues to present a major challenge to public health, in part because population-based public health prevention approaches have been neglected in favor of approaches directed at treating individual-level symptoms.

Costs and Consequences of Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol and drug abuse costs the American economy an estimated $276 billion per year in lost productivity, health care expenditures, crime, motor vehicle crashes and other conditions. This represents more than $1,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States to cover the costs of adverse outcomes of alcohol and drug abuse.[4]

Excessive drinking has consequences for virtually every part of the body. The wide range of alcohol-induced disorders is due (among other factors) to differences in the amount, duration, and patterns of alcohol consumption, as well as differences in genetic vulnerability to particular alcohol-related consequences.[5] Nevertheless, regular and prolonged use of alcohol is known to result in serious health problems, such as impaired mental functioning, liver disorders, gastrointestinal problems, heart disease and stroke, lung disorders, cancer, skin, muscle, and bone disorders, complications with pregnancy and infant development, and increased risk for other addictions.

A number of additional serious consequences associated with excessive drinking negatively impact overall community health placing a large strain on both the health care and legal systems in the United States. Other negative consequences such as motor vehicle crashes, injury due to falls, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and other crimes (e.g., homicides) can be attributed, in part, to the use of alcohol which can also impair an individual's school performance, ability to function in the workplace, and most relationships.

Youth and Alcohol Consumption

Despite a minimum legal drinking age of 21, alcohol consumption among youth remains a major public health problem that requires significant attention. Nationally, alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug among youth. About three-fourths of high school students nationally have consumed alcohol during their lifetime, more than two-fifths report being current drinkers of alcohol, and about one-fourth binge drink.[6]

Although many aspects of alcohol use by youth correspond with that of adults, the qualitative distinctions between adults and underage alcohol consumption are important.

Consequences of Adolescent Alcohol Consumption

Adolescents who begin drinking face a number of potential health risks. Although the severe and long-term health problems associated with harmful alcohol use are not as common in adolescents as they are in adults, studies show that young people who drink heavily engage in risk-taking behaviors (e.g., unprotected sex) and may put themselves at risk for a range of potential health problems affecting the developing brain, the liver, bone growth and endocrine system.

Excessive alcohol consumption contributes to approximately 4,500 deaths among underage youths in the United State each year (e.g., homicides, motor-vehicle crashes, and suicides), resulting in an average of 60 years of life lost per death.[7]

ALCOHOL – SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL USE IN NEBRASKA

Alcohol use is a major contributor to death and medical care

- Alcohol use killed an estimated 392 Nebraska residents in 2004, and shortened the life of those who died by an average of 28.5 years between 2002 and 2004.
- In 2003, there were 4,948 hospitalizations among Nebraska residents in which an alcohol-attributable condition was listed on the hospitalization record.

Alcohol use is common in motor-vehicle crashes

- More than one-third (34.1%) of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in 2006 involved alcohol, killing 86 individuals in 77 alcohol-involved fatal crashes.
- In 2006, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska cost an estimated 130.6 million dollars when counting wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor vehicle damage, and employer costs.

Alcohol impaired driving is particularly high in Nebraska

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska were 1.7 times more likely than high school students nationally to drive after drinking in the past month, 17.3 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.
- In 2006, adults in Nebraska were also 1.7 times more likely than their national counterparts to report alcohol impaired driving in the past month, 4.2 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

Alcohol use places a tremendous strain on the criminal justice system

- In 2006, there were 13,075 arrests for DUI among adults in Nebraska, making it the leading arrest offense among adults in Nebraska, accounting for about 1 in every 6 arrests (17.0%).
- Of all adults sentenced to probation in Nebraska during 2006, more than half (55.3%) were sentenced for DUI, a substantial increase since 2000 (37.6%).
- Incarceration for DUI has increased from less than 50 each year during the 1990s to more than 100 each year since 2000, with 129 individuals being incarcerated for DUI in 2006.
- In 2006, there were an additional 12,714 arrests for non-DUI alcohol-related crime in Nebraska (e.g., public intoxication, minor in possession, purchasing for a minor, selling to a minor), making it the second leading arrest offense category in 2006.

Alcohol is the primary drug of choice in substance abuse treatment admissions

- In 2006, alcohol was listed as the primary drug of choice during 7 in every 10 substance abuse treatment admissions (70.9%) in Nebraska, and was listed as one of the top three drugs of choice during 86.0 percent of all admissions.

ALCOHOL USE IN NEBRASKA

Alcohol use is common among youth and adults

- In 2005, more than 2 in every 5 Nebraska high school students (42.9%), and estimated 43,000 students, drank alcohol during the past month.
- In 2006, nearly 3 in every 5 Nebraska adults (58.5%) drank alcohol in the past month, a percentage that has remained relatively unchanged over the past 15-years.

Binge drinking is particularly high

- Binge drinking among Nebraska residents was higher than residents nationally across the three data sources presented in this report that contained information on self-reported binge drinking, (although the difference for high school students was non-significant), suggesting Nebraska residents are more likely than residents nationally to binge drink (Figure 1).

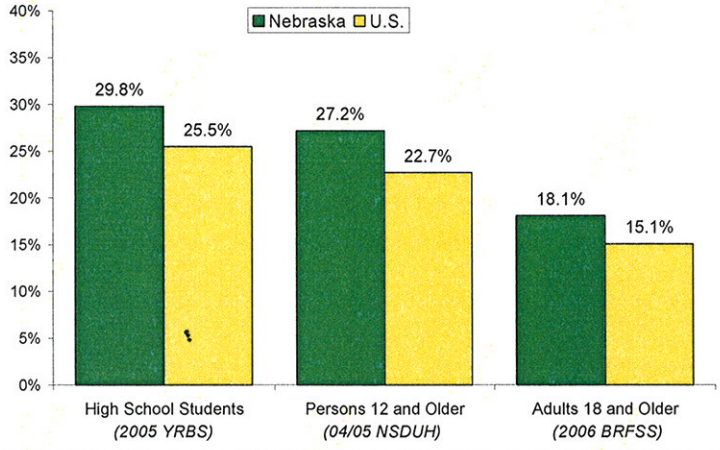
Alcohol use among women of childbearing age is higher than the nation

- In 2006, Nebraska women of childbearing age (18-44 years old) were more likely than their national counterparts to report binge drinking (19.0% and 14.8%, respectively). Furthermore, 57.9 percent of women in Nebraska who delivered a child in 2002 reported drinking during the three-months prior to pregnancy, which was higher than the 47.5 percent of women nationally.

Alcohol is a commonly sold product

- In 2004, 49.2 million gallons of alcoholic beverages were sold at the wholesaler level in Nebraska, containing an estimated 3.2 million gallons of pure (ethanol) alcohol, an average of 2.26 gallons of pure alcohol sold per Nebraska resident 14 and older.

Figure 1: Binge Drinking among Nebraska Residents compared to Residents Nationally*; according to the YRBS, NSDUH, and BRFSS



*The BRFSS definition consists of five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women on one occasion during the past month while the YRBS and NSDUH consist of five or more drinks for both genders.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

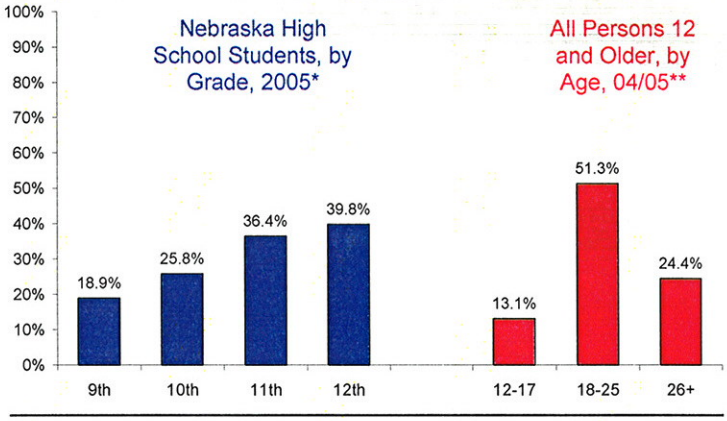
Differences by Age

- Residents in their late teens and early 20's were most likely to binge drink (Figure 2), to drive after drinking, to die or be injured in an alcohol-involved crash, to be arrested for DUI or other alcohol offenses, and to receive treatment for substance abuse.

Differences by Gender

- Men were more likely than women to binge drink, to drive after drinking, to die or be injured in an alcohol-involved crash, to die from an alcohol-related death, to be arrested for DUI or other alcohol offenses, and to receive treatment for substance abuse. However, male and female high school students reported a similar percentage for current alcohol use while males had a slightly but not significantly higher percentage for binge drinking.

Figure 2: Binge Drinking among Nebraska Residents, by Age, according to the 2005 YRBS and the 2004/2005 NSDUH



*Students reporting 5+ drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, Source: 2005 YRBS

**Percentage of persons who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey, Source: 2004/2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Differences by Urban/Rural

- While current alcohol use and binge drinking were relatively similar across urban/rural counties, residents of rural counties reported the highest percentage for alcohol impaired driving.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Native Americans reported the highest percentage for binge drinking among adults, however, due to the small number of survey respondents the percentage was not significantly higher than the percentage for Whites. However, Native Americans were the most likely racial and ethnic group to die from chronic liver disease as well as from alcohol-related death overall.

ALCOHOL – CONSEQUENCES OF USE

Alcohol-Related Death

Death due to alcohol consumption has multiple dimensions. Alcohol-related deaths can result from chronic use (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) as well as acute use (e.g., alcohol involvement in a motor vehicle crash). In addition, alcohol-related deaths are either classified as directly (100%) attributable to alcohol use (e.g., alcohol poisoning) or partially attributable to alcohol use (those in which alcohol is often a contributing factor; e.g., homicide). For conditions in which alcohol is not the direct cause of death, but rather a contributing factor, alcohol-attributable fractions (AAFs) can be applied to death certificate data to generate estimates of the number of alcohol-related deaths. Estimates of the number of alcohol-related deaths presented in this report were calculated using the CDC's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) software.

Alcohol-Related Death Indicators

(Note: see methods section of this report for the death codes used in this report)

- Estimated number of alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
- Chronic liver disease deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
- Death due to homicides per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
- Death due to suicides per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

Alcohol-Related Death Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Sources	Year	Nebraska AA Rate*	Number Deaths	National AA Rate*	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Alcohol-Related Death Estimate	ARDI^ / Vital Records	2004	22.0	392	*NA***	*NA***	Stable (99-04)
		*2001***	*20.6*	-	*26.3*	*Lower*	-
Chronic liver disease death	Vital Records^^	2004	6.4	116	9.0	Lower	Stable (90-04)
Death due to homicide	Vital Records^^	2004	2.2	38	5.9	Lower	Stable (90-04)
Death due to suicide	Vital Records^^	2004	9.5	166	10.9	Non-Significant	Decreased (90-04)

**Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population*
***National data were only available for 2001*
^Alcohol-Related Disease Impact software, available at http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/ardi/Homepage.aspx
^^Nebraska data were obtained from the Nebraska vital records, U.S. data were obtained from CDC Wonder (on-line)

Alcohol-Related Death in Nebraska

- In 2004, using the CDC's ARDI software, an estimated 392 alcohol-related deaths occurred among Nebraska residents for a rate of 22 deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted). Of the 392 deaths, 103 (26.3%) were directly attributable to alcohol use while the remaining 289 deaths were based on estimates of alcohol involvement in deaths indirectly related to alcohol use.
- Of the estimated 392 alcohol-related deaths in 2004, an estimated 168 deaths resulted from chronic alcohol consumption (43% of all alcohol-related deaths) while 224 resulted from acute alcohol consumption (57% of all alcohol-related deaths).
- Three causes of death in which alcohol is often a contributing factor include chronic liver disease, homicide, and suicide.
    - In 2004, chronic liver disease killed 116 Nebraska residents. While not all chronic liver disease deaths result from alcohol use, alcohol abuse is the most common cause of liver disease.[1]

- In 2004, suicide killed 166 Nebraska residents. National estimates suggest that alcohol is involved in 23 percent of all suicide deaths among persons 15 and older.[2]
- In 2004, homicide killed 38 Nebraska residents. National estimates suggest that alcohol is involved in 47 percent of all homicide deaths among persons 15 and older.[2]

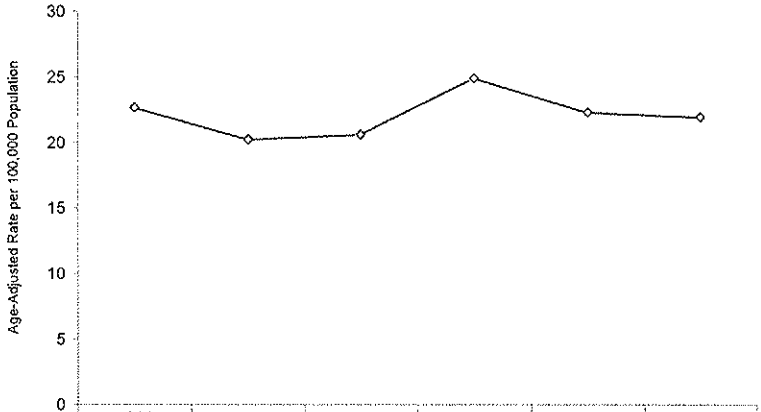
Compared to the Nation

- Based on data from 2001 (the most recent year available for national estimates of alcohol-related death), the age-adjusted death rate among Nebraska residents for alcohol-related death was lower than the rate for residents nationally, 20.6 and 26.3 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.
- In 2004, residents in Nebraska, compared to residents nationally, had a lower (age-adjusted) death rate (per 100,000 population) for chronic liver disease (6.4 and 9.0, respectively) and homicide (2.2 and 5.9, respectively), while they had a similar rate for suicide (9.5 and 10.9, respectively).

Trends

- With the exception of 2002 (in which an estimated 439 alcohol-related deaths occurred, 24.9 deaths per 100,000 population, age-adjusted), the estimated alcohol-related death rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska residents remained relatively stable, with the number of deaths ranging from a low of 350 in 2000 to a high of 398 in 2003 (Figure 1).
- Trends among Nebraska residents for chronic liver disease and homicide have remained relatively stable over the past 15-year time period while the trend for suicide has declined slightly (Figure 2).

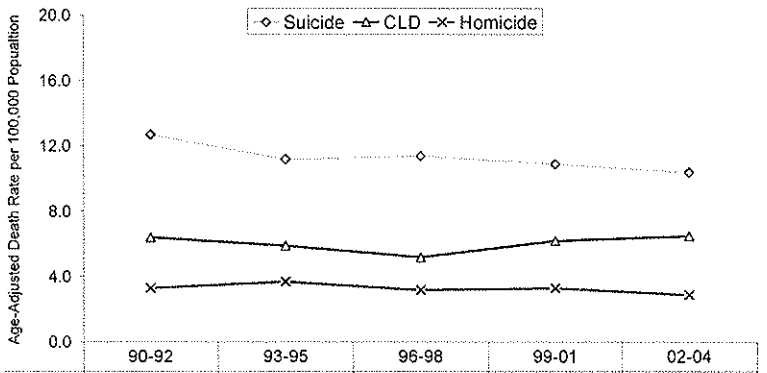
Figure 1: Estimated Alcohol-Related Death Rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, 1999-2004



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
NE Rate	22.7	20.3	20.6	24.9	22.3	22.0

Source: CDC ARDI Software, using data from the Nebraska Vital Records and the BRFSS

Figure 2: Chronic Liver Disease, Suicide, and Homicide Death Rates (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, 1990-2004



	90-92	93-95	96-98	99-01	02-04
Suicide	12.7	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.4
CLD	6.4	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.5
Homicide	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9

Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Demographic Differences in Alcohol-Related Mortality

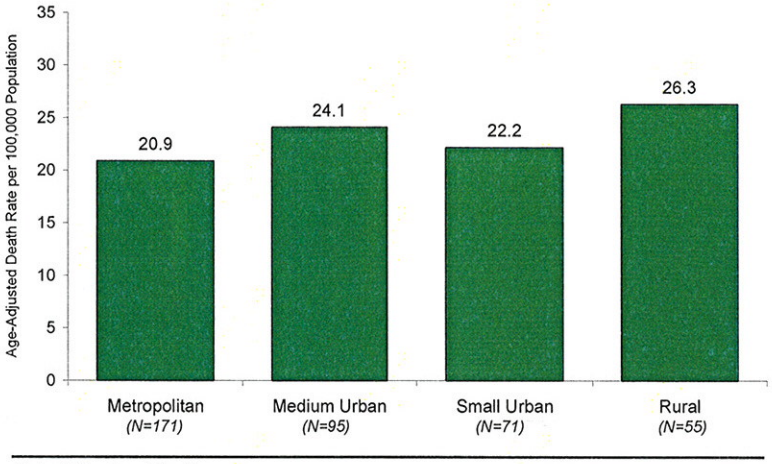
Differences by Gender

- In 2004, males were 2.6 times more likely than females to die from alcohol-related death, estimated (age-adjusted) rates of 32.4 and 12.6 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.
- In addition to all alcohol-related deaths, deaths in Nebraska due to chronic liver disease, suicide, and homicide were higher for males than females.

Differences by Urban/Rural

- Residents of rural Nebraska counties had the highest estimated (age-adjusted) death rate for alcohol-related death (26.3 deaths per 100,000 population) while residents of metropolitan counties had the lowest rate (20.9 deaths per 100,000 population); however, the differences between the four urban/rural categories were non-significant (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Alcohol-Related Death Rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, by Urban/Rural, 2004

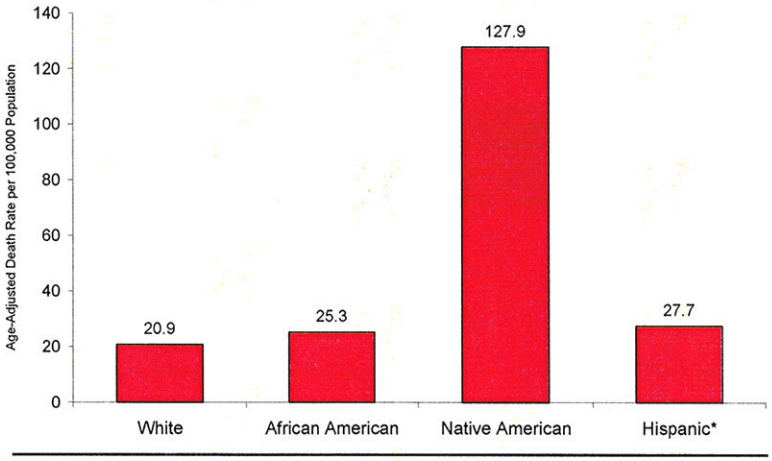


Note: N=Number of Deaths
Source: CDC ARDI Software, using data from the Nebraska Vital Records and the BRFSS

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

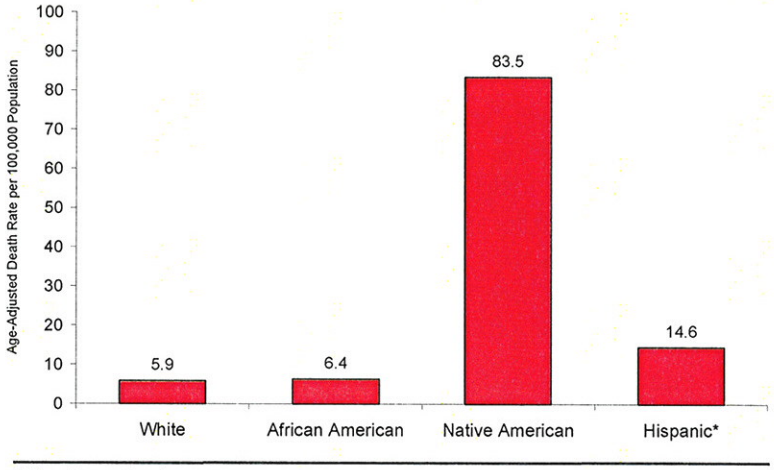
- Native Americans were far more likely than all other racial and ethnic groups to die from alcohol-related death and chronic liver disease. More specifically, the estimated (age-adjusted) death rate for alcohol-related death among Native Americans between 2002 and 2004 was more than six times the White rate (Figure 4) while the (age-adjusted) death rate for chronic liver disease between 1999 and 2004 was more than 14 times the White rate (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Estimated Alcohol-Related Death Rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, by Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2004



*Hispanics can be of any race
Note: Insufficient number of deaths to report a rate for Asians
Source: CDC ARDI Software, using data from the Nebraska Vital Records and the BRFSS

Figure 5: Chronic Liver Disease Death Rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, by Race/Ethnicity, 1999-2004



*Hispanics can be of any race
Note: Insufficient number of death to report a rate for Asians
Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Years of Potential Life Lost due to Alcohol Consumption

There is a tremendous amount of life lost prematurely to alcohol use in Nebraska. One method for measuring premature mortality is through examining the years of life lost prior to age 75, also called years of potential life lost (YPLL). Between 2002 and 2004, Nebraska residents lost an estimated 35,034 years of potential life to alcohol consumption (11.1% of all YPLL in the state), for an average of 28.5 years of life lost per alcohol-related death. Alcohol-related YPLL was intentionally unranked in the following table due to alcohol-related deaths overlapping with deaths from other causes. However, if included alcohol would rank as the fourth leading cause of YPLL in Nebraska. Nevertheless, unintentional injuries, homicide, suicide, and chronic liver disease (causes of death in which alcohol is often a contributing factor) are among the leading causes of YPLL in the state (Table 1).

Table 1: Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) in Nebraska, 2002-2004 Combined

Rank	Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Total YPLL	Average YPLL Per Death
1	Cancer	10,029	69,487	6.9
2	Unintentional Injuries	2,190	51,199	23.4
3	Heart Disease	11,919	45,845	3.8
-	*Alcohol*	*1,229*	*35,034*	*28.5*
4	Suicide	542	17,312	31.9
5	Birth Defects	226	11,797	52.2
6	Stroke	3,169	8,320	2.6
7	Homicide	152	6,701	44.1
8	Chronic Lung Disease	2,283	6,568	2.9
9	Diabetes	1,193	6,256	5.2
10	Chronic Liver Disease	345	5,474	15.9

Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Alcohol-Related Hospitalization

The Nebraska hospital discharge database and the Nebraska trauma registry database are two data sources in Nebraska that contain information on hospital care. For this report, Nebraska hospital discharge data were limited to information on inpatient care received at acute care hospitals in Nebraska while trauma registry data were limited to inpatient care received through seven trauma centers within Nebraska who were reporting their data into the Nebraska Trauma Registry at the time of the report.

Inpatient Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalizations

Data Source: Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data

In 2003, there were 4,948 hospitalizations among Nebraska residents in which an alcohol-attributable condition was listed as either the primary reason for or a contributing factor to the hospitalization. In addition to the 4,948 hospitalizations in which alcohol was a direct contributor, it is likely that alcohol use indirectly contributed to a much larger number of hospitalizations. For example, alcohol use can contribute to hospitalizations indirectly through altering judgment that may lead to injury or through contributing to chronic health problems such as high blood pressure.

Table 2: Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalizations in Nebraska*, by Age and Gender, 2003

	Number	Percent	Rate**
Total	4,948	100.0%	268.0
Gender			
Male	3,453	69.8%	409.5
Female	1,495	30.2%	172.4
Age			
<15	18	0.4%	5.0
15-19	213	4.3%	162.3
20-24	261	5.3%	193.8
25-34	618	12.5%	273.2
35-44	1,208	24.4%	486.0
45-54	1,156	23.4%	472.1
55-64	690	13.9%	432.7
65+	784	15.8%	337.8

*Includes hospitalizations in which an alcohol-attributable code was listed as either the primary cause of or a contributing factor to the hospitalization

**Rate per 100,000 population, total and gender rates are age-adjusted, age rates are age-specific

Source: Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data

Demographic Differences in Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalizations

Differences by Age

- In 2003, alcohol-attributable hospitalizations were most common among residents 35-54 years old (Table 2).

Differences by Gender

- The 2003 alcohol-attributable hospitalization rate in Nebraska was 2.3 times higher among males than females (Table 2).

Trauma Center Hospitalizations

Data Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

In contrast to hospital discharge data, patients receiving care at Nebraska trauma centers are tested (at the discretion of each trauma center) for alcohol and drugs in their system at the time of admission. As a result, information is available on the patients' blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at the time of admission.

Alcohol Involvement in Trauma Center Hospitalizations

In 2006, the seven participating trauma centers experienced 5,238 inpatient hospitalizations, of which 653 (12.5%) were among patients who had alcohol in their system at the time of admission. When separating hospitalizations by BAC, 167 hospitalizations (3.2%) had a BAC <0.08 while 486 (9.3%) had a BAC ≥0.08 (the level defined as legally intoxicated for Nebraska adults 21 and older). It is possible that there was a larger number of hospitalizations among patients with a BAC <0.08 (in particular) who may not have been tested as a result of failing to show visible signs of impairment.

When comparing hospitalization demographically, males were more likely than females to have alcohol in their system at the time of admission (17.3% and 6.0%, respectively) while patients 18-24 (28.7%) and 25-34 (26.6%) were the most likely age-groups to have alcohol in their system (Table 3).

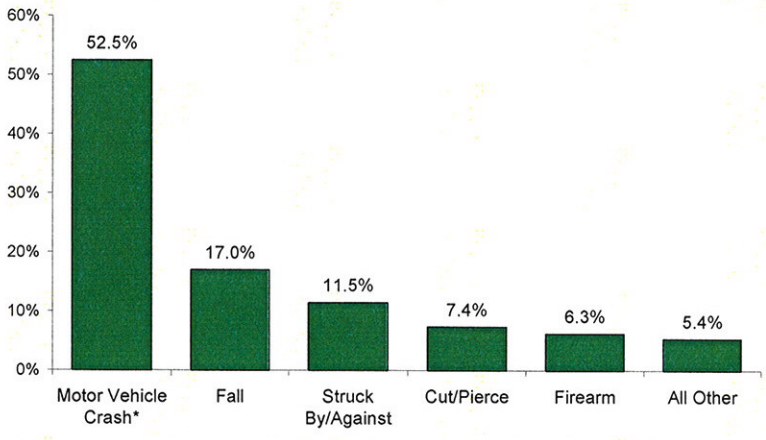
Among hospitalizations in which the patient had alcohol in their system at the time of admission, motor vehicle crashes accounted for more than half of all hospitalizations (52.5%) followed by falls (17.0%) and struck by/against (11.5%), Figure 6.

Table 3: Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which Alcohol was in the Patients System at the Time of Admission*, 2006

Demographic	Total number of hospitalizations	Number and % of all hospitalizations with BAC <.08		Number and % of all hospitalizations with BAC ≥.08		Number and % of all hospitalizations with any alcohol	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	*5,238*	167	3.2%	486	9.3%	653	12.5%
Gender							
Male	*2,992*	127	4.2%	391	13.1%	518	17.3%
Female	*2,236*	40	1.8%	95	4.2%	135	6.0%
Age							
<18	*703*	12	1.7%	12	1.7%	24	3.4%
18-24	*661*	47	7.1%	143	21.6%	190	28.7%
25-34	*590*	43	7.3%	114	19.3%	157	26.6%
35-44	*560*	27	4.8%	97	17.3%	124	22.1%
45-64	*1,090*	35	3.2%	103	9.4%	138	12.7%
65+	*1,624*	3	0.2%	17	1.0%	20	1.2%

*Includes inpatient hospitalizations through seven Nebraska trauma centers
Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

Figure 6: Among Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which the Patient had Alcohol in their System at the Time of Admission, Percentage by Type of Injury, 2006



*Includes all motorized vehicle crashes occurring on public and private property
Note: Includes inpatient hospitalizations through seven Nebraska trauma centers
Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

For this report, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes were categorized in two ways. Fatal alcohol-related crashes are presented first followed by non-fatal alcohol-related crashes resulting in injury. It should also be noted that a national comparison can only be made for fatal alcohol-related crashes; data on non-fatal alcohol-related crashes are not standardized for state and national comparison.

Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Indicator Definitions

- *Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled* is the number of individuals killed in alcohol-related crashes per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- *Percentage of motor vehicle fatalities in which alcohol was involved* is the number of motor vehicle fatalities in which alcohol was involved divided by all motor vehicle fatalities
- *Alcohol-related fatal crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled* is the number of alcohol-related crashes where a fatality occurred per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- *Percentage of motor vehicle fatal crashes in which alcohol was involved* is the number of fatal motor vehicle crashes divided by all fatal motor vehicle crashes

Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Number	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled	NE Dept of Roads	2006	0.451 (rate)	86 deaths	*NA**	*NA**	Decreased (97-06)
	*FARS^*	*2005*	*0.47 (rate)^^*	-	*0.56 (rate)^^*	*Lower*	-
Percentage of motor vehicle fatalities in which alcohol was involved	NE Dept of Roads	2006	32.0%	-	*NA**	*NA**	Stable (97-06)
	*FARS^*	*2005*	*33%^^*	-	*39%^^*	*Lower*	-
Alcohol-related fatal crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled	NE Dept of Roads	2006	0.404 (rate)	77 fatal crashes	*NA**	*NA**	Decreased (97-06)
Percentage of fatal motor vehicle crashes in which alcohol was involved	NE Dept of Roads	2006	34.1%	-	*NA**	*NA**	Stable (97-06)

**National data were not available*
^Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
^^FARS calculates estimated rates and percentages for Nebraska and the nation and they may not match results released by the Nebraska Department of Roads

Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes in Nebraska

- In 2006, there were 226 fatal motor vehicle crashes of which 77 involved alcohol, indicating that slightly more than one-third (34.1%) of all fatal crashes involved alcohol.
- As a result of the 77 fatal alcohol-involved motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 86 individuals were killed, accounting for 32.0 percent, or nearly 1 in every 3 motor vehicle-related fatalities.
- In 2006, there were an estimated 19 billion 62 million miles traveled by automobile in Nebraska for an alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality rate of 0.451 deaths per 100 million miles traveled (or approximately 45 death per 10 billion miles traveled). When examining crashes, an estimated 0.404 fatal alcohol-related crashes occurred per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (or approximately 40 crashes per 10 billion miles traveled).

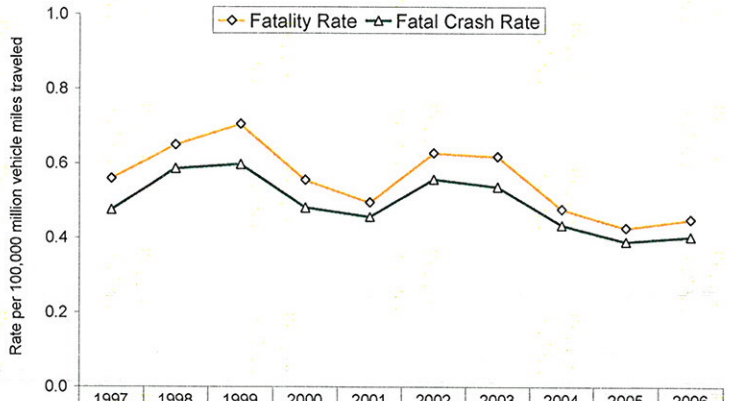
Compared to the Nation

- Based on estimates from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Nebraska's 2005 alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled was lower than the national rate. In addition, the percentage of motor vehicle fatalities in which alcohol was involved was also lower for Nebraska than for the nation as a whole.

Trends

- The alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality and crash rates per 100 million vehicle miles traveled have declined (although inconsistently) since the mid-to-late 1990s (Figure 7). In contrast, the percentage of fatal crashes that involved alcohol and the percentage of motor vehicle related fatalities that involved alcohol have remained relatively stable since the mid-to-late1990s, aside from a spike in 1999 and a dip in 2005 (Figure 8).

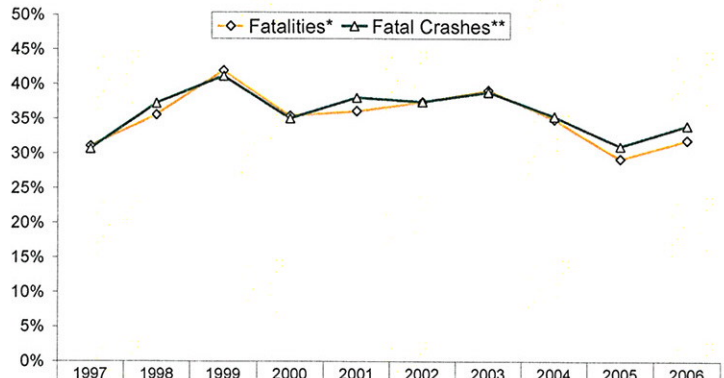
Figure 7: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatality and Fatal Crash Rates per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled, Nebraska, 1997-2006



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fatality Rate	0.560	0.650	0.706	0.556	0.496	0.629	0.619	0.478	0.428	0.451
Fatal Crash Rate	0.476	0.587	0.598	0.482	0.457	0.558	0.538	0.435	0.391	0.404

Source: Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Figure 8: Percentage of Motor Vehicle Fatalities and Fatal Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved, Nebraska, 1997-2006



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fatalities*	31.1%	35.6%	42.0%	35.5%	36.2%	37.5%	39.2%	35.0%	29.3%	32.0%
Fatal Crashes**	30.7%	37.3%	41.2%	35.1%	38.1%	37.5%	38.9%	35.4%	31.1%	34.1%

*Percentage of all motor vehicle fatalities in which alcohol was involved
**Percentage of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in which alcohol was involved
Source: Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Non-Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Indicator Definitions

Note: For this report, alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injury includes (1) disabling injury, (2) visible, but not disabling injury, and (3) possible injury

- *Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled* is the number of individuals who sustained non-fatal injuries in alcohol-related crashes per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- *Percentage of motor vehicle injuries in which alcohol was involved* is the number of individuals in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes who sustained non-fatal injuries divided by all individuals who sustained motor vehicle crash injuries
- *Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled* is the number of alcohol-related crashes where an injury occurred per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- *Percentage of motor vehicle injury crashes in which alcohol was involved* is the number of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in which an injury occurred divided by all motor vehicle crashes in which an injury occurred
- *Alcohol-related motor vehicle disabling injury crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled* is the number of alcohol-related crashes in which a disabling injury occurred per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- *Percentage of motor vehicle disabling injury crashes in which alcohol was involved* is the number of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in which a disabling injury occurred divided by all motor vehicle crashes in which a disabling injury occurred

Non-Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Number	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled	NE Dept of Roads	2006	7.10	1,354 individuals	*NA**	*NA**	Decreased (97-06)
Percentage of motor vehicle injuries in which alcohol was involved	NE Dept of Roads	2006	7.3%	-	*NA**	*NA**	Stable (97-06)
Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled	NE Dept of Roads	2006	4.83	920 crashes	*NA**	*NA**	Decreased (97-06)
Percentage of motor vehicle injury crashes in which alcohol was involved	NE Dept of Roads	2006	7.4%	-	*NA**	*NA**	Increased (01-06)
Alcohol-related motor vehicle disabling injury crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled	NE Dept of Roads	2006	1.30	248 crashes	*NA**	*NA**	Decreased (97-06)
Percentage of motor vehicle disabling injury crashes in which alcohol was involved	NE Dept of Roads	2006	16.3%	-	*NA**	*NA**	Increased (01-06)

**National data were not available for comparison*

Non-Fatal Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes in Nebraska

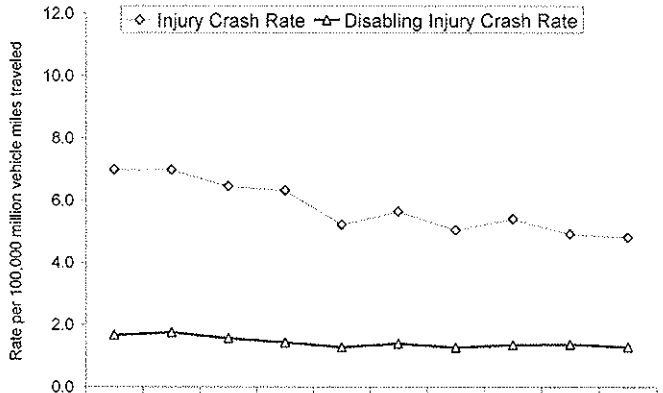
- In 2006, there were 12,471 motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury, of which 920, about 1 in every 14 (7.4%) involved alcohol.
- As a result of the 920 alcohol-involved motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 1,354 individuals were injured, averaging approximately three injuries for every two alcohol-involved crashes.

- When limiting injury crashes to those which caused disabling injuries, 248 alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulted in disabling injury, accounting for about 1 in every 6 (16.3%) motor vehicle crashes in which a disabling injury occurred.
- In 2006, there were an estimated 19 billion 62 million miles traveled by automobile in Nebraska for an alcohol-related motor vehicle injury rate of 7.10 injuries per 100 million miles traveled. When examining crashes, an estimated 4.83 alcohol-related injury crashes occurred per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

Trends

- The alcohol-related motor vehicle injury and injury crash rates per 100 million vehicle miles traveled have declined since the mid-to-late 1990s (Figure 9). However, the percentage of injury crashes that involved alcohol and the percentage of motor vehicle related injuries that involved alcohol have increased since 2001 (Figure 10).

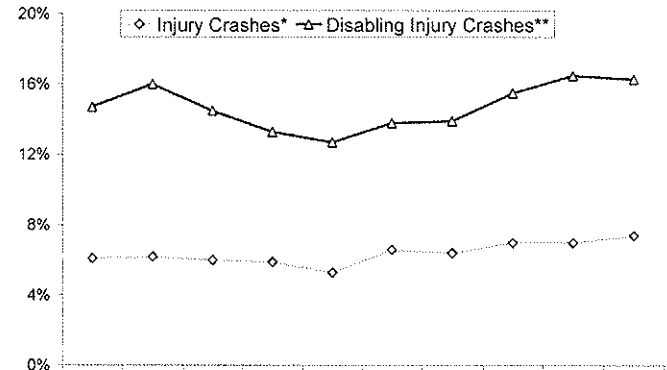
Figure 9: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Injury and Disabling Injury Crash Rates per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled, Nebraska, 1997-2006



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Injury Crash Rate	7.000	6.990	6.470	6.330	5.230	5.650	5.060	5.420	4.930	4.830
Disabling Injury Crash Rate	1.680	1.770	1.580	1.450	1.290	1.410	1.280	1.370	1.380	1.300

Source: Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Figure 10: Percentage of Motor Vehicle Injury and Disabling Injury Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved, Nebraska, 1997-2006



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Injury Crashes*	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.3%	6.6%	6.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
Disabling Injury Crashes**	14.7%	16.0%	14.5%	13.3%	12.7%	13.8%	13.9%	15.5%	16.5%	16.3%

*Percentage of all motor vehicle injury crashes in which alcohol was involved
**Percentage of all motor vehicle disabling injury crashes in which alcohol was involved
Source: Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Demographic Differences in Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

Differences by Age

- Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths and injuries were most common among those 20-24 years of age followed by those 15-19 and 25-34 years of age, respectively (Table 4). During 2004-2006 combined, those 20-24 years of age accounted for one-fourth (23.5%) of all alcohol-related crash deaths as well as one-fourth of all alcohol-related crash injuries (24.9%). The age-specific crash death rate among those 20-24 (14.5 deaths per 100,000 population) was 1.7 times higher than the next highest age group, 15-19 year olds (8.5 deaths per 100,000 population).

Table 4: Alcohol-Related Auto Crash Deaths and Injuries in Nebraska, by Age and Gender, 2004-2006 Combined

Demographic	Number, %, and rate of all alcohol-related auto crash deaths			Number, %, and rate of all alcohol-related auto crash injuries		
	Number	Percent	Rate*	Number	Percent	Rate*
Total	256	100.0%	5.1	4,289	100.0%	84.0
Gender						
Male	182	71.1%	7.2	2,750	64.1%	106.3
Female	74	28.9%	3.0	1,539	35.9%	61.2
Age						
<15	1	0.4%	0.1	187	4.4%	17.5
15-19	33	12.9%	8.5	719	17.0%	185.9
20-24	60	23.5%	14.5	1,056	24.9%	255.8
25-34	47	18.4%	6.7	890	21.0%	127.3
35-44	44	17.3%	6.1	602	14.2%	83.5
45-54	47	18.4%	6.2	468	11.1%	61.4
55-64	14	5.5%	2.7	197	4.7%	37.4
65+	9	3.5%	1.3	187	2.7%	26.7
Missing Age	*1*			*54*		

*Rate per 100,000 population, total and gender rates are age-adjusted, age are age-specific
Source: Nebraska Department of Roads

Differences by Gender

- Males were more likely than females to experience alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death and injury. During 2004-2006 combined, males accounted for 71.7 percent of all alcohol-related crash deaths and 64.1 percent of all alcohol-related crash injuries (Table 4). The (age-adjusted) motor vehicle crash death rate among males was 2.4 time higher than the rate among females, 7.2 and 3.0 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.

***Costs Associated With Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes* in Nebraska**

According to the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety, using cost estimates from the National Safety Council, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska during 2006 cost an estimated 130.6 million dollars when counting wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor vehicle damage, and employer costs. A breakdown of the costs can be found in Table 5.

Table 5: Estimated Costs for Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes in Nebraska, by Type of Crash, 2006

Type of Crash	Number in 2006	Estimated Cost Per Crash*	Total Estimated Cost
Fatal	86	$1,150,000	$98,900,000
Disabling Injury	333	$52,900	$17,615,700
Property Damage (including minor injury)	1,882	$7,500	$14,115,000
All Crashes			$130,630,700

*Estimated by the National Safety Council, Injury Facts 2005 Edition
Source: Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Legal Consequences of Alcohol Use

In addition to the lives impacted by alcohol abuse, it places a tremendous strain on the legal system. For this report, legal consequences of alcohol use are separated into three categories, including (1) arrests, convictions, probation, incarceration, and parole for driving under the influence (DUI), (2) arrests for alcohol-related crime (excluding DUI), and (3) reported violent crimes (including aggravated assaults, sexual assaults, and robberies).

Driving Under the Influence – Legal Consequences

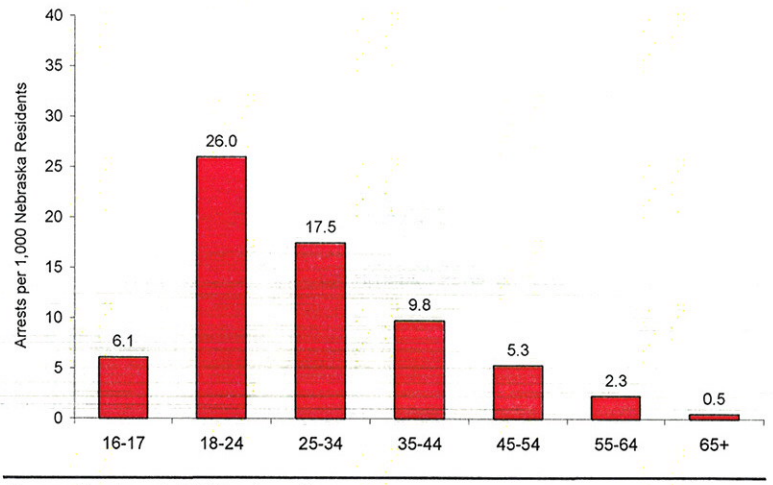
NOTE: DUI may contain legal consequences for driving under the influence of drugs and not alcohol.

Arrests for DUI

Data Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Nebraska Crime Commission

In 2006, there were 13,409 arrests for DUI in Nebraska; of which 334 occurred among juveniles under 18 and 13,075 occurred among adults 18 and older. Among adults in Nebraska, DUI accounted for about 1 in every 6 arrests (17.0%) during 2006. Males accounted for three-fourths of all DUI arrests in 2006 (77.4%) while persons 18-24 had the highest DUI arrest rate by age (Figure 11).

Figure 11: DUI Arrest Rate per 1,000 Nebraska Residents* by Age, 2006



*Age-specific rate per 1,000 Nebraska residents
Note: May include some non-resident arrests
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

Convictions for DUI

Data Source: Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicle Driving Records

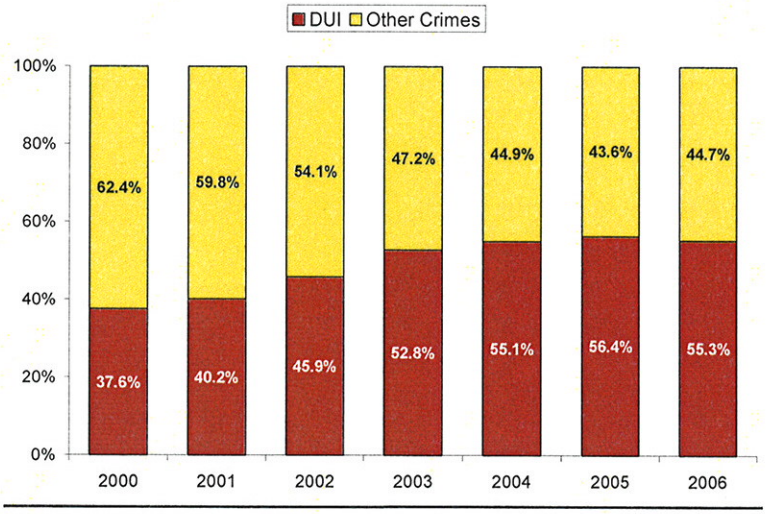
In 2006, there were 11,361 convictions for DUI in Nebraska. When comparing the number of DUI arrests against convictions, 85% of DUI arrests in 2006 resulted in conviction. The percentage of DUI arrests resulting in conviction has increased steadily in Nebraska since the mid-to-late 1990s (1995-1998), in which the percentage ranged between 42 and 51 percent.

Probation for DUI

Data Source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration

In 2006, there were 8,395 adults sentenced to probation for DUI in Nebraska, 6,800 (81.0%) were sentenced for their first offense, 1,189 (14.2%) were sentenced for their second offense, and 406 (4.8%) were sentenced for their third or higher offense. Of all adults sentenced to probation in Nebraska during 2006, more than half (55.3%) were sentenced for DUI. Since 2000, the number of adults sentenced to probation for DUI (there were 5,902 in 2000) and the proportion of all sentences that were for DUI (37.6% in 2000) have increased quite dramatically (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Breakdown of Adult Probation Sentences by Crime,* 2000-2006



*Represents the precentage of all adult probation sentences that were for DUI compared to other crimes
Source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration

Incarceration for DUI
Data Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

In 2006, there were 129 individuals incarcerated in the Nebraska prison system for a conviction in which DUI was their most serious offense, accounting for approximately 3 percent of all incarcerations. Although DUI incarcerations make up a relatively small percentage of all incarcerations, the number of individuals incarcerated for DUI has increased dramatically in recent years. Throughout the 1990s, the largest number of DUI incarcerations for any single year was 49, compared to 100 or more each year since 2000.

Parole for DUI
Data Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

Similar to incarcerations, the number of individuals on parole following an incarceration for DUI has also increased in recent years. In 2006, there were 42 individuals on parole for DUI, accounting for 6.3 percent of all parolees.

Arrests for Alcohol-Related Crime (excluding DUI)

In 2006, there were 12,714 arrests for non-DUI alcohol-related crime in Nebraska (e.g., public intoxication, minor in possession, purchasing alcohol for a minor, selling alcohol to a minor). Of the 12,714 arrests for alcohol-related crime, 2,695 occurred among juveniles under 18 (21.2%) while 10,019 occurred among adults 18 and older (78.8%). Alcohol-related crime accounted for about 1 in every 6 arrests (17.0%) among youth (under 18), and about 1 in every 8 arrests among adults (13.0%) during 2006. However, among those 18-24 it accounted for close to one-third of all arrests (29.4%).

Reported Violent Crimes

Although the causal pathway is not completely understood, violence is associated with alcohol [3]. Drinking on the part of the victim or a perpetrator can increase the risk of assaults and assault-related injuries. Approximately 23 percent of sexual assaults, 30 percent of physical assaults, and 3 percent of robberies are attributable to alcohol [3]. In 2006, there were 4,925 reported violent crimes in Nebraska, a number that has remained relatively unchanged since 2000.

Alcohol Impaired Driving (self-reported prevalence)

Alcohol Impaired Driving Indicator Definitions

- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS):
  - *Driving after Drinking*: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
  - *Riding with a Driver who had been Drinking*: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
  - *Driving after Drinking or Riding with a Driver who had been Drinking*: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Alcohol Impaired Driving Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Driving after drinking among high school students	YRBS	2005	17.3%	17,500	9.9%	Higher	Decreased (91-05)
Riding with a driver who had been drinking among high school students	YRBS	2005	35.6%	35,500	28.5%	Higher	Decreased (91-05)
Driving after drinking or riding with a driver who had been drinking among high school students	YRBS	2005	37.4%	38,500	30.8%	Higher	Decreased (91-05)
Alcohol impaired driving among adults	BRFSS	2006	4.2%	53,500	2.5%	Higher	Stable (89-06)

Current Levels of Alcohol Impaired Driving in Nebraska

- *Drinking and driving among Nebraska youth during 2005 (source: YRBS):*
  - Approximately 1 in every 6 Nebraska high school students (17.3%), an estimated 17,500 students, reported driving a car or other vehicle after drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey.
  - Nearly 2 in every 5 Nebraska high school students (37.4%), an estimated 37,500 students, either drove after drinking or rode with someone who had been drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- In 2006, approximately 1 in every 24 Nebraska adults (4.2%), an estimated 53,500 adults, reported alcohol impaired driving during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: BRFSS)*

Compared to the Nation

The YRBS and BRFSS suggest that youth and adults in Nebraska are more likely than their counterparts nationally to drive after drinking alcohol.

- *Nebraska youth compared to youth nationally during 2005 (source: YRBS):*
  - High school students in Nebraska were 1.7 times more likely than high school students nationally to drive after drinking, 17.3 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.
  - When comparing the percentage that either drove after drinking or rode with a drinking driver, the percentage among Nebraska high school students (37.4%) was higher than the percentage for high school students nationally (30.8%).

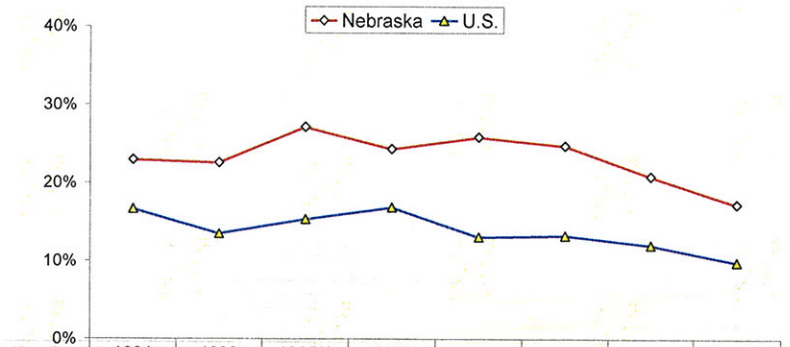
- In 2006, adults in Nebraska were more likely than adults nationally to have engaged in alcohol impaired driving, 4.2 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. *(source: BRFSS)*

Trends

Since the early 1990s, trends for alcohol impaired driving among Nebraska residents appear to have declined among youth and remained stable among adults.

- Positively, the percentage of Nebraska high school students reporting drinking and driving as well as the percentage reporting either drinking after driving or riding with someone who had been drinking have declined since the early 1990s (Figure 13). *(source: YRBS)*
- Between 1989 and 2006, alcohol impaired driving among Nebraska adults remained relatively unchanged, typically between 3.5 – 5.0 percent, with a low of 2.8 percent in 1995 and a high of 5.1 percent in 2002 (Figure 14). *(source: BRFSS)*

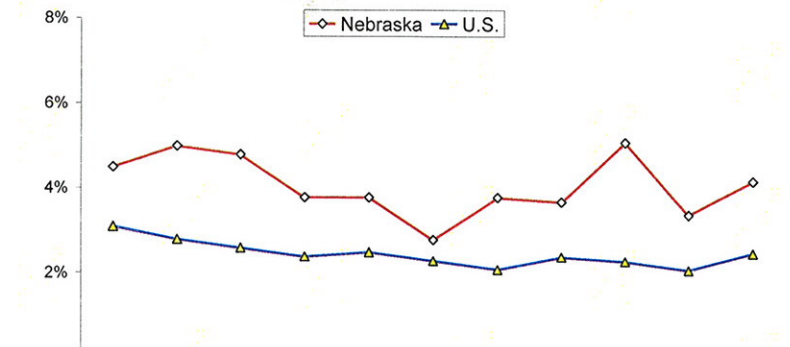
Figure 13: Alcohol Impaired Driving* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	23.0%	22.6%	27.2%	24.4%	25.9%	24.8%	20.9%	17.3%
U.S.	16.7%	13.5%	15.4%	16.9%	13.1%	13.3%	12.1%	9.9%

*Students who drove a car or other vehicle when drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Figure 14: Alcohol Impaired Driving among Adults, Nebraska and U.S., 1989-2006



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006
Nebraska	4.5%	5.0%	4.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	3.8%	3.7%	5.1%	3.4%	4.2%
U.S.	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%

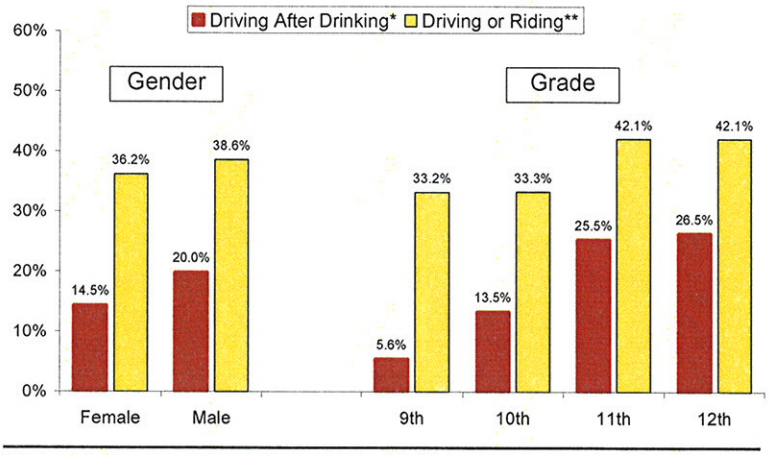
*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Demographic Differences in Alcohol Impaired Driving

Differences by Age

- As grade level increased, the percentage of high school students who drove after drinking increased until 11th grade when the percentage leveled off, while the percentage that either drove after drinking or rode with a driver who had been drinking was similar among 9th and 10th grade students (33%) and similar among 11th and 12th grade students (42%), Figure 15.
- As age increased alcohol impaired driving decreased from 7.2 percent of 18-24 year olds to 0.3 percent of those 65 and older (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Alcohol Impaired Driving and Riding among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005

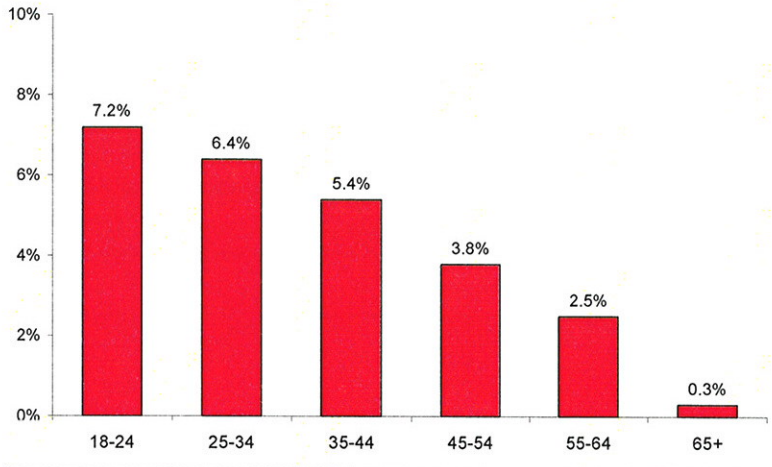


*Students who drove a car or other vehicle when drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
**Students who drove after drinking or rode with a driver who had been drinking (30 days preceding survey)
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Differences by Gender

- Among Nebraska high school students in 2005, males were more likely than females to drive after drinking (20.0% and 14.5%, respectively); however, the percentage driving after drinking or riding with a driver who had been drinking was similar for males (38.6%) and females (36.2%), Figure 15.
- Men were nearly three times as likely as women to engage in alcohol impaired driving, 6.3 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 16: Alcohol Impaired Driving among Nebraska Adults* by Age, 2006

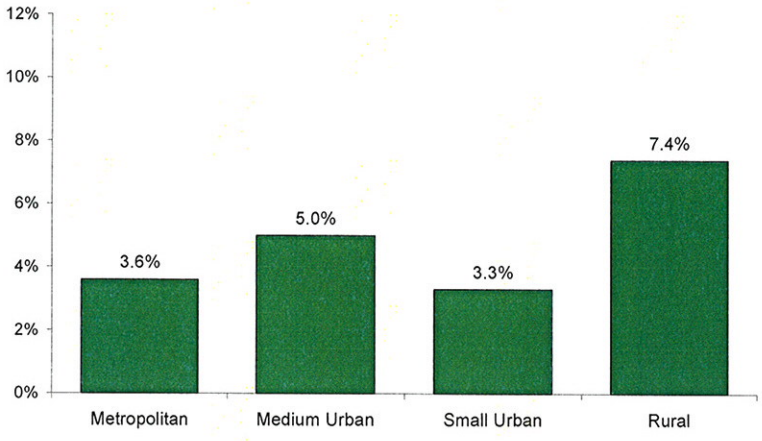


*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Differences by Urban/Rural

- Beyond differences in age (using age-adjustment), residents of rural Nebraska counties appear most likely to engage in alcohol impaired driving. Approximately 1 in every 14 adults living within rural counties (7.2%) engaged in alcohol impaired driving followed by 5.0 percent from medium urban counties (a non-significant difference), 3.6 percent in metropolitan counties, and 3.3 percent in small urban counties (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Alcohol Impaired Driving (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Urban/Rural, 2006

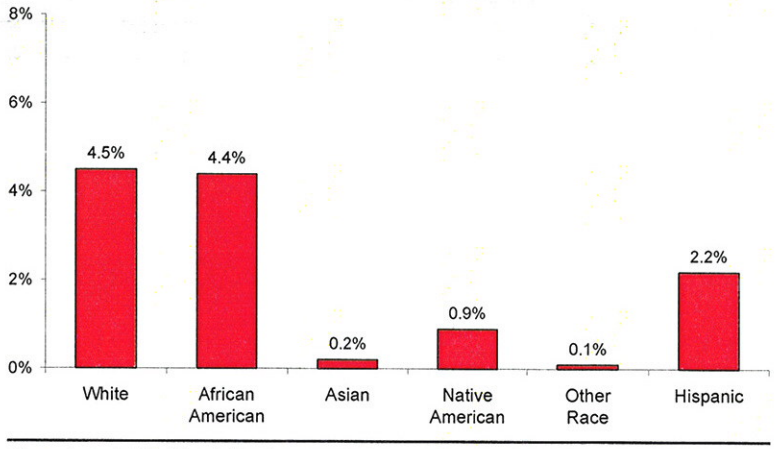


*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.
Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- When examining differences in alcohol impaired driving by race/ethnicity during the combined years of 2004-2006, beyond differences in age (using age-adjustment), Whites (4.5%) had a similar percentage to African Americans (4.4%), a slightly higher, although not significantly higher, percentage than Hispanics (2.2%), and a higher percentage than Asians (0.2%), Native Americans (0.9%), and individuals of other non-Hispanic races (0.1%), Figure 18. It should be noted that due to a small number of responses from some racial and ethnic groups, and the relatively low prevalence of alcohol impaired driving, estimates and comparisons should be viewed with caution.

Figure 18: Alcohol Impaired Driving (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Race/Ethnicity, 2002, 2004, & 2006 combined



*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.
Note: Racial categories include non-Hispanics, Hispanics can be of any race
Source: Nebraska BRFSS and Minority Oversample BRFSS Combined

Alcohol Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse Indicator Definitions

- *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who met the definition of alcohol dependence or abuse from the DSM-IV during 12 months preceding the survey
- *Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who met the definition of alcohol dependence from the DSM-IV during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Number Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	9.5%	136,000	7.7%	Higher	Stable (02-05)
Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	3.7%	53,000	3.4%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-05)

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse in Nebraska

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 10 Nebraska residents 12 and older (9.5%) reported alcohol dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey while 1 in every 27 reported alcohol dependence specifically (3.4%), as defined by the DSM-IV guidelines.

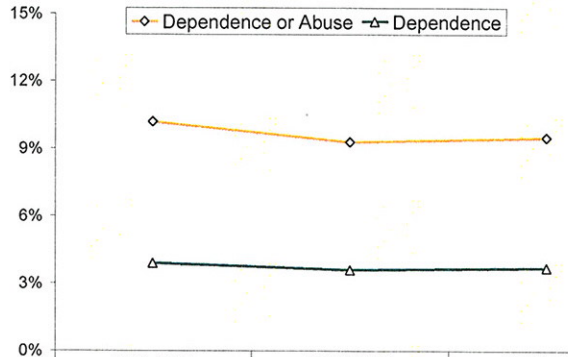
Compared to the Nation

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska were more likely than persons 12 and older nationally to report alcohol dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey (9.5% and 7.7%. respectively), while the percentage reporting alcohol dependence was similar between Nebraska and the nation (3.7% and 3.4%, respectively).

Trends

- Between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005, the percentage of Nebraska residents 12 and older reporting alcohol dependence or abuse remained relatively unchanged from 10.2 percent to 9.5 percent (Figure 19).
- The percentage of Nebraska residents 12 and older reporting alcohol dependence specifically also remained unchanged between 2002 and 2005.

Figure 19: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse* among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, 2002-2005



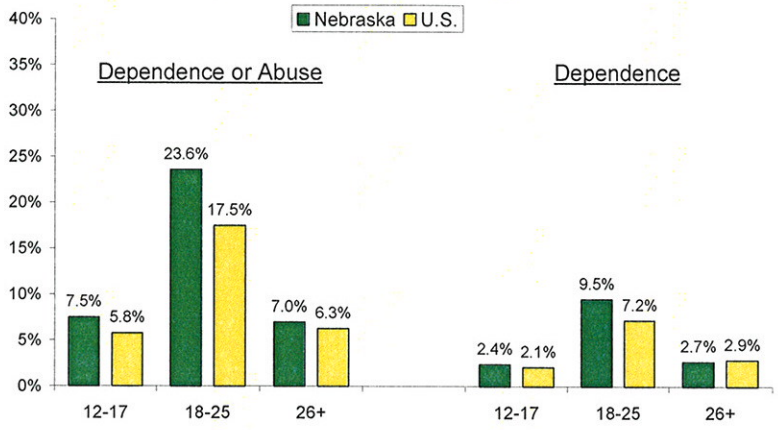
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Dependence or Abuse	10.2%	9.3%	9.5%
Dependence	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%

*Persons 12 and older who report alcohol dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey; as defined by the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV).
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Differences by Age

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 18-24 years old in Nebraska (23.6%) were more likely than those 12-17 (7.5%) and 25 and older (7.0%) to report past year alcohol dependence or abuse. When examining differences in alcohol dependence or abuse by age compared to the nation, the greatest disparity occurred among those 18-24, where Nebraska residents reported 23.6 percent compared to 17.5 percent nationally (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



*Persons 12 and older who report alcohol dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey; as defined by the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV).
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Alcohol Treatment

Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

Treatment data presented in this report include services funded through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health as well as select private treatment services who submit their patient data to the State.

In 2006, there were 25,083 substance abuse treatment admissions among 9,734 individuals. During admission, individuals were asked to report their primary, second, and third drugs of choice, of which drug of choice data were reported during 22,718 admissions among 8,551 individuals. The following information is based on data from those who reported drug of choice on their admission form.

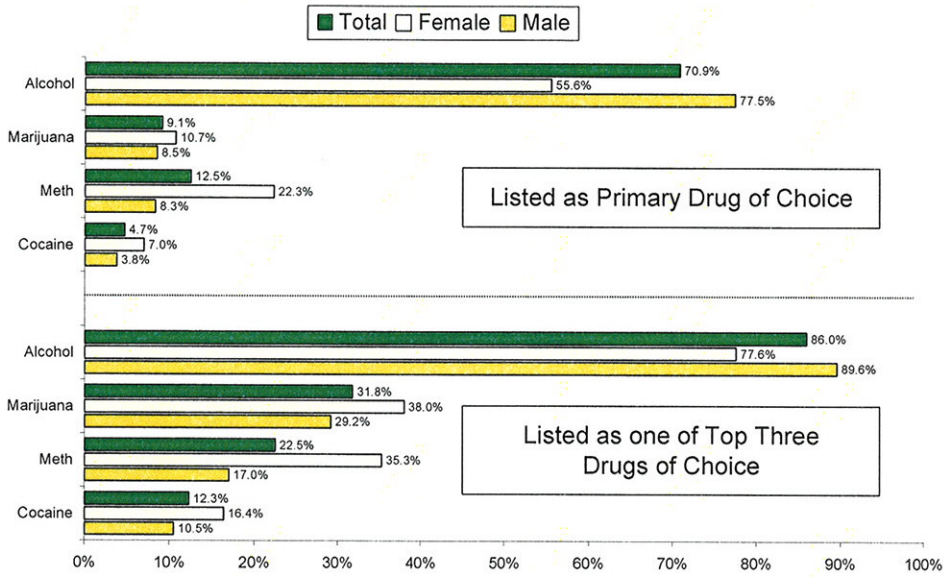
Alcohol Involvement in Substance Abuse Treatment Services

- In 2006, alcohol was listed as the primary drug of choice during 7 in every 10 substance abuse treatment admissions (70.9%) in Nebraska, and was listed as one of the top three drugs of choice during 86.0 percent of all admissions (Figure 21). Alcohol was followed by methamphetamine (primary drug of choice during 12.5% of admissions) and marijuana (primary drug of choice during 9.1% of admissions).
- When examining drug of choice among individuals (as opposed to all admissions), alcohol was listed as the primary drug of choice (using data from the individuals first admission) by 3 in every 4 individuals admitted for treatment services in Nebraska (73.4%) and as one of the top three drugs of choice by 86.5 percent of individuals.
- Using all 2006 treatment admissions, males in Nebraska were more likely than females in Nebraska to report alcohol as their primary drug of choice (77.5% and 55.6%, respectively) as well as to report alcohol as one of their top three drugs of choice (89.6% and 77.6%, respectively), Figure 21.

Treatment Admission Demographics

- Table 6 provides the demographics for all substance abuse treatment admissions (regardless of their drug of choice) for gender, age, race, and urban/rural.

Figure 21: Drugs of Choice among Nebraska Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, 2006



Note: Excludes admissions in which the drug of choice information was not reported
Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

Table 6: Demographics of Individuals Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment in Nebraska, 2006

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	9,734	100.0%	Gender		
			Male	6,386	65.6%
Race/Ethnicity			Female	3,348	34.4%
White	7,854	80.7%			
Black	692	7.1%	Age		
Asian	72	0.7%	<18	467	4.9%
N. American	330	3.4%	18-24	3,050	31.7%
Hispanic*	914	9.4%	25-34	2,515	26.1%
			35-44	1,972	20.5%
Urban/Rural			45-54	1,204	12.5%
Metropolitan	5,588	58.5%	55-64	325	3.4%
Med Urban	1,951	20.4%	65+	86	0.9%
Small Urban	1,425	14.9%			
Rural	589	6.2%			

*Hispanic can be of any race
Note: Numbers represent individuals, not the number of admissions
Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

ALCOHOL – USE

Current Alcohol Use

Current alcohol use refers to the self-reported consumption of alcohol during the past month, or 30 days preceding the survey.

Current Alcohol Use Indicator Definitions

- Source YRBS: Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
- Source NSDUH: Percentage of persons 12 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey
- Source BRFSS: Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey

Current Alcohol Use Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Current Alcohol Use among High School Students	YRBS	2005	42.9%	43,000	43.3%	Non-Significant	Decreased (91-05)
Current Alcohol Use among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	55.6%	799,000	51.1%	Higher	Stable (02-05)
Current Alcohol Use among Adults 18 and Older	BRFSS	2006	58.5%	748,000	52.4%	Higher	Stable (89-06)

Current Alcohol Use in Nebraska

Alcohol use is common among both youth and adults in Nebraska.

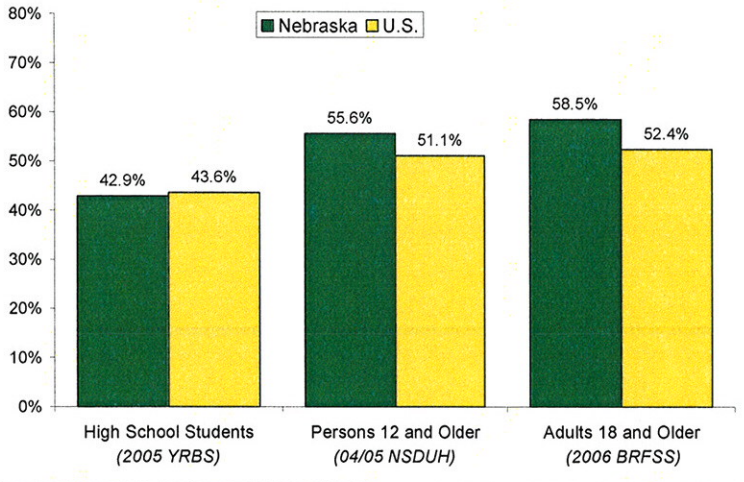
- In 2005, approximately 2 in every 5 Nebraska high school students (42.9%), an estimated 43,000 students, reported drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: YRBS)*
- During 2004 and 2005 combined, more than half of Nebraska residents 12 and older (55.6%) reported drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: NSDUH)*
- In 2006, approximately 3 in every 5 Nebraska adults (58.5%), an estimated 748,000 adults, reported drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: BRFSS)*

Compared to the Nation

Current alcohol use among Nebraska youth appears similar to youth nationally while use among Nebraska adults appears higher than adults nationally.

- In 2005, current alcohol use among Nebraska high school students (42.9%) was similar to high school students nationally (43.6%), Figure 1. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska were more likely than persons 12 and older nationally to have

Figure 1: Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Residents compared to Residents Nationally; according to the YRBS, NSDUH, and BRFSS

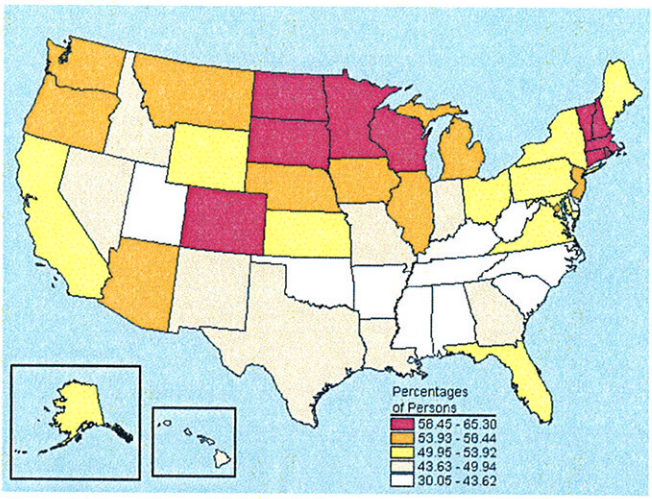


*Alcohol use during the 30 days preceding the survey

currently used alcohol, 55.6 percent and 51.1 percent, respectively (Figure 1). However, when examining differences by age within the NSDUH, residents 12-17 and 26 and older reported similar percentages to the nation while residents 18-25 (71.3%) reported a higher percentage than residents nationally (60.7%). Map 1 compares current alcohol use by state during 2004 and 2005 combined. *(source: NSDUH)*

- In 2006, adults in Nebraska were more likely than adults nationally to currently use alcohol, 58.5 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively, a 6.1 percentage point difference (Figure 1). *(source: BRFSS)*

Map 1: Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined



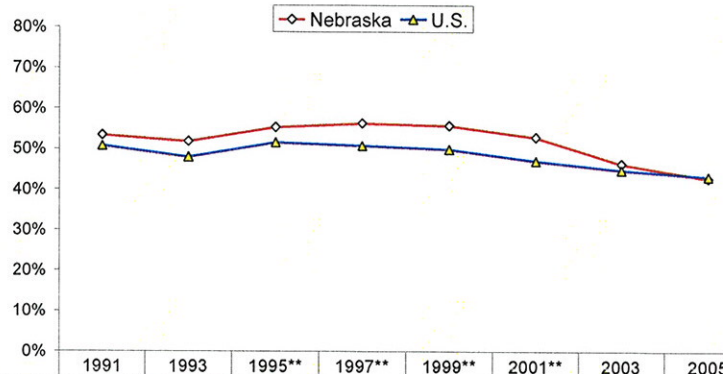
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

Trends for current alcohol use were somewhat inconsistent between the three data sources, appearing to have declined among youth and remained stable, if not increased slightly, among adults.

- Current alcohol use among Nebraska high school students declined since the early 1990s (Figure 2). During 1991 (53.4%) and 1993 (51.9%), the percentage was slightly greater than half of all students compared to 46.5 percent in 2003 and 42.9 percent in 2005. *(source: YRBS)*
- Since 2002, current alcohol use among Nebraska residents 12 and older has remained virtually unchanged from 54.0 percent in 2002/2003 to 55.6 percent in 2004/2005 (Figure 3). However, although the changes were non-significant, those 12-17 declined slightly from 2002/2003 (22.2%) to 2004/2005 (18.6%) while during the same time periods the percentage increased slightly among those 18-25 (from 68.4% to 71.3%) and 26 and older (from 55.8% to 57.6%). *(source: NSDUH)*
- Between 1989 and 2002, current alcohol use generally fell between 50 and 55 percent compared to a range of 57 and 60 percent between 2003 and 2006 (Figure 4). *(source: BRFSS)*

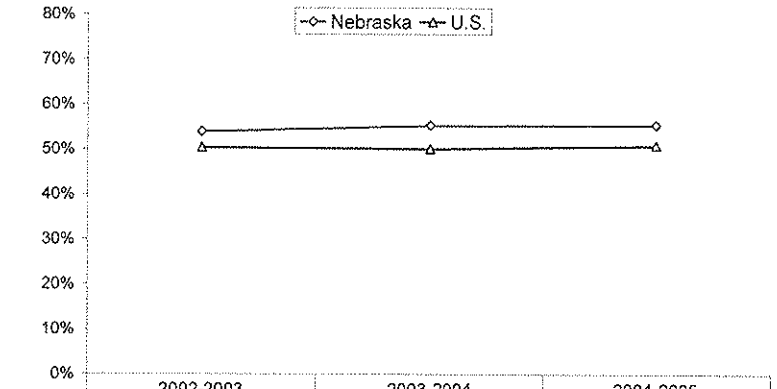
Figure 2: Current Alcohol Use* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	53.4%	51.9%	55.4%	56.4%	55.8%	53.0%	46.5%	42.9%
U.S.	50.8%	48.0%	51.6%	50.8%	50.0%	47.1%	44.9%	43.3%

*Students in grades 9-12 reporting at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

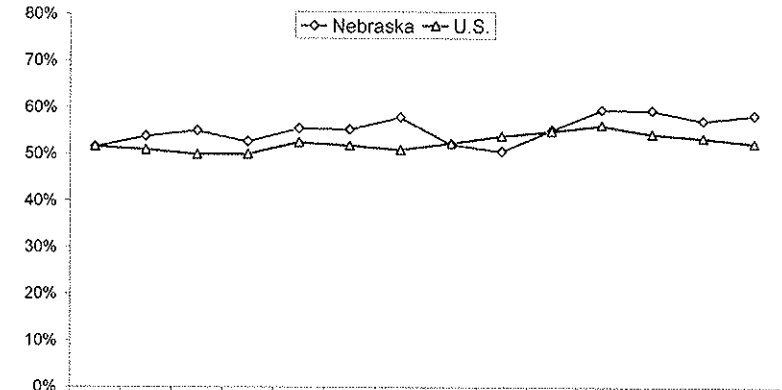
Figure 3: Current Alcohol Use* among Residents 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005



	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Nebraska	54.0%	55.4%	55.6%
U.S.	50.5%	50.2%	51.1%

*Persons 12 and older reporting at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Figure 4: Current Alcohol Use among Adults, Nebraska and U.S., 1989-2006



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Nebraska	51.6%	53.9%	55.1%	52.8%	55.6%	55.4%	58.0%	52.2%	50.7%	55.3%	59.6%	59.5%	57.3%	58.5%
U.S.	51.7%	51.0%	50.0%	50.1%	52.6%	51.9%	51.0%	52.4%	54.0%	55.0%	56.3%	54.4%	53.6%	52.4%

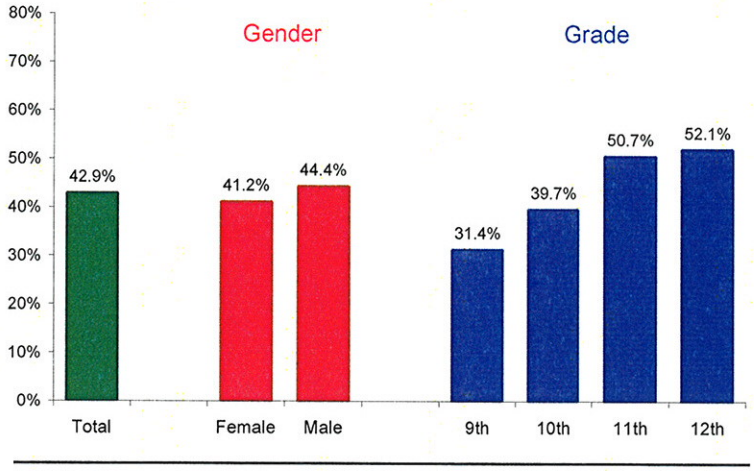
*Adults 18 and older reporting at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Demographic Differences in Current Alcohol Use

Differences by Age

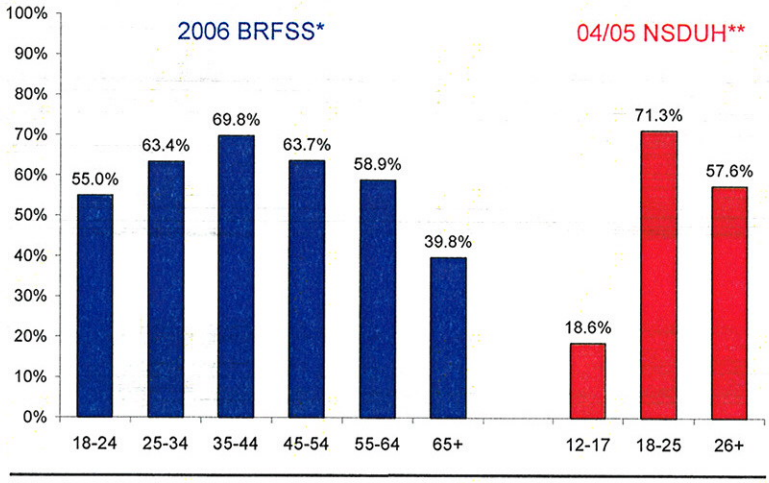
- In 2005, as grade level increased, current alcohol use among high school students increased from 31.4 percent in 9th grade to 52.1 percent in 12th grade (Figure 5). *(source: YRBS)*
- According to the 2006 BRFSS, adults 25-54 years of age were the most likely to report current alcohol use, with adults 35-44 reporting the highest percentage at 69.8 percent (Figure 6). However, trends in current alcohol use since the early 1990s declined among adults 18-24, changed inconsistently among adults 25-34, and increased among adults 35 and older.
- According to the 2004/2005 NSDUH, current alcohol use was substantially higher among residents 18-25 (71.3%) when compared to residents 26 and older (57.6%) and 12-17 (18.6%), Figure 6. However, unlike the BRFSS, trends among residents 18-25 years of age increased (although non-significantly) between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005.

Figure 5: Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students who reported having at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 6: Current Alcohol Use among Nebraska Residents, by Age, according to the 2006 BRFSS and the 2004/2005 NSDUH



*Adults 18 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey
**Persons 12 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey

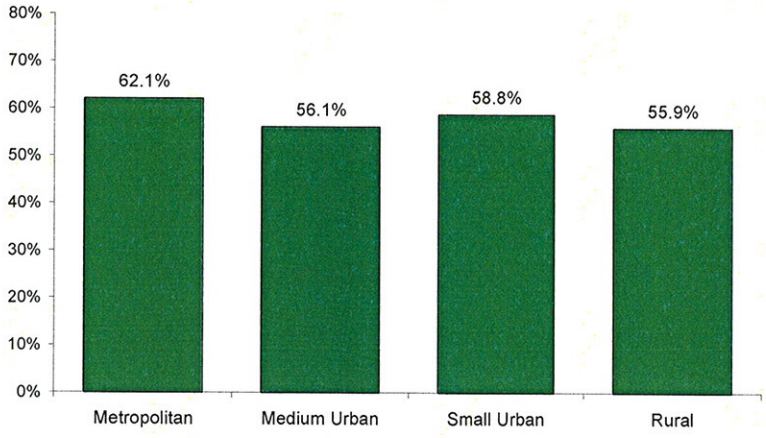
Differences by Gender

- Among Nebraska high school students in 2005, male and female students reported a similar percentage for current alcohol use (44.4% and 41.2%), Figure 5. *(source: YRBS)*
- In 2006, men were more likely than women to have currently used alcohol, 66.2 percent and 51.2 percent, respectively.

Differences by Urban/Rural

- Beyond differences in age (using age-adjustment) during 2006, adults living within metropolitan counties had the highest percentage for current alcohol use at 62.1 percent (Figure 7). However, this percentage was only significantly higher than the percentage among those living within medium urban counties (56.1%). Medium urban counties (56.1%), small urban counties (58.8%), and rural counties (55.9%) all reported similar percentages.

Figure 7: Current Alcohol Use (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Urban/Rural, 2006

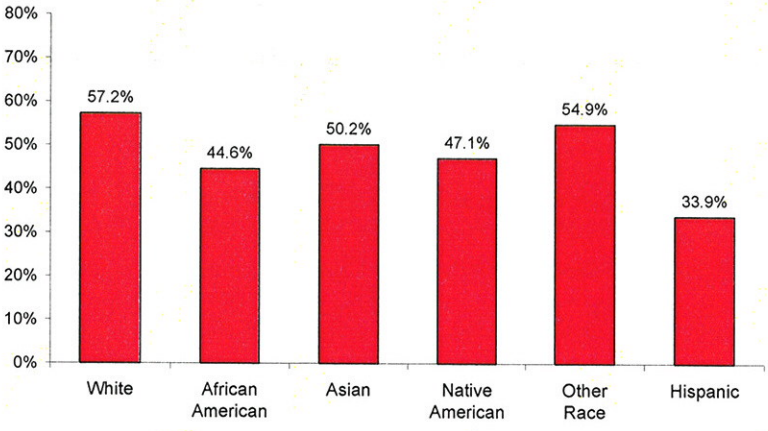


*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- YRBS data did not provide a sufficient number of cases for analysis by race/ethnicity.
- When examining differences in current alcohol use by race/ethnicity during the combined years of 2004-2006, Whites had the highest percentage (57.2%), which was significantly higher than the percentage for African Americans (44.6%) and Hispanics (33.9%). Hispanics had the lowest percentage for all racial and ethnic groups at 33.9 percent. Figure 8 provides a breakdown of current alcohol use among Nebraska adults by race/ethnicity.

Figure 8: Current Alcohol Use (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2006 combined



*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
Note: Racial categories include non-Hispanics, Hispanics can be of any race
Source: Nebraska BRFSS and Minority Oversample BRFSS Combined

Binge Drinking

While there is not a mutually agreed upon definition for binge drinking, the term generally refers to the consumption of alcohol at levels resulting in impairment, traditionally defined as the consumption of five or more drinks during one occasion on self-report surveys. However, due to expanded knowledge of the health effects of alcohol by gender, social science research recently began using a binge drinking definition of five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women during one occasion[1].

Binge Drinking Indicator Definitions

- Source YRBS: Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
- Source NSDUH: Percentage of persons 12 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
- Source BRFSS: Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey. Note: prior to 2006 the definition consisted of five or more drinks among both genders

Binge Drinking Indicator Summary Table

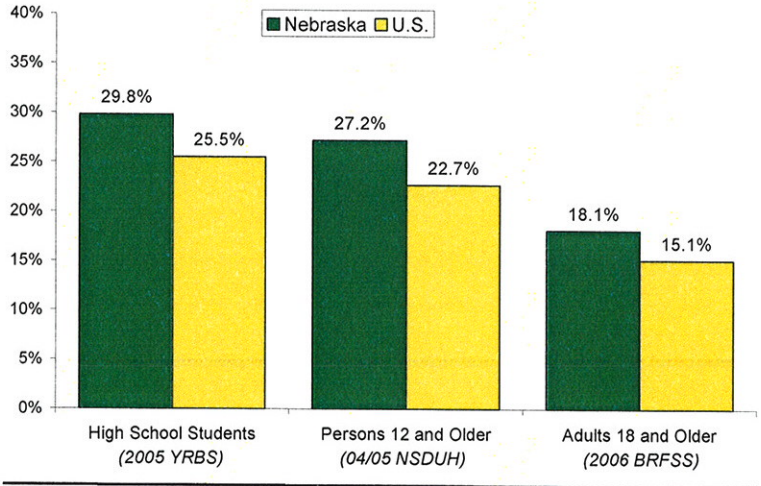
Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Binge Drinking among High School Students	YRBS	2005	29.8%	30,000	25.5%	Non-Sig	Decreased (91-05)
Binge Drinking among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	27.2%	391,000	22.7%	Higher	Stable (02-05)
Binge Drinking among Adults 18 and Older	BRFSS	2006	18.1%	231,000	15.1%	Higher	Stable (89-06)

Current Levels of Binge Drinking in Nebraska

Although estimates of use vary slightly across the three surveys, all suggest that binge drinking is highly prevalent among Nebraska youth and adults.

- In 2005, approximately 3 in every 10 Nebraska high school students (29.8%), an estimated 30,000 students, reported binge drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, more than one-fourth of Nebraska residents 12 and older (27.2%), an estimated 391,000 residents, reported binge drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: NSDUH)*
- In 2006, nearly 1 in every 5 Nebraska adults (18.1%), an estimated 231,000 adults, reported binge drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: BRFSS)*

Figure 9: Binge Drinking among Nebraska Residents compared to Residents Nationally*; according to the YRBS, NSDUH, and BRFSS



*The BRFSS definition consists of five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women while the YRBS and NSDUH consist of five or more drinks for both genders.

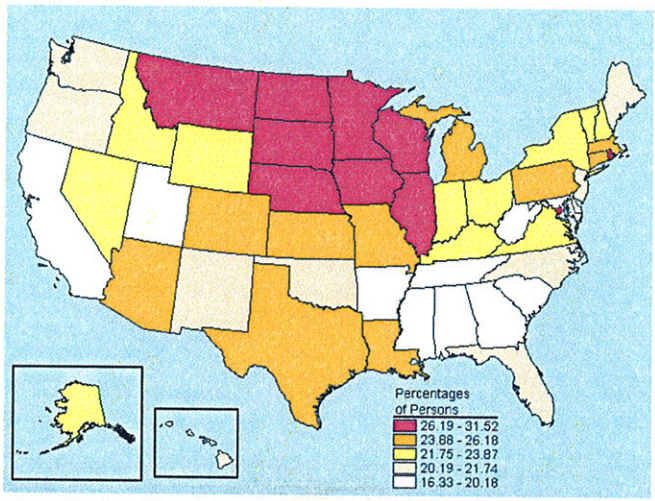
Compared to the Nation

Across the three data sources, the self-reported percentage for binge drinking was higher for Nebraska residents than residents nationally (although the difference for high school

students was non-significant within the YRBS), suggesting adults in Nebraska are more likely than adults nationally to binge drink while youth may be more likely than their national counterparts.

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska (29.8%) had a higher percentage than high school students nationally (25.5%) for binge drinking, although non-significant (Figure 9). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska (27.2%) were more likely than persons 12 and older nationally (22.7%) to binge drink (Figure 9). When examining differences by age, residents 12-17, 18-25, and 26 and older all reported higher percentages than their national counterparts for binge drinking. However, the greatest difference occurred among those 18-25 years old (51.3% Nebraska, 41.5% nationally). Map 2 compares binge drinking by state during 2004 and 2005 combined *(source: NSDUH)*
- In 2006, adults in Nebraska were more likely than adults nationally to binge drink, 18.1 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively, a 3.0 percentage point difference (Figure 9). *(source: BRFSS)*

Map 2: Binge Drinking in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined



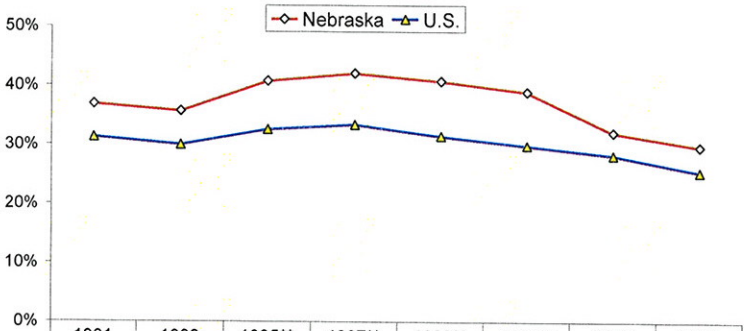
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

Trends for binge drinking were inconsistent between the three data sources, appearing to have declined among youth and remained stable among adults.

- Binge drinking among Nebraska high school students declined since the early 1990s (Figure 10). During 1991 (36.9%) and 1993 (35.7%) the percentage was slightly greater than one-third of all students compared to 32.2 percent in 2003 and 29.8 percent in 2005. *(source: YRBS)*
- Binge drinking among Nebraska residents 12 and older remained virtually unchanged from 26.3 percent during 2002/2003 to 27.2 percent during 2004/2005 (Figure 11). *(source: NSDUH)*
- Between 1989 and 2006 (when adjusting the 2006 percentage to reflect the traditional five drink definition), binge drinking among Nebraska adults remained virtually unchanged, fluxuating slightly, although inconsistently, from year-to-year (Figure 12). *(source: BRFSS)*

Figure 10: Binge Drinking* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



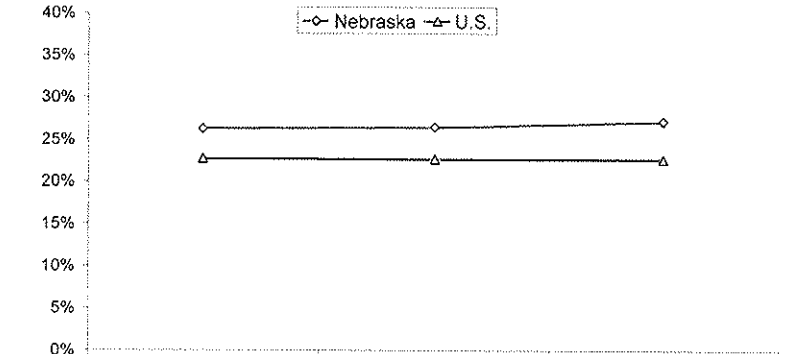
	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	36.9%	35.7%	40.8%	42.1%	40.8%	39.0%	32.2%	29.8%
U.S.	31.3%	30.0%	32.6%	33.4%	31.5%	29.9%	28.3%	25.5%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

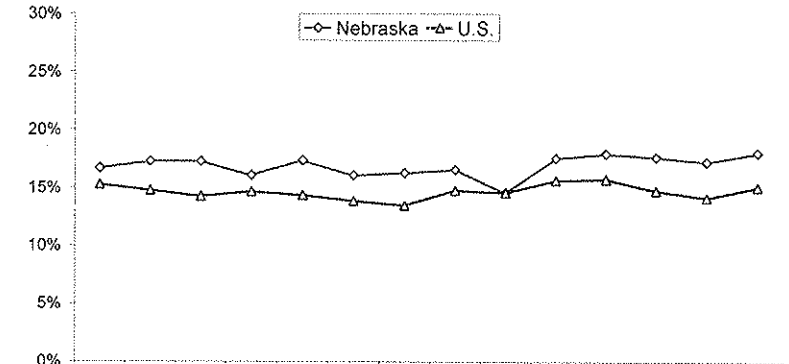
Figure 11: Binge Drinking* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005



	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Nebraska	26.3%	26.5%	27.2%
U.S.	22.8%	22.7%	22.7%

*Persons 12 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Figure 12: Binge Drinking among Adults*, Nebraska and U.S., 1989-2006



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006^
Nebraska	16.7%	17.3%	17.3%	16.1%	17.4%	16.1%	16.3%	16.6%	14.6%	17.6%	18.0%	17.7%	17.3%	18.1%
U.S.	15.3%	14.8%	14.3%	14.7%	14.4%	13.9%	13.5%	14.8%	14.6%	15.7%	15.8%	14.8%	14.2%	15.1%

*Percentage of adults 18 and older who reported having five or more drinks for men and women (four or more drinks for women in 2006) on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
^Binge drinking definition changed for women in 2006 to include four or more drinks during one occasion
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

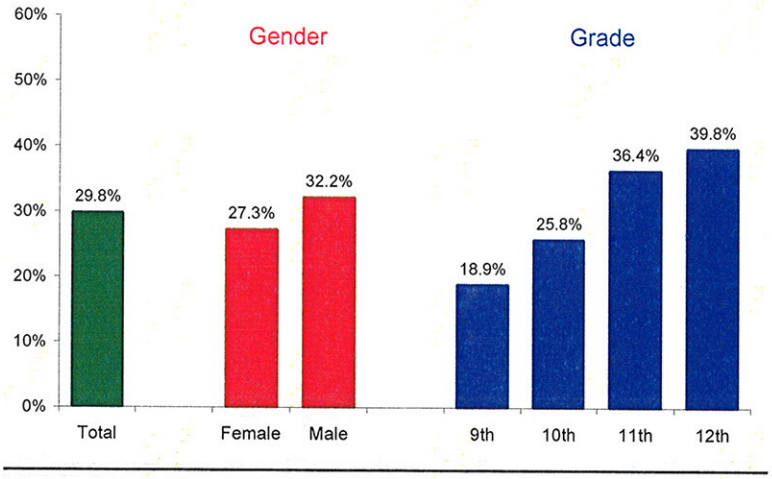
Demographic Differences in Binge Drinking among Nebraska Residents

Differences by Age

- In 2005, as grade level increased binge drinking increased from 18.9 percent in 9th grade to 39.8 percent in 12th grade (Figure 13). *(source: YRBS)*
- According to the 2006 BRFSS, Nebraska adults 18-44 were the most likely to binge drink, with little difference between those 18-24 (27.5%), 25-34 (26.3%), and 35-44 (24.9%), Figure 14.
- While the overall trend for binge drinking has remained relatively stable since the early 1990s, trends within certain age groups have changed. When comparing trends by age, binge drinking among adults 18-24 declined steadily (although non-significantly) from 2003 (38.6%) to 2006 (27.5%), remained stable since the early 1990s among adults 25-34, and increased steadily among adults 35-44 from 2001 (15.7%) to 2006 (24.9%). *(source: BRFSS)*

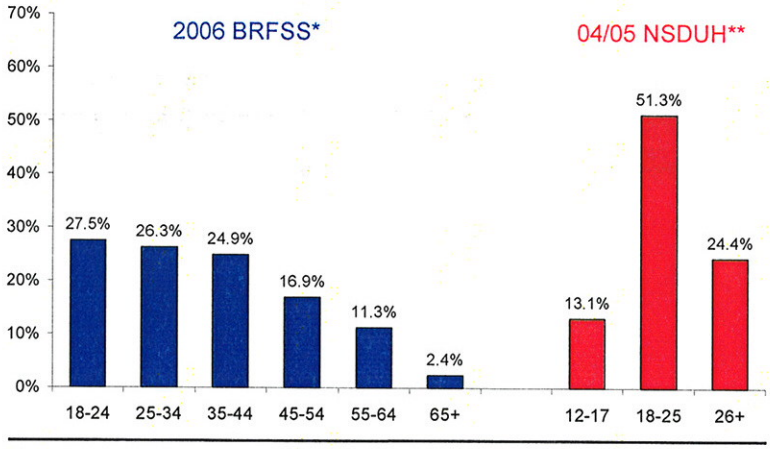
- According to the 2004/2005 NSDUH, more than half of Nebraska residents 18-25 years of age binge drank (51.3%); double the percentage for adults 26 and older (24.4%) and nearly four times the percentage for youth 12-17 (13.1%), Figure 14. However, unlike the BRFSS which suggests a recent decrease in binge drinking among those 18-24 in Nebraska, trends from the NSDUH suggest that binge drinking has remained stable among those 18-25, with percentages increasing slightly, although non-significantly, from 49.8 percent in 2002/2003 to 51.3 percent in 2004/2005. *(source: NSDUH)*

Figure 13: Binge Drinking* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students reporting 5+ drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: 2005 Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 14: Binge Drinking among Nebraska Residents, by Age, according to the 2006 BRFSS and the 2004/2005 NSDUH



*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
**Percentage of persons who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey

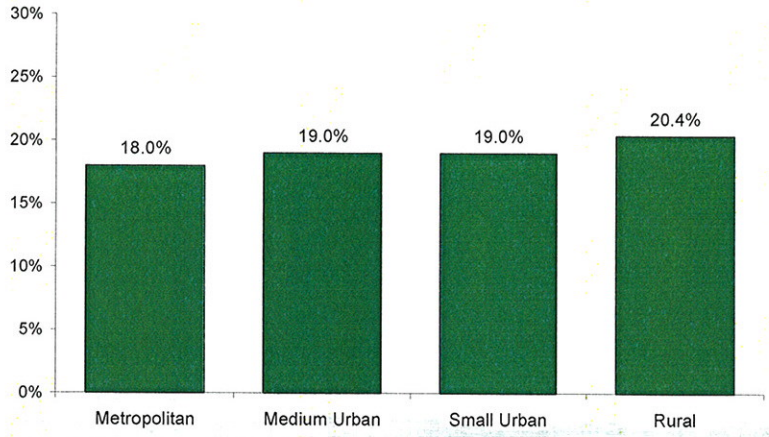
Differences by Gender

- Although non-significant, male students in 2005, compared to female students, had a higher percentage for binge drinking (32.2% and 27.3%, respectively), Figure 13. *(source: YRBS)*
- In 2006, men were twice as likely as women to binge drink, 24.3 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively. *(source: BRFSS)*

Differences by Urban/Rural

- Beyond differences in age (using age-adjustment), there was little variation in binge drinking between the four urban/rural categories used in this report (Figure 15). In 2006, adults living within metropolitan counties had the lowest percentage for binge drinking (18.0%) while those in rural counties had the highest percentage (20.4%); however, these differences were non-significant.

Figure 15: Binge Drinking (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Urban/Rural, 2006

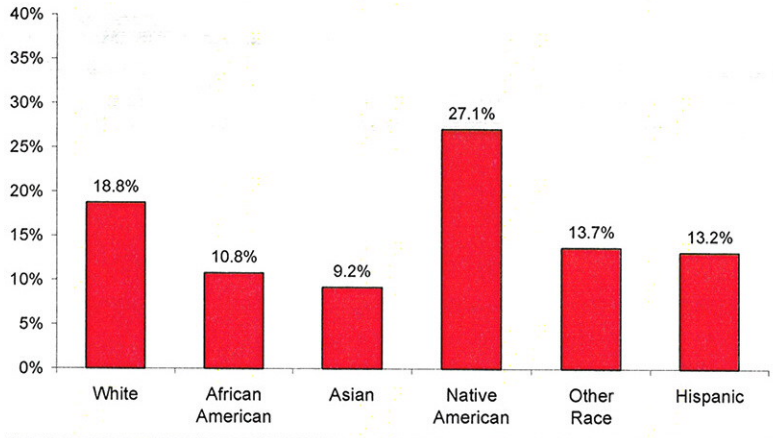


*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- YRBS data did not provide a sufficient number of cases for analysis by race/ethnicity.
- When examining differences in binge drinking by race/ethnicity during the combined years of 2004-2006, beyond difference in age (using age-adjustment), Native Americans reported the highest percentage (27.1%); however, it was not significantly higher than the percentage for Whites (18.8%), the second highest group. In contrast, Whites (18.8%) were more likely than African Americans (10.8%) to binge drink, and had a higher percentage (although not significantly higher) than Asians (9.2%), Hispanics (13.2%), and individuals of other non-Hispanic races (13.7%). Figure 16 provides a breakdown of binge drinking among Nebraska adults by race/ethnicity.

Figure 16: Binge Drinking (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Adults* by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-2006 combined



*Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey
Note: Racial categories include non-Hispanics, Hispanics can be of any race
Source: Nebraska BRFSS and Minority Oversample BRFSS Combined

Heavy Drinking

Heavy drinking refers to the self-reported consumption of more than 60 drinks for men (an average of more than two drinks per day) and 30 drinks for women (an average of more than one drink per day) during the past month, or 30 days preceding the survey.

Heavy Drinking Indicator Definition

- Source BRFSS: Percentage of men, 18 and older, who report drinking more than 60 alcoholic drinks (an average of more than two drinks per day) during the 30 days preceding the survey and the percentage of women, 18 and older, who report drinking more than 30 alcoholic drinks (an average of more than one drink per day) during the 30 days preceding the survey. Note that this indicator was calculated through 'indexing' to include average drinks and binge drinking episodes.

Heavy Drinking Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Heavy Drinking among Adults 18 and Older	BRFSS	2006	4.5%	56,000	5.9%	Lower	Decreased (02-06)

Current Levels of Heavy Drinking in Nebraska

- In 2006, approximately 1 in every 22 Nebraska adults (4.5%), an estimated 56,000 adults, reported heavy drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey.

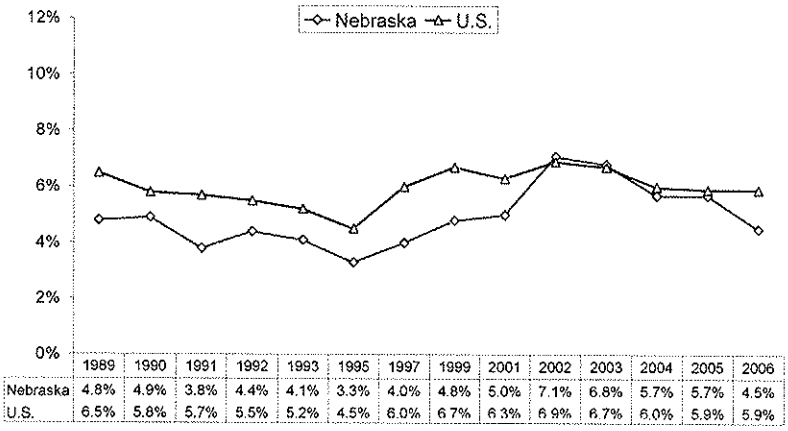
Compared to the Nation

- In 2006, adults in Nebraska had a lower percentage than adults nationally for heavy drinking, 4.5 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. However, between 2002 and 2005, the percentage for Nebraska adults was nearly identical to adults nationally.

Trends

- The 2006 percentage for heavy drinking among Nebraska adults is similar to the percentage for Nebraska adults throughout the 1990s (Figure 17). However, since 2002 heavy drinking among Nebraska adults has steadily declined from 7.1 percent in 2002 to 4.5 percent in 2006.

Figure 17: Heavy Drinking among Adults, Nebraska and U.S., 1989-2006



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Nebraska	4.8%	4.9%	3.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.3%	4.0%	4.8%	5.0%	7.1%	6.8%	5.7%	5.7%	4.5%
U.S.	6.5%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	4.5%	6.0%	6.7%	6.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%

*Percentage of men, 18 and older, who report drinking more than 60 alcoholic drinks (an average of more than two drinks per day) and the percentage of women, 18 and older, who report drinking more than 30 alcoholic drinks (an average of more than one drink per day) during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Alcohol Sales

Alcohol sales data in Nebraska are collected at the wholesaler level. As a result, estimates are based on the number of gallons of alcohol sold, not necessarily the number of gallons consumed. Estimates are available by beverage type as well as by the total volume of alcoholic beverages sold and the volume of pure (ethanol) alcohol sold.

Alcohol Sales Indicator Definitions

- Per capita (ethanol) alcohol sales (in gallons) at the wholesaler level among residents 14 and older.

Alcohol Sales Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Total Gallons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Per capita (ethanol) alcohol sales (in gallons) among resident 14 and older	NIAAA	2004	2.26	3,203,000	2.23	Non-Significant	Stable (90-04)

**National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System*

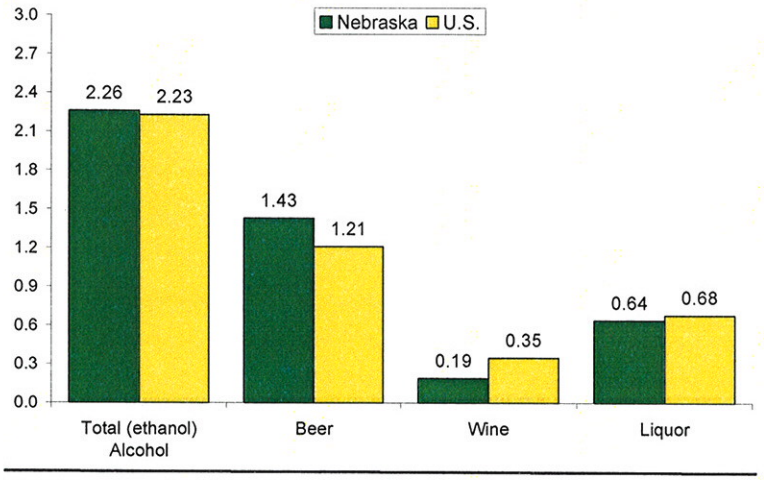
Current Alcohol Sales in Nebraska

- In 2004, an estimated 2.26 gallons of (ethanol) alcohol were sold at the wholesaler level per Nebraska resident 14 and older.
- An estimated 49,189,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages were sold at the wholesaler level in Nebraska during 2004, containing an estimated 3,203,000 gallons of pure (ethanol) alcohol. When breaking down the number of gallons of (ethanol) alcohol sold by beverage type, beer accounted for approximately two-thirds of the (ethanol) alcohol sold (63.0%; 2,018,000 gallons) followed by liquor (28.4%; 910,000 gallons) and wine (8.6%; 275,000 gallons).

Compared to the Nation

- In 2004, per capita (ethanol) alcohol sales among residents 14 and older was similar for Nebraska and the nation, 2.26 and 2.23 gallons per resident, respectively (Figure 18). However, when comparing per capita sales by beverage type, residents in Nebraska had higher sales for beer, lower sales for wine, and similar sales for liquor.

Figure 18: 2004 Per Capita (Ethanol) Alcohol Sales (in gallons) among Residents 14 and older; Nebraska and U.S.; by Beverage Type

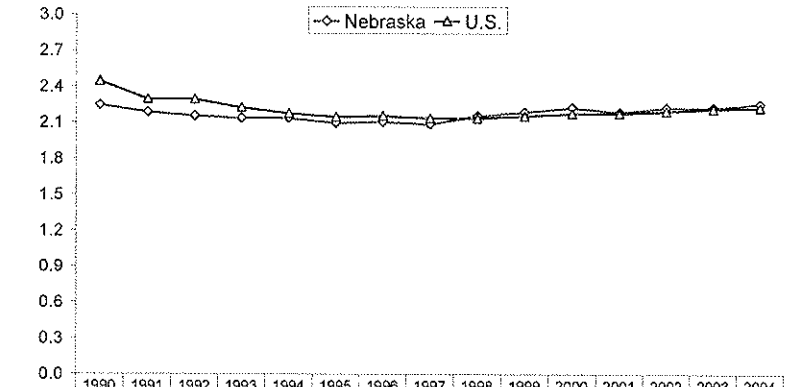


*Represents sales at the wholesaler level, not the consumer level.
Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Trends

- Over the 15-year time period from 1990 to 2004, per capita (ethanol) alcohol sales among residents 14 and older have changed very little (Figure 19). Compared to the mid-1990s, the rate increased slightly; however, the rate for 2004 remained virtually unchanged since 2000.

Figure 19: Per Capita (Ethanol) Alcohol Sales (in gallons) among Residents 14 and older; Nebraska and U.S.; 1990-2004



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nebraska	2.25	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.09	2.16	2.19	2.23	2.19	2.23	2.23	2.26
U.S.	2.45	2.30	2.30	2.23	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.14	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.20	2.22	2.23

*Represents sales at the wholesaler level, not the consumer level.
Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Early Initial Alcohol Use among Youth

Early initial alcohol use refers to the use of alcohol before 13 years of age.

Early Initial Alcohol Use Indicator Definition

- Source YRBS: Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report drinking alcohol for the first time, other than a few sips, before age 13.

Early Initial Alcohol Use Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Early Initial Alcohol Use among H.S. Students	YRBS	2005	23.9%	23,994	25.6%	Non-Significant	Decreased (91-05)

Early Initial Alcohol Use among Nebraska Youth

- In 2005, approximately 1 in every 4 Nebraska high school students (23.9%), an estimated 24,000 students, reported drinking alcohol for the first time before age 13.

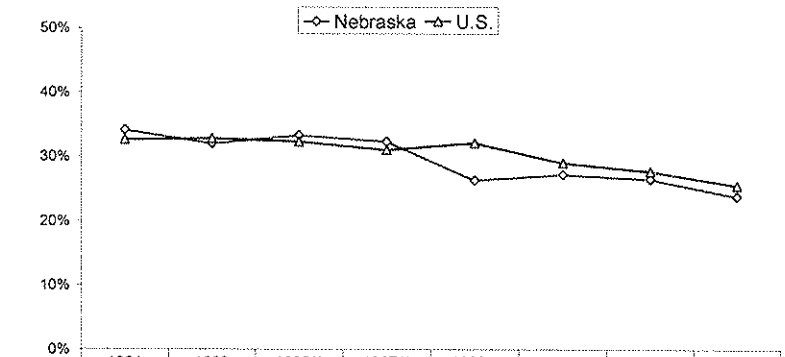
Early Initial Alcohol Use Compared to the Nation

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska, compared to high school students nationally, had a similar percentage for early initial alcohol use, 23.9 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively.

Trends in Early Initial Alcohol Use among Nebraska Youth

- Early initial alcohol use among Nebraska high school students has declined since the early 1990s (Figure 20). During 1991 (34.2%) and 1993 (32.1%) the percentage was slightly greater than one-third of all students compared to 26.6 percent in 2003 and 23.9 percent in 2005.

Figure 20: Early Initial Alcohol Use* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	34.2%	32.1%	33.4%	32.4%	26.4%	27.3%	26.6%	23.9%
U.S.	32.7%	32.9%	32.4%	31.1%	32.2%	29.1%	27.8%	25.6%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report drinking alcohol for the first time before age 13.
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Lifetime Alcohol Use among Youth

Lifetime Alcohol Use Indicator Definition

- YRBS: Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report drinking at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life

Lifetime Alcohol Use Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Lifetime Alcohol Use among High School Students	YRBS	2005	73.2%	73,000	74.3%	Non-Significant	Decreased

Lifetime Alcohol Use among Nebraska Youth

- In 2005, approximately 3 in every 4 Nebraska high school students (73.2%), an estimated 73,000 students, reported drinking one or more drinks of alcohol during their lifetime.

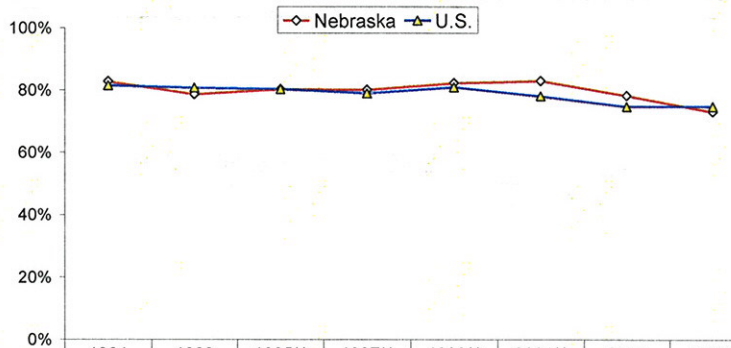
Lifetime Alcohol Use Compared to the Nation

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska, compared to high school students nationally, had a similar percentage for lifetime alcohol use, 73.2 percent and 74.4 percent, respectively.

Trends in Lifetime Alcohol Use among Nebraska Youth

- Lifetime alcohol use among Nebraska high school students declined between 2003 and 2005, 78.4 percent and 73.2 percent, respectively (Figure 21). However, the percentages from 1993 (78.8%) and 2003 (78.4%) were nearly identical.

Figure 21: Lifetime Alcohol Use* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	82.9%	78.8%	80.4%	80.2%	82.4%	83.1%	78.4%	73.2%
U.S.	81.6%	80.9%	80.4%	79.1%	81.0%	78.2%	74.9%	74.9%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report drinking at least one drink of alcohol during their life
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

High-Risk Population: Alcohol Use among Pregnant Women & Women of Child-Bearing Age

Binge Drinking among Women of Childbearing Age

Binge Drinking among Women of Childbearing Age Indicator Definition

- BRFSS: Percentage of women 18-44 who report having four or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey. Note: prior to 2006 the definition consisted of five or more drinks on one occasion.

Binge Drinking among Women of Childbearing Age Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Binge Drinking among women 18-44	BRFSS	2006	19.0%	59,000	14.8%	Higher	Stable (89-06)

Binge Drinking among women of childbearing age

- In 2006, nearly 1 in every 5 Nebraska women in their childbearing years (19.0%), or those between 18 and 44 years of age, reported binge drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey. This suggests that an estimated 60,000 women of childbearing age recently binge drank in 2006.

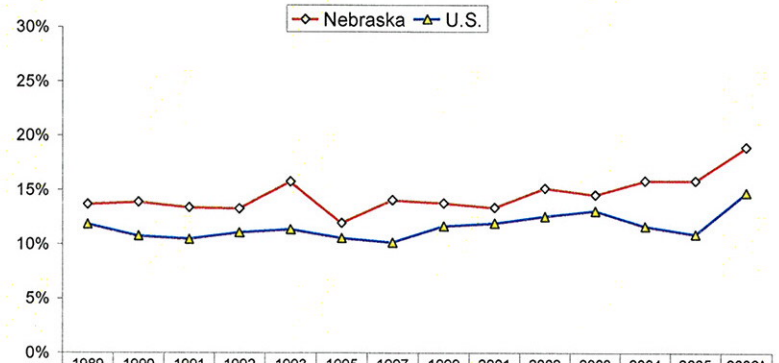
Compared to the Nation

- Women of childbearing age in Nebraska were more likely than their national counterparts to binge drink, 19.0 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively, a 4.2 percentage point difference.

Trends

- Between 1989 and 2006 (after adjusting the 2006 binge drinking percentage to reflect the traditional five drink definition for trend interpretation), binge drinking among Nebraska women of childbearing age remained virtually unchanged, fluxuating slightly, although inconsistently, from year-to-year (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Binge Drinking among Women of Childbearing Age (18-44 years old)*, Nebraska and U.S., 1989-2006



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006^
Nebraska	13.7%	13.9%	13.4%	13.3%	15.8%	12.0%	14.1%	13.8%	13.4%	15.2%	14.6%	15.9%	15.9%	19.0%
U.S.	11.9%	10.8%	10.5%	11.1%	11.4%	10.6%	10.2%	11.7%	12.0%	12.6%	13.1%	11.7%	11.0%	14.8%

*Percentage of women, 18-44, who reported having four or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey (defined as five or more drinks prior to 2006)
^Binge drinking definition changed for women in 2006 to include four or more drinks during one occasion
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Alcohol Use among Pregnant Women

Alcohol Use and Pregnancy Indicator Definitions

The following two indicators are collected from women following their pregnancy using the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey (usually surveyed 3-6 months after delivery).

- Alcohol use during the three-months before pregnancy
- Alcohol use during the last three-months of pregnancy

Alcohol and Pregnancy Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Nation*	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Alcohol use among pregnant women during the three-months before pregnancy	PRAMS	2002	57.9%	47.5%	Higher	Stable (00-02)
Alcohol use among pregnant women during the last three-months of pregnancy	PRAMS	2002	4.3%	5.6%	Non-Significant	Stable (00-02)

**National average from 27 states who participated in the 2002 PRAMS survey*

Alcohol Use among pregnant women

- In 2002, nearly 3 in every 5 pregnant women in Nebraska (57.9%) reported drinking during the three-months before pregnancy while about 1 in every 23 (4.3%) reported drinking during the last three-months of pregnancy.

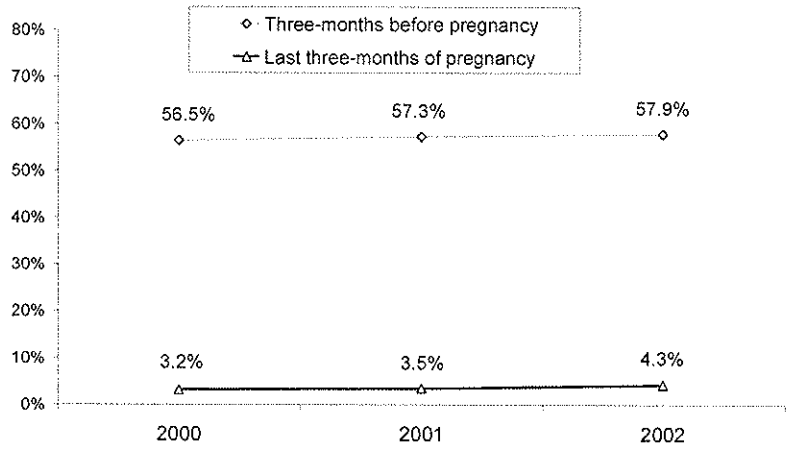
Compared to the Nation

- In 2002, pregnant women in Nebraska were more likely than pregnant women nationally to drink during the three-months before pregnancy, 57.9 percent and 47.5 percent, a difference of greater than 10 percentage points.
- When comparing alcohol consumption during the last three-months of pregnancy in 2002, pregnant women in Nebraska (4.3%) reported a similar percentage to pregnant women nationally (5.6%).

Trends

- Alcohol consumption among pregnant women in Nebraska during both the three-months before pregnancy and the last three-months of pregnancy remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2002 (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Alcohol Use among Pregnant Women in Nebraska*, 2000-2002



*Includes the self-reported consumption of any alcohol during the time periods specified
Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

ILLICIT DRUGS – SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Consequences of Illicit Drug Use in Nebraska

Drug use is a contributor to death and medical care

- Drug use was directly responsible for killing 61 Nebraska residents in 2004, and shortened the life of those who died by an average of 33.3 years between 2002 and 2004.
- In 2003, there were 2,887 hospitalizations among Nebraska residents in which a drug-attributable condition was listed on the hospitalization record.

Drug use places a tremendous strain on the criminal justice system

- In 2006, there were 10,502 arrests for possession or sales/manufacturing of illicit drugs in Nebraska, making it the third most common arrest offense, accounting for 1 in every 9 arrests (11.3%). However, possession accounted for the majority of these arrests (9,386 arrests, 89.4%).
- During the combined years of 2004/2005, law enforcement drug recognition experts (DREs) examined 18,003 drivers for impairment by non-alcoholic substances.
- In 2006, there were 895 adults sentenced to probation for a drug offense in Nebraska, accounting for about 1 in every 17 adults sentenced to probation (5.9%).
- Incarceration for drug offenses has increased 20-fold over the past 25 years, from 60 incarcerations in 1980 to 488 in 1990, to 812 in 2000, to 1,171 in 2006.

Treatment admissions for drug use are common

- In 2006, there were 6,493 substance abuse treatment admissions in Nebraska in which a non-alcoholic drug was listed at the primary drug of choice, accounting for 3 in 10 admissions (28.6%).

Illicit Drug Use in Nebraska

Drug use is common among youth and adults

- In 2005, more than one-third of Nebraska high school students (36.5%), an estimated 37,000 students, reported using illicit drugs during their lifetime.
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 15 Nebraska residents 12 and older (6.5%) reported using illicit drugs in the past month.

Marijuana use is the most common illicit drug

- In 2005, about 1 in 6 Nebraska high school students (17.5%) reported past month marijuana use, while 1 in 11 (9.1%) persons 12 and older reported past year use in 2004/2005 (Figure 1).
- According to the DEA, marijuana is the most prevalent illicit drug in Nebraska. In Nebraska, marijuana is common in drug-related crimes, accounting for three-fourths of all drug possession arrests in 2006, was the most common substance found in drivers who were caught driving under the influence of drugs in 2004/2005, and in 2006 more than half of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using marijuana during the five years prior to their incarceration.

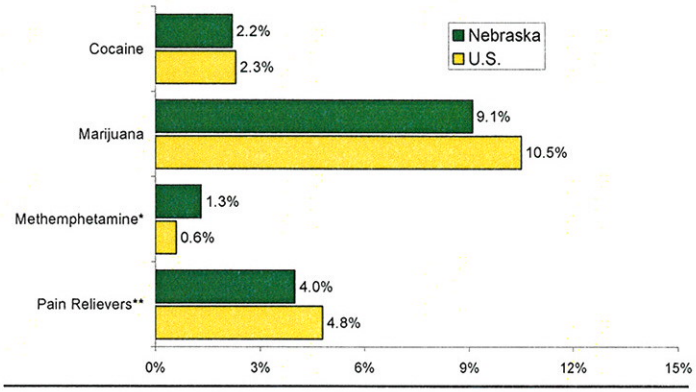
Cocaine use remains a commonly used illicit drug

- In 2005, about 1 in every 30 Nebraska high school students (3.3%) reported using cocaine in the past month, an increase from the less than 2.0 percent in the early 1990s.
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 45 (2.2%) persons 12 and older reported past year cocaine use, a similar percentage to all persons nationally (2.3%), Figure 1.
- According to the DEA, cocaine is available at both the wholesale and retail level in Nebraska, with crack cocaine being more of a problem in the large urban centers of the state. In Nebraska, cocaine appears to be relatively common in drug-related crimes, is a commonly used drug among newly incarcerated prison inmates (in 2006 one-fourth of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using cocaine during the five years prior their incarceration), and was the third most commonly reported illicit drug during substance abuse treatment admissions in 2006.

Methamphetamine use is high in NE

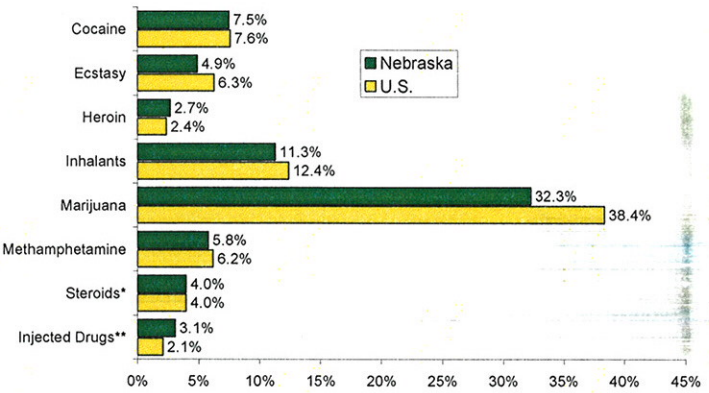
- In 2005, about 1 in every 17 Nebraska high school students (5.8%) reported using methamphetamine (meth) during their lifetime (5.8%), Figure 2.
- During 2002-2004 combined, about 1 in every 77 (1.3%) persons 12 and older reported past year meth use, a percentage that was higher than the nation (0.6%), Figure 1.
- According to the DEA, meth is the greatest drug threat to the state. In Nebraska, meth appears to be relatively common in drug-related crimes in Nebraska, is the second most commonly used drug (to marijuana) among newly incarcerated prison inmates (in 2006, two-fifths of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using meth during the five years prior their incarceration), and when examining the primary drugs of choice, meth was the most commonly reported illicit drug during substance abuse treatment admissions in 2006.

Figure 1: Past Year Drug Use among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Substance Type, 2004-2005 Combined



*Estimate represents data from 2002-2004 combined, 04-05 estimate was unavailable
**Includes only non-medical use of prescription pain relievers (excluding over-the-counter drugs)
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Figure 2: Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., by Drug Type, 2005



*Includes steroid pills or shots taken without a doctor's prescription
**Includes using a needle to inject illegal drugs into the body
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Prescription drug use is growing

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 25 (4.0%) persons 12 and older reported non-medical use of pain relievers during the past year.
- According to the DEA, OxyContin®, hydrocodone, and codeine-based cough syrups continue to be a problem in Nebraska. They also suggest that "pharming" parties are becoming popular among high school students nationally, where controlled pharmaceuticals are traded and abused.

Demographic Differences

Differences by age

- Residents in their late teens and early 20's were most likely to use drugs, to be hospitalized for drug use, to be arrested for drug use, and to receive treatment for substance abuse.

Differences by gender

- Among Nebraska high school students, drug use varied little by gender, with male students tending to have slightly higher percentages than female students; however, the difference were largely non-significant. Although drug-attributable death and hospitalization rates were similar for males and females in Nebraska, males were more likely to experience legal consequences for drug-related crimes as well as to be admitted into substance abuse treatment.

Differences by urban/rural and race/ethnicity

- These findings were largely unavailable for this report.

ILLICIT DRUGS – CONSEQUENCES OF USE

Drug-Related Death

Similar to alcohol, death due to drug use has multiple dimensions. Drug use can be the direct cause of death (e.g., suicide by drugs) or a contributing factor to death (e.g., contracting hepatitis B through sharing needles). For causes of death in which drugs are not the direct cause of death, but rather contributing factors, drug-attributable fractions (DAFs) can be applied to death certificate data to generate estimates of the number of drug-related deaths. Estimates of the number of drug-related deaths presented in this report were calculated using DAFs provided by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation.[1] However, it should be noted that DAFs are less advanced than alcohol-attributable fractions, and likely under-estimate the actual number of drug-related deaths. As a result, the primary focus of this report will be on deaths that were directly attributable to drug use.

Drug-Related Death Indicator

(Note: see methods section of this report for the death codes used in this report)

- *Drug-attributable deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)* represent the number of deaths directly attributable to drug use.

Drug-Related Death Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Sources	Year	Nebraska AA Rate*	Number Deaths	National AA Rate*	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Drug-attributable deaths	NE Vital Records^	2004	3.6	61	10.1	Lower	Stable (01-04)

**Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population (2000 U.S. standard)*
^Nebraska data were obtained from the Nebraska Vital Records, U.S. data were obtained through CDC Wonder (on-line)

Drug-Related Death in Nebraska

- In 2004, there were 61 drug-attributable deaths in Nebraska for a rate (age-adjusted) of 3.6 deaths per 100,000 population. In addition to the 61 drug-attributable deaths in 2004, 10 additional deaths were estimated to have been drug-related (due to estimates of drug involvement in deaths resulting from tuberculosis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, AIDS, and homicide).
- When looking at both the primary cause of death and contributing factors to death, drug-attributable death codes were listed on 65 Nebraska death certificates in 2004.

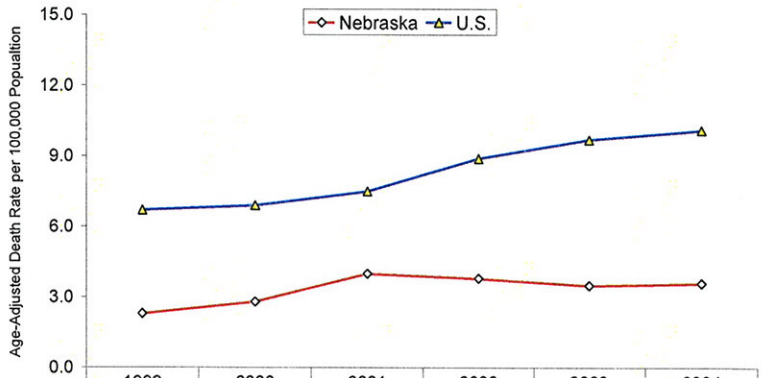
Compared to the Nation

- In 2004, the drug-attributable death rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska residents was about one-third the rate for residents nationally, 3.6 and 10.1 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.

Trends

- Between 1999 and 2004, the drug-attributable death rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) among Nebraska residents increased from 2.3 in 1999 to 4.0 in 2001, before remaining stable from 2001 to 2004 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Drug-Attributable Death Rates (age-adjusted), Nebraska and U.S., 1999-2004



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nebraska	2.3	2.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.6
U.S.	6.7	6.9	7.5	8.9	9.7	10.1

Sources: Nebraska Vital Records; CDC Wonder

Drug-Related Death by Drug Type

Each year in Nebraska a large number of the drug-attributable deaths are coded as deaths due to unspecified drugs on the death certificate. As a result, comparing deaths by drug type is less clear. For this report, drug-attributable deaths in Nebraska were reported collectively, and not by specific drug type.

Demographic Differences in Drug-Related Death

Differences by Age

- Between 1999 and 2004, Nebraska residents 35-49 years of age had the highest drug-attributable death rate (7.3 deaths per 100,000 population) followed by those 20-34 years of age and 50-64 years of age (both with a rate of 3.9), Figure 2.

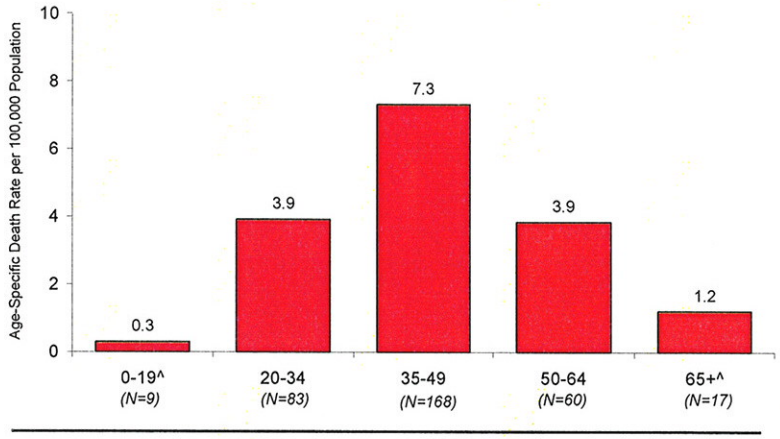
Differences by Gender

- Males, compared to females in Nebraska had a slightly higher (although not significantly higher) age-adjusted rate for drug-attributable death between 1999 and 2004, 3.8 and 2.9 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.

Differences by Urban/Rural

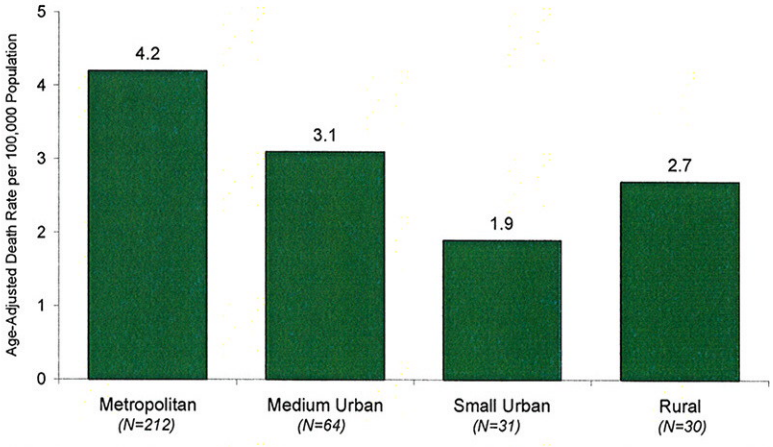
- Between 2002 and 2004, residents of metropolitan counties had the highest (age-adjusted) drug-attributable death rate (4.2 deaths per 100,000 population), which was higher than the rate for small urban counties (1.9), and higher but not significantly higher than the rate within medium urban (3.1) and rural counties (2.7), Figure 3.

Figure 2: Drug-Attributable Death Rates* among Nebraska Residents, by Age, 1999-2004 Combined



*Age-specific death rates per 100,000 population
^Rates are unstable due to a small number of deaths
Note: N=Number of Deaths
Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Figure 3: Drug-Attributable Death Rate (age-adjusted) among Nebraska Residents, by Urban/Rural, 1999-2004 Combined



Note: N=Number of Deaths
Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Between 1999 and 2004 there were 305 drug-attributable deaths among Whites, 23 among African Americans, one death among an Asian, and eight deaths among Native Americans. When comparing drug-attributable deaths by ethnicity, nine deaths occurred among Hispanics compared to 328 among non-Hispanics. Due to the small number of drug-attributable deaths among racial and ethnic minorities in Nebraska during this time period, death rates were not reported.

Years of Potential Life Lost due to Drug Use

In Nebraska, there is a tremendous amount of life lost prematurely that is directly attributable to drug use. One method for measuring premature mortality is through examining the years of life lost prior to age 75, also called years of potential life lost (or YPLL). Between 2002 and 2004, Nebraska residents lost 6,160 years of potential life due to drug use, for an average of 33.3 years of potential life lost per drug-attributable death, and accounted for about two percent of all YPLL in the state during this time period. Drug-attributable YPLL was intentionally unranked in the following table due to drug-attributable deaths overlapping with deaths from other causes, in particular unintentional injuries and suicide. However, if it were included it would rank as the ninth leading cause of YPLL in Nebraska (Table 1).

Table 1: Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) in Nebraska, 2002-2004 Combined

Rank	Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Total YPLL	Average YPLL Per Death
1	Cancer	10,029	69,487	6.9
2	Unintentional Injuries	2,190	51,199	23.4
3	Heart Disease	11,919	45,845	3.8
4	Suicide	542	17,312	31.9
5	Birth Defects	226	11,797	52.2
6	Stroke	3,169	8,320	2.6
7	Homicide	152	6,701	44.1
8	Chronic Lung Disease	2,283	6,568	2.9
9	Diabetes	1,193	6,256	5.2
-	*Drug Use*	*185*	*6,160*	*33.3*
10	Chronic Liver Disease	345	5,474	15.9

Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Drug-Related Hospitalization

The Nebraska hospital discharge database and the Nebraska trauma registry are two data sources in Nebraska that contain information on hospital care. For this report, Nebraska hospital discharge data were limited to information on inpatient care received at acute care hospitals in Nebraska while trauma registry data were limited to inpatient care received through seven trauma centers within Nebraska who were reporting data into the Nebraska Trauma Registry at the time of this report.

Drug-Attributable Hospitalizations
Data Source: Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data

Drug-Attributable Hospitalizations
In 2003, there were 2,887 hospitalizations among Nebraska residents in which a drug-attributable condition was listed as either the primary reason for or a contributing factor to the hospitalization. In addition to the 2,887 hospitalizations in which drugs were a direct contributor, it is likely that drug use indirectly contributed to a much larger number of hospitalizations. For example, drug use can contribute to hospitalizations indirectly through altering judgment that may lead to injury or through chronic conditions (such as hepatitis or HIV/AIDS) that were contracted through sharing needles.

Demographic Differences in Drug-Attributable Hospitalizations

Differences by Age

- Drug-attributable hospitalization rates were highest among residents 15-19 years of age followed by those 20-24 years of age (Table 2).

Differences by Gender

- Drug-attributable hospitalizations rates were slightly higher for females than males (Table 2).

Table 2: Drug-Attributable Hospitalizations in Nebraska*, by Age and Gender, 2003

	Number	Percent	Rate**
Total	2,887	100.0%	165.4
Gender			
Male	1,354	46.9%	157.5
Female	1,533	53.1%	173.6
Age			
<15	62	2.1%	17.2
15-19	411	14.2%	313.3
20-24	390	13.5%	289.6
25-34	567	19.6%	250.7
35-44	579	20.1%	233.0
45-54	372	12.9%	151.9
55-64	146	5.1%	91.6
65+	360	12.5%	155.1

*Includes hospitalizations in which a drug-attributable code was listed as either the primary cause or a contributing factor to the hospitalization

**Rate per 100,000 population, total and gender rates are age-adjusted, age rates are age-specific

Source: Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data

Trauma Center Hospitalizations
Data Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

In contrast to hospital discharge data, patients receiving care through Nebraska trauma centers are tested (at the discretion of each center) for alcohol and drugs at the time of admission. As a result, data are available on marijuana, cocaine, and amphetamine/methamphetamine use across the seven participating centers. It should be noted that amphetamines and methamphetamine could not be separated from one another because centers collect and report the information differently. Also, it is possible that some amphetamine use may be prescribed and not recreational use. In addition, due to inconsistencies in reporting test results across centers, other drugs that are commonly prescribed or administered through the emergency department (e.g., opiates, benzodiazepines) were excluded from analysis, even through some patients many have used them non-medically.

Drug Involvement in Trauma Center Hospitalizations
In 2006, the seven participating trauma centers experienced 5,238 inpatient hospitalizations, of which 249 (4.8%) were among patients who had marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, or methamphetamine in their system at the time of admission (Table 3). It is possible that there were a larger number of

hospitalizations in which patients had these drugs in their system but may not have been tested as a result of failing to show visible signs of impairment at the time of admission.

When comparing hospitalizations by demographic subgroup, males were more likely than females to have had these drugs in their system at the time of admission (6.2% and 2.8%, respectively) while patients 18-24 (11.0%), 25-34 (11.0%), and 35-44 (9.1%) were the most likely age-groups (Table 3).

Among hospitalizations in which the patient had one or more of these drugs in their system at the time of admission, motor vehicle crashes accounted for half of all hospitalizations (55.4%) followed by struck by/against (12.9%), firearm (10.4%), cut/pierce (9.6%), and falls (7.6%).

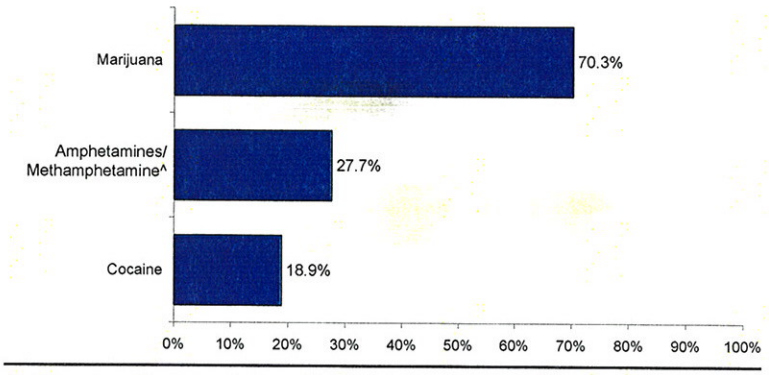
Among hospitalizations in which the patient had these drugs in their system at the time of admission, marijuana were the most common, found 175 of 249 patients (70.3%) followed by amphetamines/ methamphetamine (69 patients, 27.7%) and cocaine (47 patients, 18.9%).

Table 3: Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which Illicit Drugs* were in the Patients System at the Time of Admission, 2006

Demographic	Total number of hospitalizations	Number and % of all hospitalizations with any illicit drugs	
		Number	Percent
Total	*5,238*	249	4.8%
Gender			
Male	*2,992*	186	6.2%
Female	*2,236*	63	2.8%
Age			
<18	*703*	16	2.3%
18-24	*661*	73	11.0%
25-34	*590*	65	11.0%
35-44	*560*	51	9.1%
45-64	*1,090*	43	3.9%
65+	*1,624*	1	0.1%

*Includes only positive test results for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, and methamphetamine
Note 1: Amphetamines and methamphetamine could not be separated, amphetamines may include prescription use
Note 2: Includes inpatient hospitalizations through seven Nebraska trauma centers
Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

Figure 4: Among Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which the Patient had Illicit Drugs* in their System at the Time of Admission, Percentage by Drug Type, 2006**



*Includes only positive test results for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, and methamphetamine
**The sum of drug types does not equal 100% because some patients had more than one drug in their system at admission and thus were counted in multiple categories (N=249 patients)
^Amphetamines and methamphetamine could not be separated due to inconsistencies in testing and reporting across trauma centers, it is possible that some amphetamine use was prescribed
Note: Includes inpatient hospitalizations through seven Nebraska trauma centers
Source: Nebraska Trauma Registry

Legal Consequences of Drug Use

Drug abuse places a tremendous strain on the legal system within Nebraska as well as the entire United States. For this report, legal consequences of drug use are separated by (1) arrests for possession or sales of drugs, driving under the influence of drugs, and reported property crime, (2) probation, incarceration, and parole for drug related offenses, and (3) drug trafficking and enforcement.

Arrests for Drug-Related Crime

Arrests for Possession or Sales/Manufacturing of Drugs

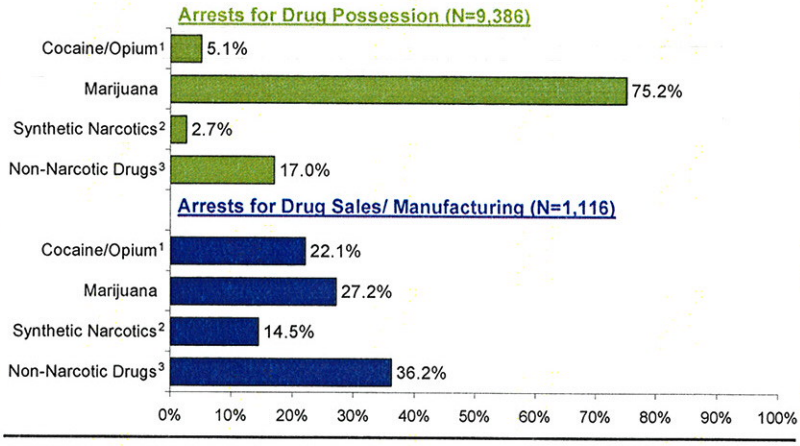
Data Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Nebraska Crime Commission

In 2006, there were 10,502 arrests for possession or sales/manufacturing (hereafter sales) of illicit drugs in Nebraska; of which 1,136 (10.8%) occurred among juveniles under 18 and 9,366 (89.2%) occurred among adults 18 and older. Possession or sales of drugs accounted for about 1 in every 9 arrests (11.3%) during 2006.

When separating arrests by possession vs. sales of drugs, there were 9,386 arrests for drug possession and 1,116 arrests for drug sales in 2006. Of the 9,386 arrests for drug possession, 1,074 (11.4%) occurred among juveniles while 8,312 (88.6%) occurred among adults. In contrast, of the 1,116 arrests for drug sales, 62 (5.6%) occurred among juveniles while 1,054 (94.4%) occurred among adults.

When looking at arrests for drug possession by drug type, marijuana was the most common, accounting for 3 in every 4 drug possession arrests (75.2%) followed by non-narcotic drugs (17.0%), Figure 5. In contrast, when looking at arrests for drug sales, non-narcotic drugs accounted for about one-third of all arrests (36.2%), followed by marijuana (27.2%), cocaine/opium (22.1%), and synthetic narcotics (14.5%), Figure 5.

Figure 5: Percentage of Drug-Related Arrests in Nebraska (Juvenile and Adult), by Type of Offense and Type of Drug, 2006

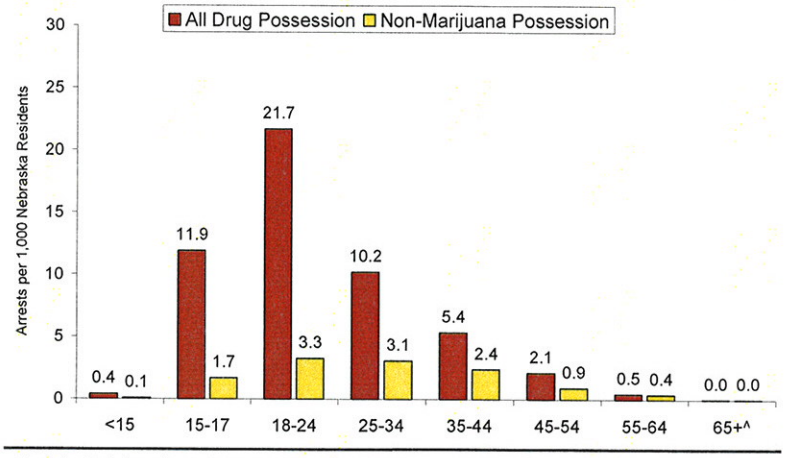


1. Cocaine and Opium (morphine, heroin, codeine)
2. Synthetic narcotics which can cause true addiction (demerol, methadones)
3. Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine, methamphetamine)

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Nebraska Crime Commission

When comparing drug-related arrests demographically (juveniles and adults combined), males accounted for approximately 8 in every 10 arrests for drug possession (78.5%) as well as 8 in every 10 arrests for drug sales (78.0%). By age, 18-24 year olds had the highest drug possession arrest rate (21.7 arrests per 1,000 Nebraska residents) followed by 15-17 year olds (11.9) and 25-34 year olds (10.2), Figure 6. However, when looking at drug possession arrest rates when excluding arrests for marijuana, 18-24 year olds had the highest arrest rate (3.3 arrests per 1,000 Nebraska arrests) but were followed closely by 25-34 year olds (3.1), 35-44 year olds (2.4) and 15-17 year olds (1.7), Figure 6.

Figure 6: Drug Possession Arrest Rates per 1,000 Nebraska Residents*, by Age and Type of Possession, 2006



*Includes both juvenile and adult arrests, includes some non-resident arrests
^Some arrests occurred, although the rate was less than 0.05 arrests per 1,000 residents
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission

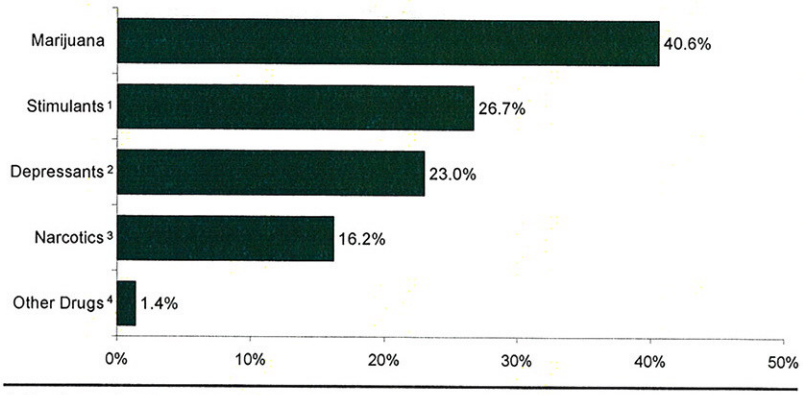
Arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

Data Source: Drug Recognition Expert Data, Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

As of August 2007 there were 110 law enforcement officers in Nebraska trained as drug recognition experts (DREs). DREs are specifically trained to identify drivers who may be impaired by non-alcoholic substances. Suspected drivers are put through a 12-step evaluation to determine impairment. If the suspect is impaired, the results of the 12-step evaluation provide the information to determine what drug category is causing the impairment. During the 12-step evaluation a toxicology sample is provided (unless refused) to support the DREs opinion.

During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, DREs examined 18,003 persons in Nebraska suspected of non-alcohol drug impaired driving, of which 13,334 completed a toxicology test. Based on toxicology results, marijuana was the most common substance found in drivers (n=5,415 drivers, 40.6% of completed toxicology tests) followed by stimulants (including cocaine, methamphetamine, and other stimulants, n=3,559, 26.7%), depressants (including barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and other depressants, n=3,070, 23.0%), and narcotics (morphine, heroin, codeine, methadone, and other narcotics n=2,160, 16.2%), Figure 7.

Figure 7: Among Drivers in Nebraska who Completed a Toxicology Test for Suspected Drug Impairment (N=13,334), Percentage with Drugs in their System, by Drug Type, 2004-2005 combined



1. Cocaine, methamphetamine, other stimulants
2. Barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other depressants
3. Morphine, heroin, codeine, methadone, other narcotics
4. Hallucinogens, dissociative anesthetics (including PCP), and inhalants

Source: Drug Recognition Expert Data, Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

Reported Property Crime

Data Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Nebraska Crime Commission

Drug-related property crimes, including burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft, are often committed in order to obtain money to purchase drugs.[2] Drug-attribution rates for property crime range from approximately seven percent for motor vehicle theft to 30 percent for burglary and larceny.[2] In 2006, there were 57,538 reported violent crimes in Nebraska, a slight decline from the more than 60,000 reported each year between 1997 and 2004.

Probation, Incarceration, and Parole for Drug-Related Crime

Probation for Drug-Related Crimes

Data Source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration

In 2006, there were 895 adults sentenced to probation for a drug offense in Nebraska; 593 for a felony drug offense (65.8%) and 308 for a misdemeanor drug offense (34.2%), note that a small number were sentences for both felony and misdemeanor offenses. Of all adults sentenced to probation in Nebraska during 2006, about 1 in every 17 (5.9%) were sentenced for a drug offense. Since 2000, the number of adults sentenced to probation for a drug offense increased slightly from 2000 (N=843) to 2002 (N=1,001) before declining slightly between 2002 (1,001) and 2006 (N=895).

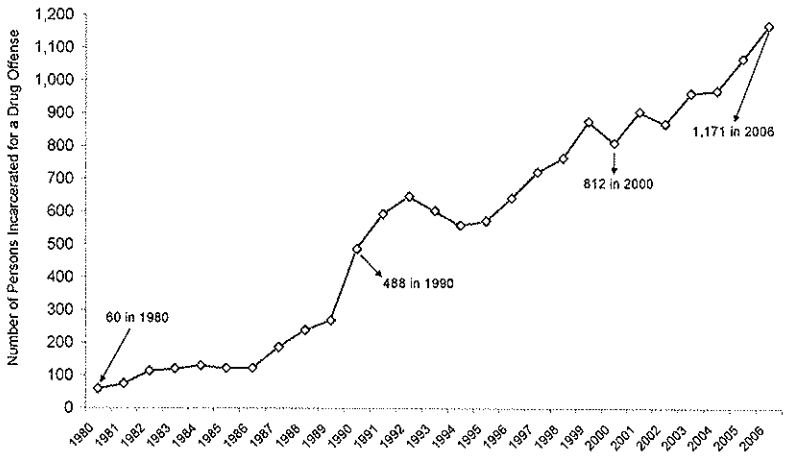
Incarceration for Drug-Related Crimes

Data Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

In 2006, there were 1,171 individuals incarcerated in the Nebraska prison system for a conviction in which a drug offense was the most serious offense committed, accounting for approximately one-quarter (26.2%) of all incarcerations. However, when comparing differences by gender, close to half of incarcerations among females were for drug offenses (45.6%) compared to one-quarter among males (24.1%).

The number of individuals incarcerated for a drug offense has increased dramatically in recent years. Between 1980 and 1988 there were fewer than 200 individuals incarcerated for a drug offense each year, compared to between 500-700 during the mid-1990s and more than 1,000 during 2005 and 2006 (Figure 8).

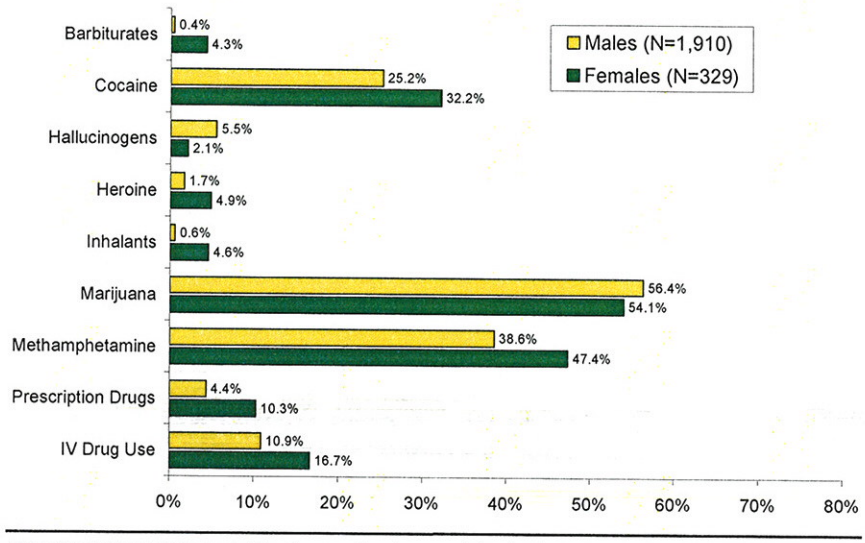
Figure 8: Total Number of Individuals Incarcerated for a Drug Offense within the Nebraska Prison System*, 1980-2006



*Drug offense was the most serious offense
Sources: Nebraska Department of Corrections

All newly admitted inmates (regardless of their offense) are asked to report drug use during the five years preceding their incarceration. Illicit drug use was very common among inmates prior to their incarceration, particularly females. In 2006, marijuana was the most commonly reported drug (reported by 56.1% of all new inmates), followed by methamphetamine (39.9%), and cocaine (26.3%). In addition, 11.8 percent reported IV drug use during the five years preceding their incarceration. Figure 9 provides information by drug type for males and females.

Figure 9: Percentage of New Inmates Reporting Drug Use during the Five Years Preceding their Incarceration*, by Drug Type, 2006



*Percentage of newly incarcerated inmates reporting drug use during the five years preceding their incarceration
Source: Nebraska Department of Corrections

Parole for Drug-Related Crimes

Data Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

In 2006, there were 249 individuals on parole following an incarceration for a drug offense, accounting for nearly 2 in every 5 parolees (37.6%).

Drug Trafficking and Enforcement in Nebraska[3]

According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Interstate 80 serves as a major smuggling route for drug trafficking organizations by providing easy west to east access across the state. Mexican drug trafficking organizations are responsible for a large portion of the illicit drug supply within the state, including marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine, among other illicit drugs. Due to the rapid increase in Hispanic workers within Nebraska, both legal and illegal, over the last 10 years, drug trafficking organizations with ties to Mexico can more easily blend into the community, making enforcement more difficult. During 2004, highway interdictions in Nebraska led to seizures including approximately 130 kilograms of cocaine, 430 pounds of marijuana, four pounds of crystal methamphetamine, and over $3.7 million dollars.

Drug Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment

Drug Dependence and Abuse

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Drug Dependence and Abuse Indicator Definitions

- *Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who met the DSM-IV definition for drug dependence or abuse (including illicit drugs and prescription drug abuse) during the 12 months preceding the survey
- *Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who met the DSM-IV definition for drug dependence (including illicit drugs and prescription drug abuse) during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Drug Dependence and Abuse Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Number Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	2.6%	37,000	2.9%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-05)
Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	1.9%	27,000	2.0%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-05)

Drug Dependence and Abuse in Nebraska

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 39 Nebraska residents 12 and older (2.6%) reported drug dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey while 1 in every 53 reported drug dependence specifically (1.9%), as defined by the DSM-IV guidelines.

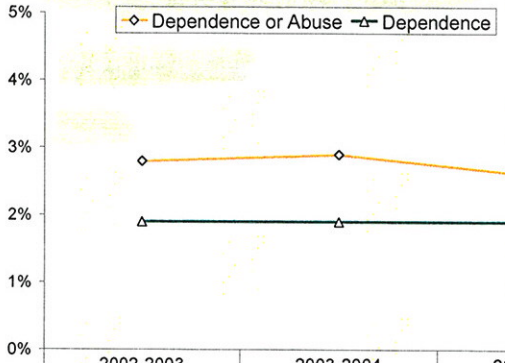
Compared to the Nation

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, the percentage of persons 12 and older reporting drug dependence or abuse in Nebraska (2.6%) was similar to the nation (2.9%), as was the percentage specifically reporting drug dependence (1.9% in Nebraska compared to 2.0% nationally).

Trends

- The percentage of Nebraska residents 12 and older reporting drug dependence or abuse as well as the percentage report drug dependence specifically remained stable since 2002 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Drug Dependence or Abuse* among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, 2002-2005



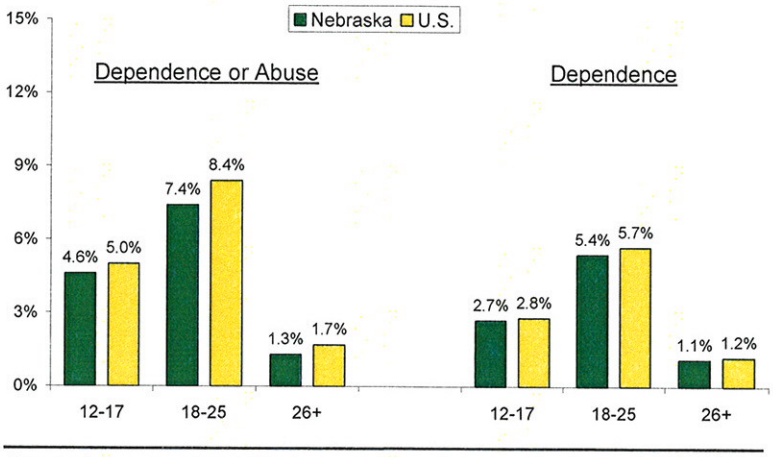
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Dependence or Abuse	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Dependence	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%

*Persons 12 and older who report drug dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey; as defined by the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV).
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Differences by Age

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 18-24 years old in Nebraska had the highest percentage for drug dependence or abuse (7.4%), when compared with those 12-17 (4.6%) and 26 and older (1.3%). When examining differences in drug dependence or abuse by age compared to the nation, the percentage for Nebraska residents was slightly lower (although not significantly lower) within the three age groups (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Drug Dependence or Abuse* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



*Persons 12 and older who report drug dependence or abuse during the 12 months preceding the survey; as defined by the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV).
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Drug Treatment

Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

Treatment data presented in this report include services funded through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health as well as select private treatment services who submit their patient data to the State.

In 2006, there were 25,083 substance abuse treatment admissions among 9,734 individuals. During admission, individuals were asked to report their primary, second, and third drugs of choice, of which drug of choice data were reported during 22,718 admissions among 8,551 individuals. The following information is based on data from those who reported drug of choice on their admission form.

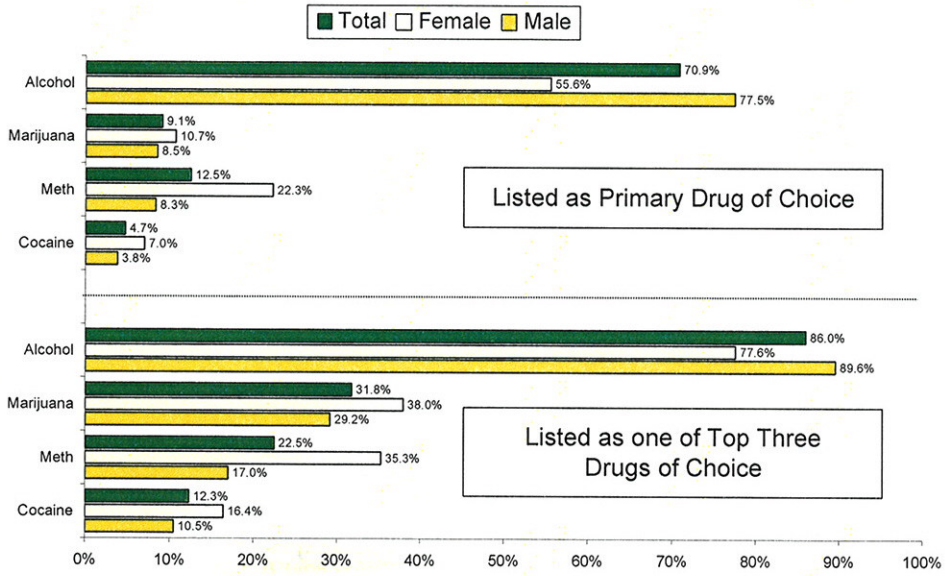
Drug Involvement in Substance Abuse Treatment Services

- In 2006, alcohol was listed as the primary drug of choice during 7 in every 10 substance abuse treatment admissions (70.9%) in Nebraska, and was listed as one of the top three drugs of choice during 86.0 percent of all admissions (Figure 12).
- Methamphetamine was listed as the primary drug of choice during 1 in every 8 substance abuse treatment admissions (12.5%) during 2006, making it the second most commonly reported primary drug of choice to alcohol. Methamphetamine was followed by marijuana (9.1%), cocaine (4.7%), and narcotic drugs (e.g., morphine, heroin, codeine, methadone; 1.5%).
- In contrast to only examining the primary drug of choice, marijuana was listed as one of the top three drugs of choice during approximately one-third of all treatment admissions (31.8%) in 2006, making it second to alcohol (86.0%). Marijuana was followed by methamphetamine (22.5%), and cocaine (12.3%).
- When examining drug of choice by gender, using all 2006 treatment admissions, females were 2.7 times more likely than males to report methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice during admission (22.3% of females compared to 8.3% of males). In contrast, males were more likely to report alcohol as their primary drug of choice (77.5% of males compared to 55.6% of females).

Treatment Admission Demographics

- Table 4 provides the demographics for all substance abuse treatment admissions (regardless of their drug of choice) for gender, age, race, and urban/rural.

Figure 12: Drugs of Choice among Nebraska Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, 2006



Note: Excludes admissions in which the drug of choice information was not reported
Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

Table 4: Demographics of Individuals Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment in Nebraska, 2006

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	9,734	100.0%	Gender		
			Male	6,386	65.6%
Race/Ethnicity			Female	3,348	34.4%
White	7,854	80.7%			
Black	692	7.1%	Age		
Asian	72	0.7%	<18	467	4.9%
N. American	330	3.4%	18-24	3,050	31.7%
Hispanic*	914	9.4%	25-34	2,515	26.1%
			35-44	1,972	20.5%
Urban/Rural			45-54	1,204	12.5%
Metropolitan	5,588	58.5%	55-64	325	3.4%
Med Urban	1,951	20.4%	65+	86	0.9%
Small Urban	1,425	14.9%			
Rural	589	6.2%			

*Hispanic can be of any race
Note: Numbers represent individuals, not the number of admissions
Source: Magellan Database, Nebraska Division of Behavioral Health

ILLICIT DRUGS - USE

Illicit Drug Use Overall

Illicit Drug in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Indicator Definitions

- *Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or non-medical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics (including pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives, and stimulants including methamphetamine; but excluding over-the-counter drugs) during the 30 days preceding the survey
- *Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or non-medical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics (including pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives, and stimulants including methamphetamine; but excluding over-the-counter drugs) during the 30 days preceding the survey

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	6.5%	93,000	8.0%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)
Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	3.0%	43,000	3.6%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)

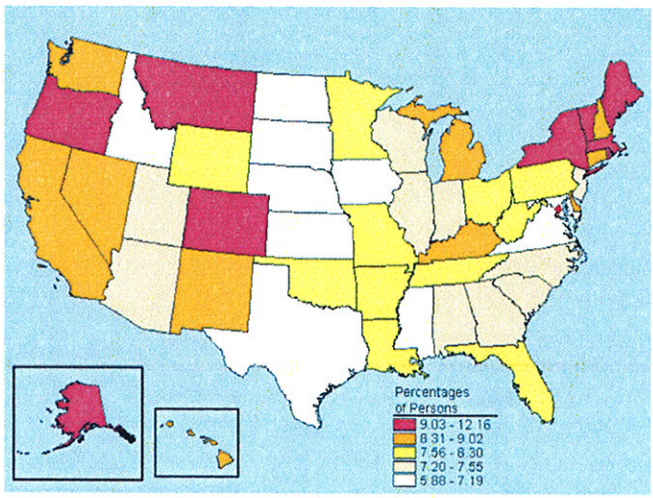
Illicit Drug Use in Past Month in Nebraska

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 15 Nebraska residents 12 and older (6.5%) reported using illicit drugs during the 30 days preceding the survey while about 1 in every 33 (3.0%) reported using illicit drugs other than marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Compared to the Nation

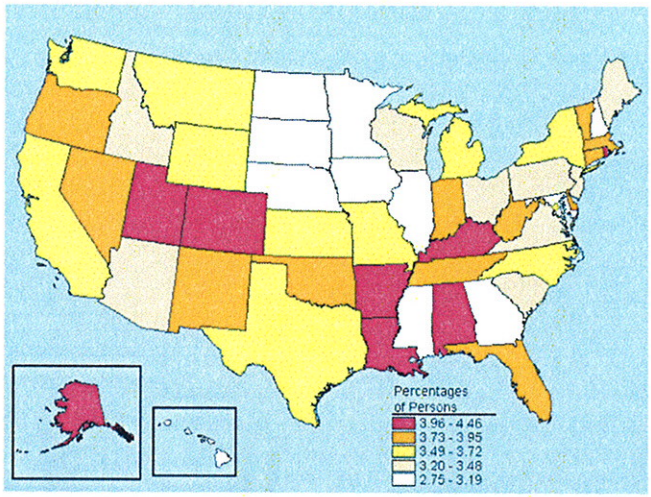
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, the percentages for illicit drug use in the past month and illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month were lower among Nebraska residents 12 and older compared to residents 12 and older nationally; however, the differences were non-significant. Maps 1 and 2 compare past month illicit drug use by state during 2004 and 2005 combined, and suggest that estimates for Nebraska fall below most states nationally.

Map 1: Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Map 2: Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined

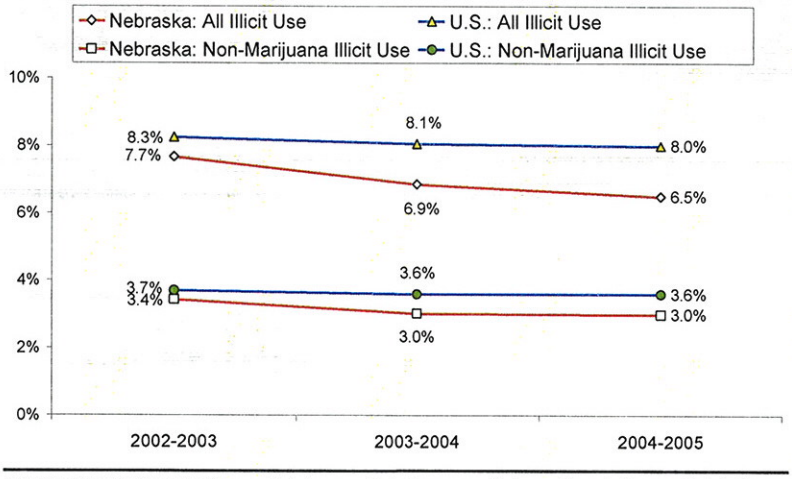


Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

- The percentage of Nebraska residents 12 and older reporting illicit drug use in the past month declined slightly (although non-significantly) between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005 while the percentage for illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month remained stable (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Illicit Drug Use in Past Month* among Residents 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005 by two-year rolling average

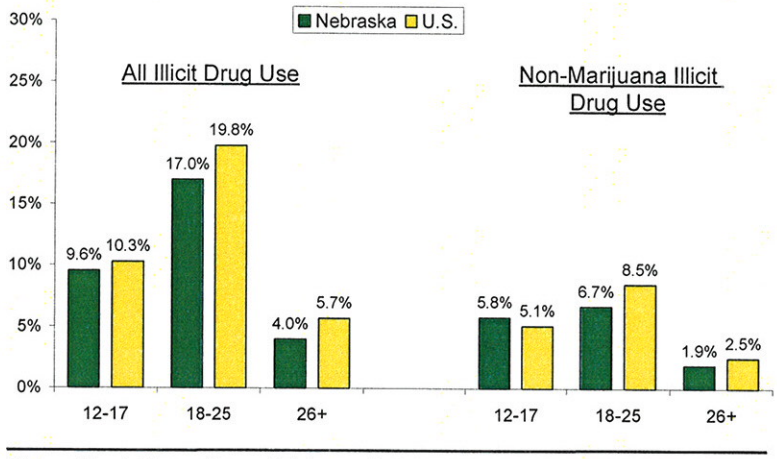


*Persons 12 and older reporting any illicit drug use (including nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics) during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Differences by Age

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 18-24 years old in Nebraska had the highest percentage for illicit drug use in the past month (17.0%), when compared with those 12-17 (9.6%) and 26 and older (4.0%). However, when examining differences in illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month, the percentages were similar among those 12-17 (5.8%) and 18-25 (6.7%), and both higher than the percentage among those 26 and older (1.9%). Compared to the nation, percentages among Nebraska residents were slightly lower than percentages among residents nationally across all ages (except 12-17 year old non-marijuana drug use); although, none of the differences were significant (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Illicit Drug Use in Past Month* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



*Persons 12 and older reporting any illicit drug use (including nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics) during the 30 days preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Indicator Definitions

- *Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students* is the percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having used marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, steroids or injected illegal drugs one or more times during their life
- *Lifetime Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana among High School Students* is the percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having used cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, steroids or injected illegal drugs one or more times during their life

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students	YRBS	2005	36.5%	37,000	43.4%	Lower	NA*
Lifetime Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana among High School Students	YRBS	2005	18.1%	18,000	20.3%	Non-Significant	NA*

**Weighted data were only available for two points in time, 2003 and 2005*

Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students in Nebraska

- In 2005, more than one-third of Nebraska high school students (36.5%), an estimated 37,000 students, reported using illicit drugs during their lifetime (including marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, meth, ecstasy, steroids, or injected illegal drugs), while close to 1 in every 5 (18.1%) used an illicit drug other than marijuana during their lifetime, approximately 18,000 students.

Compared to the Nation

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska were less likely than high school students nationally to have used an illicit drug during their lifetime (36.5% and 43.4%, respectively) while high school students in Nebraska and the nation reported a similar percentage for lifetime illicit drug use other than marijuana (18.1% and 20.3%, respectively).

Trends

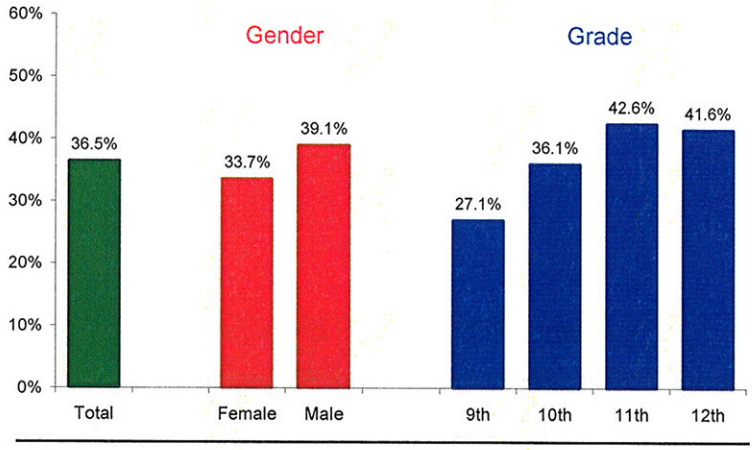
- Nebraska high school students in 2005 reported similar percentages to those reported in 2003 for lifetime illicit drug use (36.5% and 38.4%, respectively) as well as lifetime illicit drug use other than marijuana (18.1% and 18.2%, respectively). It should be noted that estimates for this indicator are not available prior to 2003 due to differences in survey questions.

Demographic Differences in Lifetime Illicit Drug Use

Differences by Age

- In 2005, as grade level increased the percentage of high school students reporting lifetime illicit drug use increased until 11th grade where it leveled off and was similar to the percentage for 12th grade students (Figure 3). In contrast, the percentage reporting lifetime illicit drug use other than marijuana was similar across all grades 9th through 12th (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Lifetime Illicit Drug Use* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005

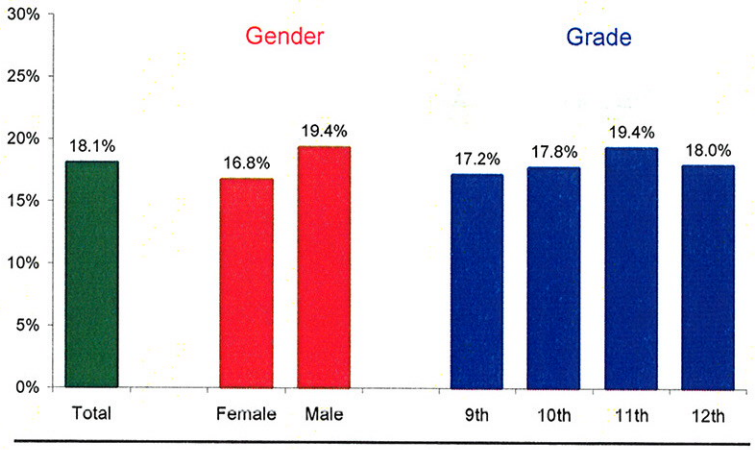


*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, steroids or injected illegal drugs one or more times during their life
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Differences by Gender

- Male students had a slightly higher percentage than female students for lifetime illicit drug use during 2005 (39.1% and 33.7%, respectively) as well as lifetime illicit drug use other than marijuana (19.4% and 16.8%, respectively), however, the differences were not significant (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 4: Lifetime Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, steroids or injected illegal drugs one or more times during their life
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Recent Marijuana Use

According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), marijuana is the most prevalent illicit drug in Nebraska.[1] As noted in the *consequences of illicit drug use* section of this report, marijuana is common in drug-related crimes, accounting for three-fourths of all drug possession arrests in 2006, was the most common substance found in drivers who were caught driving under the influence of drugs in 2004/2005, and in 2006 more than half of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using marijuana during the five years prior to their incarceration.

Indicator Definitions

- Source YRBS: *Marijuana Use in Past Month among High School Students* is the percentage of high school students who report having used marijuana (also called grass or pot) during 30 days preceding the survey
- Source NSDUH: *Marijuana Use among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used marijuana or hashish (also called grass or pot) during one-year preceding the survey / 30 days preceding the survey

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Marijuana Use in Past Month among High School Students	YRBS	2005	17.5%	17,500	20.2%	Non-Significant	Increased (91-05)
Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	9.1%	130,000	10.5%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)
Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	5.0%	72,000	6.0%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)

Recent Marijuana Use in Nebraska

Both surveys suggest that marijuana use is relatively common among Nebraska youth and adults.

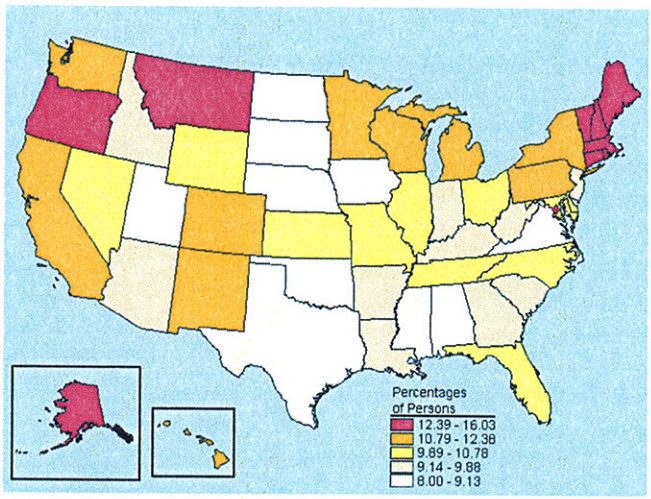
- In 2005, approximately 1 in every 6 Nebraska high school students (17.5%), an estimated 17,500 students, reported marijuana use during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 11 Nebraska residents 12 and older (9.1%) reported using marijuana during the one-year preceding the survey while about 1 in every 20 (5.0%) reported using marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: NSDUH)*

Compared to the Nation

Although differences were non-significant, both surveys suggest that Nebraska residents may be less likely than their national counterparts to have recently used marijuana.

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska reported a lower percentage than high school students nationally for marijuana use during the past month (17.5% and 20.2%, respectively); however, the difference was non-significant. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska had a slightly lower (although not significantly lower) percentage than persons nationally for marijuana use during the past year (9.1% and 10.5%, respectively) and past month (5.0% and 6.0%, respectively). Map 3 compares past year marijuana use by state during 2004 and 2005 combined, and suggests that estimates for Nebraska fall below most states nationally. *(source: NSDUH)*

Map 3: Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined



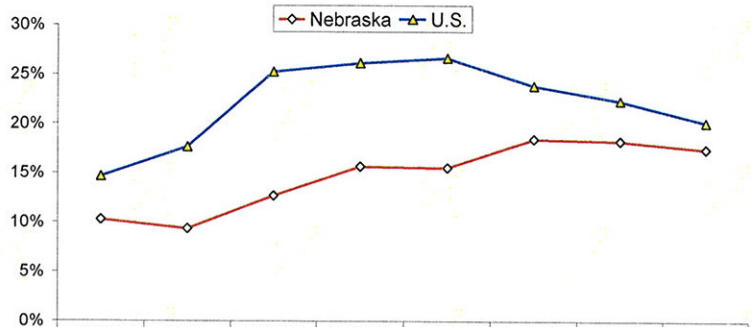
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

Trends for past month marijuana use among Nebraska high school students have increased since the early 1990s; however, in recent years marijuana use among Nebraska high school students and all persons 12 and older have remained stable if not declined slightly.

- Since the early 1990s, past month marijuana use among Nebraska high school students increased from approximately 10 percent to 17.5 percent in 2005 (Figure 5). However, more recent estimates (from 2003 and 2005) suggest that marijuana use among Nebraska high school students is remaining stable while it has declined steadily from 1999 (26.7%) to 2005 (20.2%) among high school students nationally. *(source: YRBS)*
- Past month and past year marijuana use among Nebraska residents 12 and older declined slightly (although non-significantly) between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005 (Figure 6). *(source: NSDUH)*

Figure 5: Marijuana Use in Past Month* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



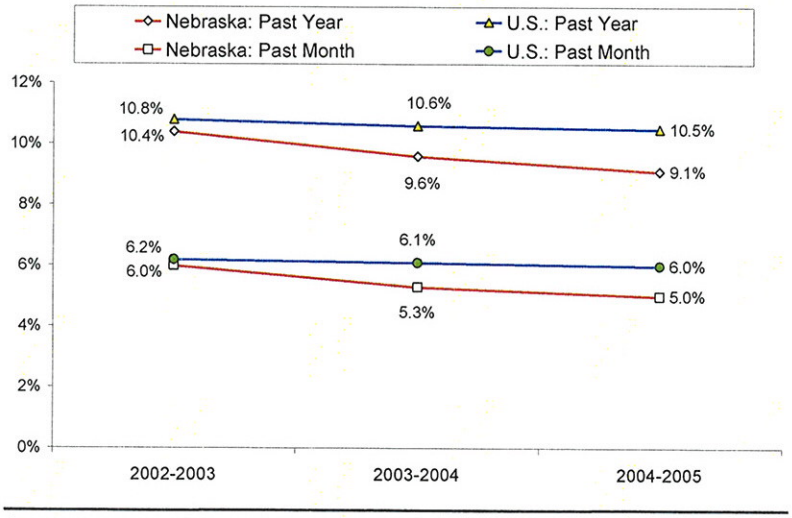
	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	10.3%	9.4%	12.8%	15.7%	15.6%	18.5%	18.3%	17.5%
U.S.	14.7%	17.7%	25.3%	26.2%	26.7%	23.9%	22.4%	20.2%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used marijuana (also called grass or pot) during 30 days preceding the survey

**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 6: Marijuana Use in Past Year and Past Month among Residents 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Demographic Differences in Recent Marijuana Use among Nebraska Residents

Differences by Age

- Among Nebraska high school students in 2005, as grade level increased, the percentage using marijuana in the past month increased from 13.2 percent among 9th grade students to 22.1 percent among 12th grade students (Figure 7). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, past month and past year marijuana use was highest among Nebraska residents 18-25 (23.1% and 14.7%, respectively) followed by those 12-17 and 26 and older (Figure 8). Nebraska residents 18-25 (23.1%) had a lower percentage than 18-25 year olds nationally (27.9%) for past year marijuana use. In addition, estimates of past year and past month marijuana use were lower (although not significantly lower) among Nebraska residents 12-17 and 26 and older (Figure 8). *(source: NSDUH)*

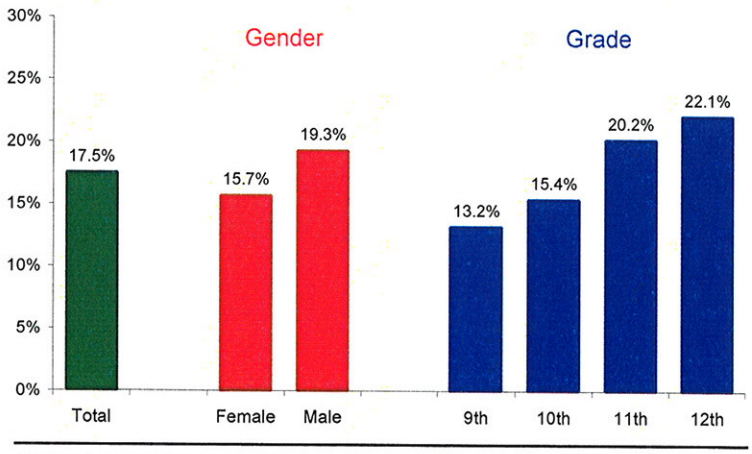
Differences by Gender

- Although non-significant, male students in 2005, compared to female students, had a higher percentage for past month marijuana use 19.3 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively (Figure 7). *(source: YRBS)*
- Differences by gender among persons 12 and older from the NSDUH were unavailable.

Differences by Urban/Rural and Race/Ethnicity

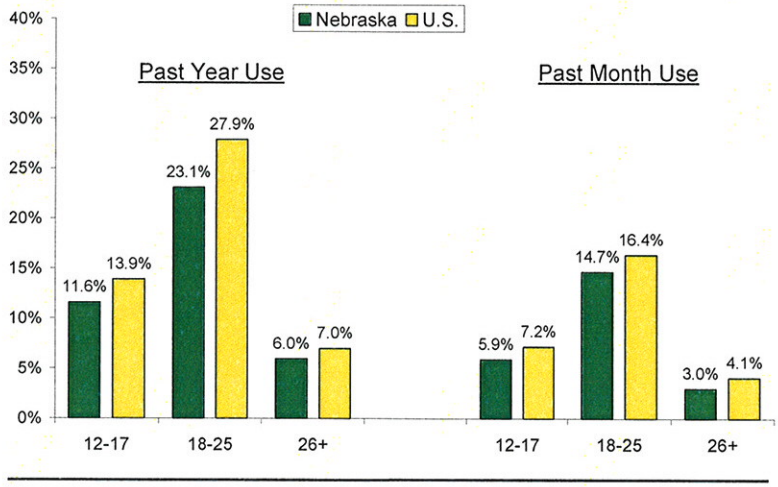
- Differences by urban/rural and race/ethnicity were unavailable.

Figure 7: Marijuana Use in Past Month* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used marijuana (also called grass or pot) during 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 8: Marijuana Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Early Initial Marijuana Use among Youth

Early initial marijuana use refers to the use of marijuana before 13 years of age.

Early Initial Marijuana Use Indicator Definition

- Source YRBS: Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report trying marijuana for the first time before age 13.

Early Initial Marijuana Use Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Early Initial Marijuana Use among H.S. Students	YRBS	2005	7.0%	7,000	8.7%	Non-Significant	Decreased (91-05)

Early Initial Marijuana Use among Nebraska Youth

- In 2005, approximately 1 in every 14 Nebraska high school students (7.0%), an estimated 7,000 students, reported trying marijuana for the first time before age 13.

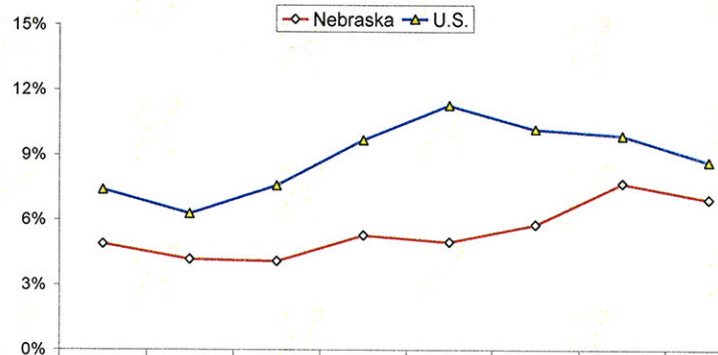
Early Initial Marijuana Use Compared to the Nation

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska, compared to high school students nationally, had a slightly lower, although not significantly lower, percentage for early initial marijuana use, 7.0 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively.

Trends in Early Initial Marijuana Use among Nebraska Youth

- Early initial marijuana use among Nebraska high school students has increased slightly since the early 1990s (Figure 9). More specifically, the percentage in 2005 (7.0%) was higher than the percentage in 1993 (4.2%); however, there was a slight (although non-significant) decline from 2003 (7.7%) to 2005 (7.0%) among Nebraska high school students and a significant decline from 1999 (11.3%) to 2005 (8.7%) among high school students nationally.

Figure 9: Early Initial Marijuana Use* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	4.9%	4.2%	4.1%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%	7.7%	7.0%
U.S.	7.4%	6.3%	7.6%	9.7%	11.3%	10.2%	9.9%	8.7%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report trying marijuana for the first time before age 13
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Recent Cocaine Use

According to the DEA, cocaine is available at both the wholesale and retail level in Nebraska, with crack cocaine being more of a problem in the large urban centers of the state.[1] As noted in the *consequences of illicit drug use* section of this report, cocaine (although not always reported independent of other drugs) appears to be relatively common in drug-related crimes in Nebraska, is a commonly used drug among newly incarcerated prison inmates (in 2006 one-fourth of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using cocaine during the five years prior their incarceration), and was the third most commonly reported illicit drug during substance abuse treatment admissions in 2006.

Indicator Definitions

- Source YRBS: *Cocaine Use in Past Month among High School Students* is the percentage of high school students who report having used any form of cocaine (including powder, crack, or freebase) during 30 days preceding the survey
- Source NSDUH: *Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used any form of cocaine (including powder, crack, freebase, or coca paste) during one-year preceding the survey.

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Cocaine Use in Past Month among High School Students	YRBS	2005	3.3%	3,300	3.4%	Non-Significant	Increased (91-05)
Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	2.2%	32,000	2.3%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)

Recent Cocaine Use in Nebraska

Although cocaine use appears to be more common than some other illicit drugs (Figure 18), both surveys suggest that cocaine use is much less common among Nebraska youth and adults than substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

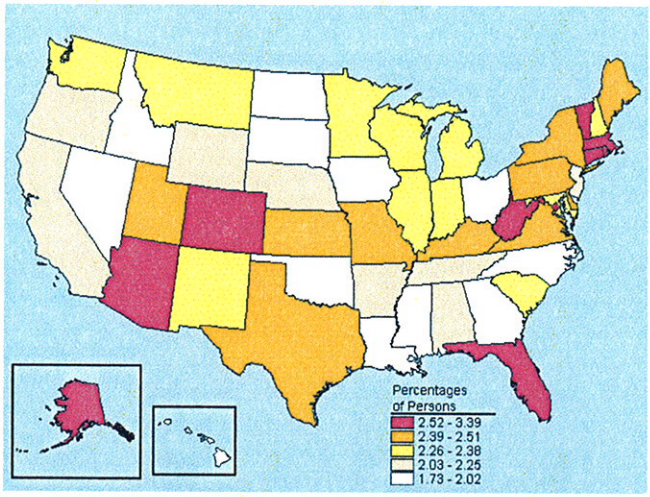
- In 2005, approximately 1 in every 30 Nebraska high school students (3.3%), an estimated 3,300 students, reported cocaine use during the 30 days preceding the survey. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 45 Nebraska residents 12 and older (2.2%) reported cocaine use during the one-year preceding the survey. *(source: NSDUH)*

Compared to the Nation

Both surveys suggest that recent cocaine use among Nebraska residents is similar to residents nationally.

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska reported a similar percentage to high school students nationally for cocaine use during the past month (3.3% and 3.4%, respectively). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska had a similar percentage to persons nationally for cocaine use during the past year (2.2% and 2.3%, respectively). Map 4 compares past year cocaine use by state during 2004 and 2005 combined, and suggests that estimates for Nebraska fall below many other states nationally. *(source: NSDUH)*

Map 4: Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined



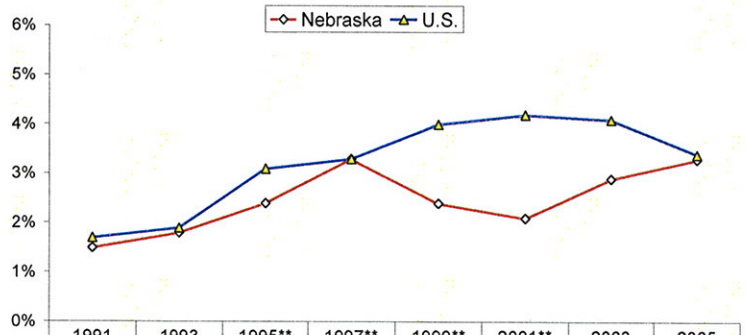
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

Trends for past month cocaine use among Nebraska high school students have increased since the early 1990s, however, among Nebraska residents 12 and older past year cocaine use has remained stable in recent years.

- Since the early 1990s, past month cocaine use among Nebraska high school students increased from between one and two percent to 3.3 percent in 2005 (Figure 10). *(source: YRBS)*
- Past year cocaine use among Nebraska residents 12 and older has remained virtually unchanged between 2002/2003 (2.1%) and 2004/2005 (2.2%), Figure 11. *(source: NSDUH)*

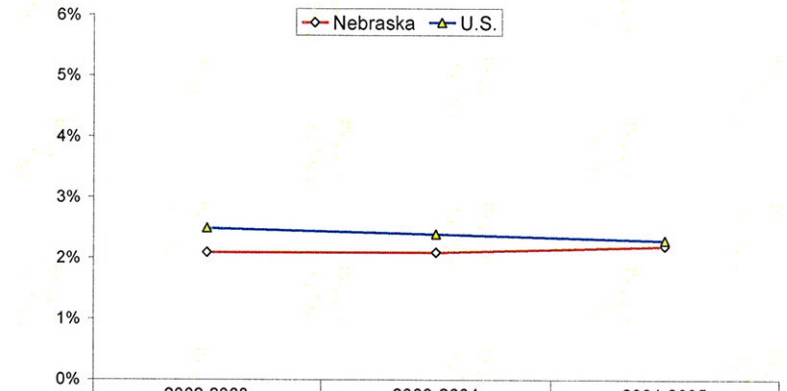
Figure 10: Cocaine Use in Past Month* among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., 1991-2005



	1991	1993	1995**	1997**	1999**	2001**	2003	2005
Nebraska	1.5%	1.8%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.9%	3.3%
U.S.	1.7%	1.9%	3.1%	3.3%	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%	3.4%

*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used any form of cocaine (including powder, crack, or freebase) during 30 days preceding the survey
**Due to a low response rate, Nebraska data were not weighted to represent all students statewide
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 11: Cocaine Use in Past Year* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005



	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Nebraska	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
U.S.	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%

*Persons 12 and older reporting cocaine use (in any form) during the one-year preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Demographic Differences in Recent Cocaine Use among Nebraska Residents

Differences by Age

- In 2005, cocaine use during the past month among Nebraska high school students varied little by grade level (Figure 13). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, past year cocaine use was highest among Nebraska residents 18-25 (7.2%) followed by those 12-17 (1.6%) and 26 and older (1.3%) (Figure 13). Nebraska residents 12-17, 18-25, and 26 and older all reported similar percentages to their national counterparts (Figure 13). *(source: NSDUH)*

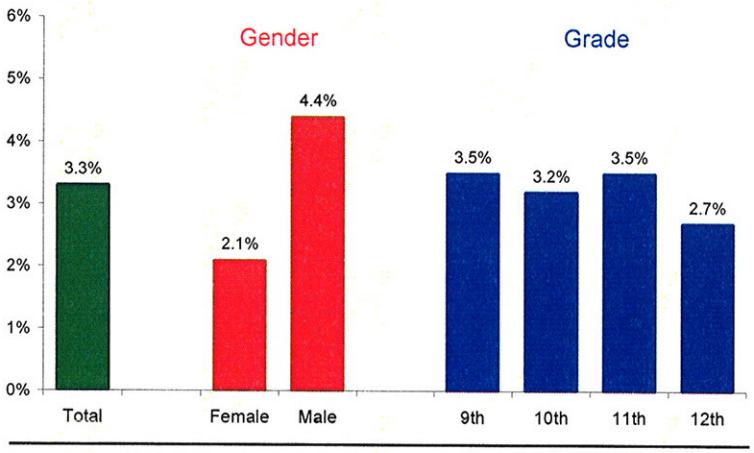
Differences by Gender

- In 2005, male students were twice as likely as female students to report having used cocaine during the past month, 4.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively (Figure 12). *(source: YRBS)*
- Differences by gender among persons 12 and older from the NSDUH were unavailable.

Differences by Urban/Rural and Race/Ethnicity

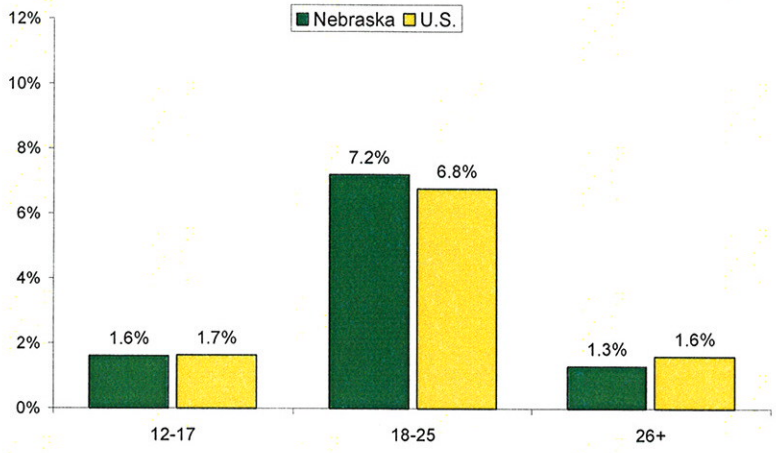
- Differences by urban/rural and race/ethnicity were unavailable.

Figure 12: Cocaine Use in Past Month* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used any form of cocaine (including powder, crack, or freebase) during 30 days preceding the survey
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 13: Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



*Persons 12 and older reporting cocaine use (in any form) during the one-year preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Methamphetamine Use

According to the DEA, methamphetamine is the greatest drug threat to the state, and is available in almost every town and community.[1] As noted in the *consequences of illicit drug use* section of this report, methamphetamine (although not always reported independent of other drugs) appears to be relatively common in drug-related crimes in Nebraska, is the second most commonly used drug (to marijuana) among newly incarcerated prison inmates (in 2006, 40 percent of all new prison inmates in Nebraska reported using methamphetamine during the five years prior their incarceration), and when examining the primary drugs of choice, amphetamines (including methamphetamine) were the most commonly reported illicit drugs during substance abuse treatment admissions in 2006.

Indicator Definitions

- Source YRBS: *Lifetime Methamphetamine Use among High School Students* is the percentage of high school students who report having used methamphetamine (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) during their lifetime. It should be noted that data on past month methamphetamine use was not available for high school students, limiting analysis to lifetime use.
- Source NSDUH: *Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used methamphetamine (including crank, crystal, ice, or speed) during one-year preceding the survey.

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use among High School Students	YRBS	2005	5.8%	5,800	6.2%	Non-Significant	NA*
Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older	NSDUH	2002-2004 Combined	1.3%	18,000	0.6%	Higher	NA**

**Weighted data were only available for two points in time, 2003 and 2005*
***Data were only available for the combined years of 2002-2004, not by individual year or two-year moving average*

Methamphetamine Use in Nebraska

While the consequences of methamphetamine use are serious, rates of use fall somewhere in the middle compared to other illicit drugs (Figure 18), and both surveys suggest that methamphetamine use is much less common among Nebraska youth and adults than substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

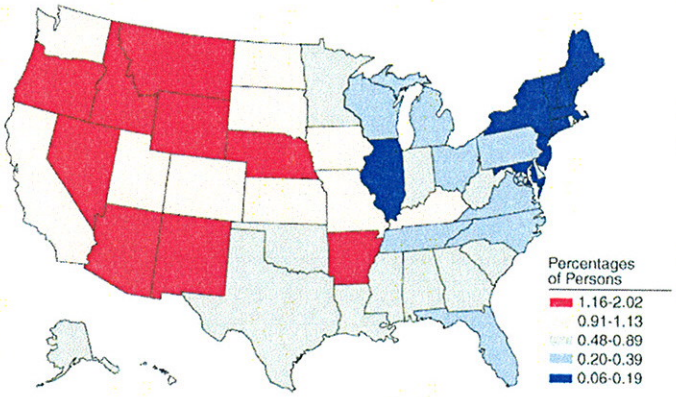
- In 2005, approximately 1 in every 17 Nebraska high school students (5.8%), an estimated 5,800 students, reported using methamphetamine during their lifetime. *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2002-2004, about 1 in every 77 Nebraska residents 12 and older (1.3%) reported methamphetamine use during the past year. *(source: NSDUH)*

Compared to the Nation

Lifetime methamphetamine use was similar among high school students in Nebraska and the nation, however, past year methamphetamine use among persons 12 and older in Nebraska was higher than persons nationally.

- In 2005, high school students in Nebraska reported a similar percentage to high school students nationally for lifetime methamphetamine use (5.8% and 5.8%, respectively). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2002-2004, persons 12 and older in Nebraska were twice as likely as persons 12 and older nationally to report past year methamphetamine use, 1.3 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. Map 5 compares past year methamphetamine use by state during 2002-2005 combined, and suggests that estimates for Nebraska fall in the upper tier of states nationally. *(source: NSDUH)*

Map 5: Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2002-2005 Combined



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

- Lifetime methamphetamine use among Nebraska high school students in 2005 (5.8%) was similar to the percentage reported in 2003 (6.3%).
- Aside from two (weighted) years of YRBS data, trend data for methamphetamine use among Nebraska residents was unavailable. However, when looking at national trends in self-reported methamphetamine use, it appears that use may be declining among both youth and adults. According to the YRBS, lifetime methamphetamine use among high school students nationally declined from 2001 (9.8%) to 2003 (7.6%) to 2005 (6.2%)[2] while past year use among persons 12 and older, from the NSDUH, declined significantly from 2002 (0.7%) to 2005 (0.5%).[3]

Demographic Differences in Methamphetamine Use among Nebraska Residents

Differences by Age

- In 2005, lifetime methamphetamine use among Nebraska high school students increased as grade level increased, from 4.7 percent among 9th grade students to 6.8 percent among 12th grade students (Figure 14). *(source: YRBS)*
- During the combined years of 2002-2004, past year methamphetamine use was highest among Nebraska residents 18-25 (2.9%) followed by those 12-17 (1.3%) and 26 and older (1.0%) (Figure 15). When compared to residents nationally, Nebraska residents 18-25 and 26 and older were more likely than their national counterparts to report past year methamphetamine use, while residents 12-17 had a higher, although not significantly higher, percentage than residents 12-17 nationally (Figure 15). *(source: NSDUH)*

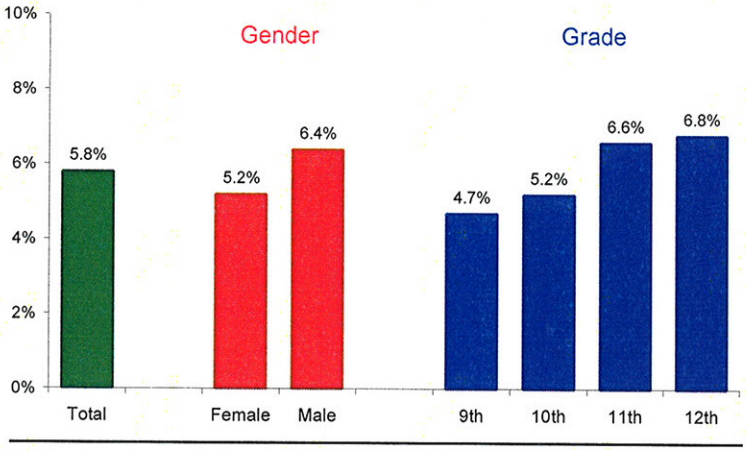
Differences by Gender

- In 2005, male students, compared to female students, had a slightly higher, although not significantly higher, percentage for lifetime methamphetamine use, 6.4 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively (Figure 14). *(source: YRBS)*
- Differences by gender among persons 12 and older from the NSDUH were unavailable.

Differences by Urban/Rural and Race/Ethnicity

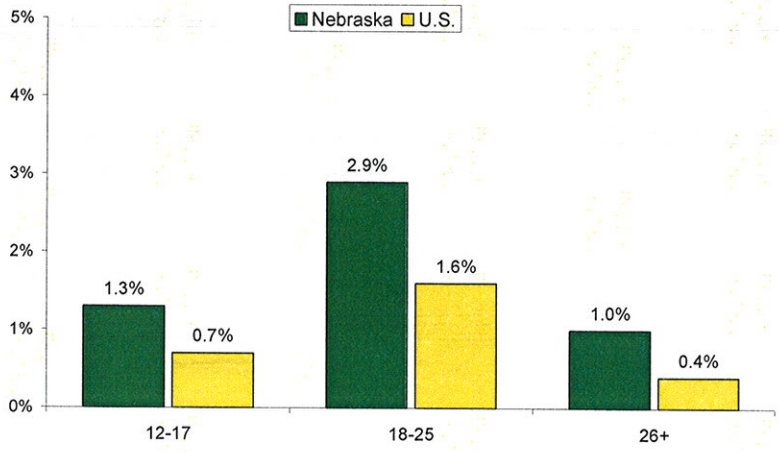
- Differences by urban/rural and race/ethnicity were unavailable.

Figure 14: Lifetime Methamphetamine Use* among Nebraska High School Students, by Gender and Grade, 2005



*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used methamphetamine (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) during their lifetime
Source: Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 15: Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2002-2004 Combined



*Persons 12 and older reporting methamphetamine use during the one-year preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Recent Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers

According to the DEA, OxyContin®, hydrocodone, and codeine-based cough syrups continue to be a problem in Nebraska[1]. They also suggest that "pharming" parties are becoming popular among junior and senior high school students nationally, where controlled pharmaceuticals are traded and abused[1].

Indicator Definitions

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

- *Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older* is the percentage of persons 12 and older who report having used of any form of prescription pain relievers (excluding over-the-counter drugs) that were not prescribed or that were taken only for the experience or feeling they caused, during the one-year preceding the survey.

Indicator Summary Table

Indicator	Data Source	Year	Nebraska	Estimated Persons	Nation	Nebraska vs. Nation	Trend
Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons 12 & Older	NSDUH	2004/2005	4.0%	57,000	4.8%	Non-Significant	Stable (02-04)

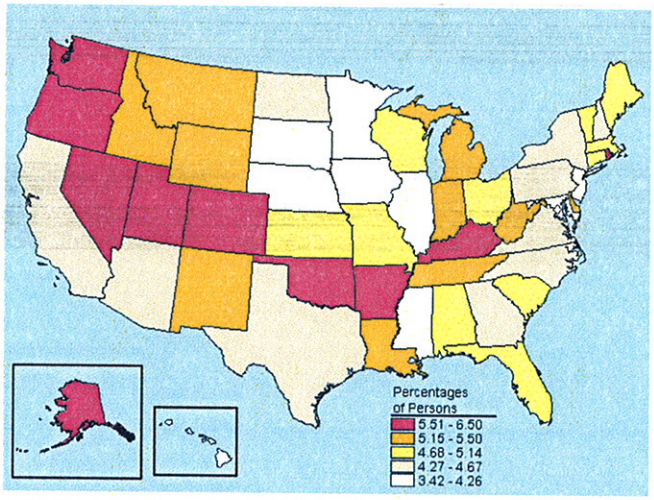
Recent Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Nebraska

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, about 1 in every 25 Nebraska residents 12 and older (4.0%) reported non-medical use of pain relievers during the one-year preceding the survey.

Compared to the Nation

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, persons 12 and older in Nebraska had a slightly lower, although not significantly lower, percentage than persons nationally for non-medical use of pain relievers during the past year (4.0% and 4.8%, respectively). Map 6 compares past year non-medical use of pain relievers by state during 2004 and 2005 combined, and suggests that estimates for Nebraska fall below most states nationally.

Map 6: Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, by State, 2004 and 2005 Combined

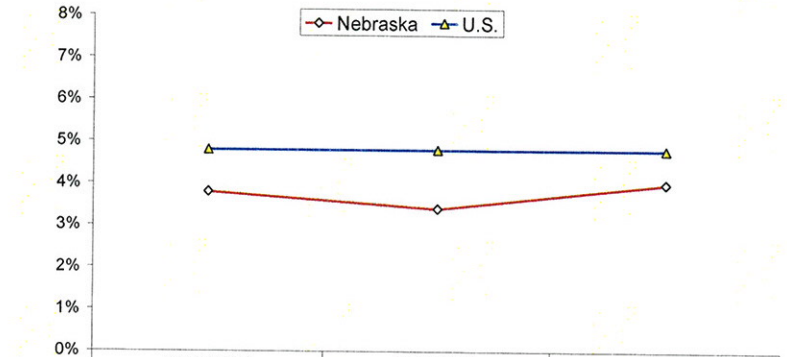


Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), <www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Trends

- Past year non-medical use of pain relievers among Nebraska residents 12 and older has remained virtually unchanged between 2002/2003 (3.8%) and 2004/2005 (4.0%), Figure 16.

Figure 16: Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year* among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., 2002-2005



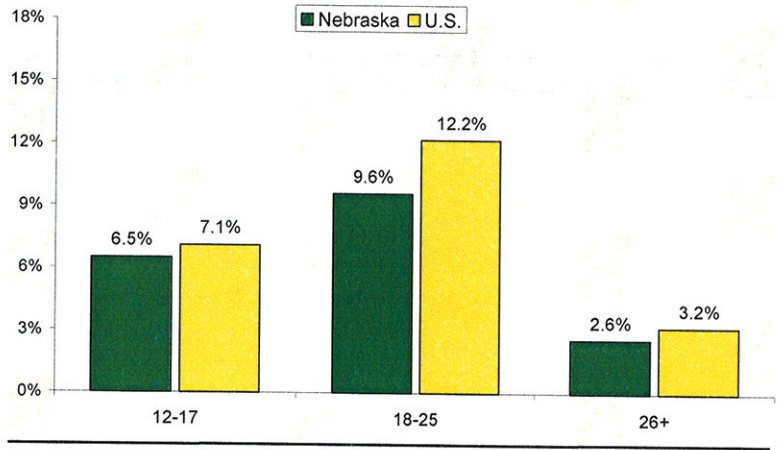
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Nebraska	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%
U.S.	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%

*Persons 12 and older reporting non-medical use of pain relieving drugs (excluding over-the-counter drugs) during the one-year preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Differences by Age

- During the combined years of 2004 and 2005, past year non-medical use of pain relievers was highest among Nebraska residents 18-25 (9.6%) followed by those 12-17 (6.5%) and 26 and older (2.6%) (Figure 2). When compared to residents nationally, Nebraska residents 18-25 reported a lower percentage than their national counterparts (9.6% and 12.2%, respectively) while residents 12-17 and 26 and older reported similar percentages to residents nationally (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons 12 and Older, Nebraska and U.S., by Age, 2004-2005 Combined



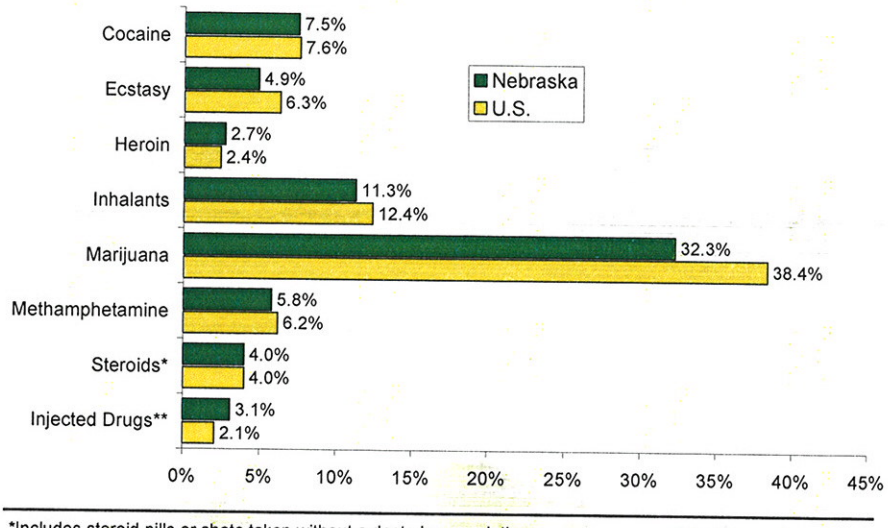
*Persons 12 and older reporting non-medical use of pain relieving drugs (excluding over-the-counter drugs) during the one-year preceding the survey
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Other Illicit Drug Use among Youth

Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students by Type of Drug
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In 2005, Nebraska high school students were asked to report lifetime use of various illicit drugs. Marijuana was the most commonly reported drug, reported by one-third of high school students (32.3%), and was followed by inhalants (11.3%), cocaine (7.5%), methamphetamine (5.8%), and ecstasy (4.9%), Figure 18. Compared to the nation, Nebraska high school students in 2005 reported a lower percentage for lifetime marijuana use, a lower, although not significantly lower, percentage for lifetime ecstasy and inhalant use, a similar percentage for cocaine, heroin, inhalant, methamphetamine, and steroid use, and a higher, although not significantly higher percentage for illegal injection drug use (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among High School Students, Nebraska and U.S., by Drug Type, 2005



*Includes steroid pills or shots taken without a doctor's prescription
**Includes using a needle to inject illegal drugs into the body
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)